ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ares International Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ares International Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and reports of other independent accountants, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China "ROC GAAS". Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Independent Accountant's *Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Codes of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the "Codes"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Codes. Based on our audits and the audit reports of other independent accountants, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements of the current year are stated as follows:

Service revenue recognition

Description

Refer to Note 4(26) for accounting policies on service revenue recognition.

If the outcome from the Group's service delivery contracts cannot be reliably estimated, revenue recognition considers the possibility of the recovery of costs incurred; before the acceptance by the client, if the recovery of incurred costs is deemed to be likely, revenue is recognized to the extent of costs incurred; at the time the work performed is accepted by the client, the difference between the total contractual price and service revenue already recognized is recorded as service revenue in the current period. Therefore, the timing of service revenue recognition is affected by the accuracy of the time of client acceptance, and service revenue recognition was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to specific aspects of the abovementioned key audit matter are summarized as follows:

A. Obtained an understanding of the internal control relevant to the service revenue process and assessed the effectiveness of its implementation.

B. Obtained a summary table of service revenue and performed the following procedures on contracts for which the outcome could not be reasonably estimated and were accepted by clients in the current period:

- Sampled and checked the certificate of client acceptance confirmation.
- Verified the total contract price.
- Corroborated that the date on the certificate of acceptance was consistent with the timing of the recognition of service revenue and the appropriate accounting entry was made.

Impairment of accounts receivable

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for the accounting policies on impairment of accounts receivable, Note 5 of the parent company only financial statements for significant accounting estimates and assumptions, and Note 6(4) of the consolidated financial statements for detailed information on the impairment of accounts receivable.

As of December 31, 2017, the balances of the Group's gross accounts receivable and allowance for bad debts were NT$64,683 thousand and NT$7,460 thousand, respectively. In addition to routine risk assessments on its regular customers, the management assesses customers with accounts receivable past due separately, in order to assess the possibility of recovery and recognize allowance for bad debts accordingly. The determination of allowance for bad debts requires subjective judgement from the management on amounts that are recoverable, and the Group's accounts receivable and allowance for bad debts have a material impact on its financial statements. Thus, we considered the impairment of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to specific aspects of the abovementioned key audit matter are summarized as follows:

A. Obtained an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures related to credit risk management and impairment assessment of account receivable.

B. Sampled and reviewed impairment assessment documents provided by management.

C. Tested the subsequent collections on accounts receivable in order to confirm the recoverability of payments.

The existence of cash and cash equivalents

Description

Refer to Note 4(6) for accounting policies on cash equivalents. For detailed descriptions of cash and cash equivalents and other current assets (time deposits that do not meet the definition of a cash equivalents), please refer to Notes 6(1), 6(6), and 8 of the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2017, the combined balance of cash and cash equivalents and time deposits with maturity over 3 months (included in other current assets) was NT$731,905, accounting for 67% of total assets. Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits with maturity over 3 months have a material impact on the financial statements, thus we have included the existence of cash and cash equivalents as one of the key audit matters in out audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to specific aspects of the abovementioned key audit matter are summarized as follows:

A. Examined statements, passbooks, and online banking information in order to confirm that the cash was owned by the Group.

B. Received external confirmation on the bank accounts and confirmed the existence of cash and cash equivalents and the associated rights and obligations.

C. Verified the authenticity of bank confirmation.

D. Tested the accuracy of the calculations in the bank reconciliation table; sampled and reviewed reconciling items and confirmed that there were no significant and irregular adjusted items.

Other matter – Scope of the Audit

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the consolidated financial statements of certain investees accounted for using equity method were audited by other independent accountants whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, is based solely on the audit reports of the other independent accountants. Those statements reflect investments accounted for using equity method of NT$47,449 thousand and NT$46,680 thousand, constituting 4.33% and 4.29% of the consolidated total assets, and total comprehensive income of NT$8,549 thousand and NT$8,445 thousand, constituting 27.73% and 12.35% of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the years then ended.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Ares International Corp. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Independent accountant's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ROC GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of

not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

CPA Weng, Shih-Jung

CPA Yu, Shu-Fen

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 29, 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.

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2016 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 493,594	45	$ 482,266	44
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	4,531	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	1,971	-	2,643	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	158,829	14	170,150	16
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	370	-	581	-
1200	Other receivables		8,018	1	8,735	1
1410	Prepayments	6(5) and 7	34,358	3	32,707	3
1470	Other current assets	6(6) and 8	271,452	25	270,179	25
11XX	**Total current assets**		968,592	88	971,792	89
	Non-current assets					
1543	Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	6(8)	2,252	-	3,491	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(9)	59,950	6	61,809	6
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(10)	25,096	2	6,465	1
1780	Intangible assets		2,398	-	13	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	30,748	3	36,359	3
1900	Other non-current assets	8	7,344	1	7,322	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		127,788	12	115,459	11
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,096,380	100	$ 1,087,251	100

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ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2016 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2170	Accounts payable	6(11)	$ 64,080	6	$ 47,368	4
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	1,706	-	2,197	-
2200	Other payables	6(12)	88,606	8	106,370	10
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(17)	5,784	-	6,166	1
2300	Other current liabilities	6(13)(14)	62,761	6	70,227	6
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		222,937	20	232,328	21
	Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	-	-	603	-
2640	Accrued pension liabilities	6(15)	142,230	13	135,646	13
2645	Guarantee deposits received		193	-	132	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others	6(14)	15,618	2	-	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		158,041	15	136,381	13
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		380,978	35	368,709	34
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(18)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		472,539	43	472,539	44
	Capital surplus	6(19)				
3200	Capital surplus		164,777	14	161,313	15
	Retained earnings	6(20)				
3310	Legal reserve		42,609	4	34,859	3
3320	Special reserve		6,430	1	-	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		28,297	3	77,506	7
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		(2,858)	-	(6,430)	(1)
3500	**Treasury stocks**	6(18)	-	-	(25,895)	(2)
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		711,794	65	713,892	66
36XX	**Non-controlling interest**		3,608	-	4,650	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		715,402	65	718,542	66
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitents	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,096,380	100	$ 1,087,251	100

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share data)

			Year ended December 31			
			2017		2016	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	**Operating revenue**	6(21) and 7	$ 676,138	100	$ 692,410	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(24)(25) and 7	(451,191)	(67)	(454,876)	(66)
5950	**Gross profit**		224,947	33	237,534	34
	Operating expenses	6(24)(25) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(65,413)	(10)	(63,014)	(9)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(55,511)	(8)	(75,537)	(11)
6300	Research and development expenses		(64,644)	(9)	(61,765)	(9)
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(185,568)	(27)	(200,316)	(29)
6900	**Operating profit**		39,379	6	37,218	5
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7010	Other income	6(22)	13,051	2	9,517	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(23)	(23,758)	(4)	37,309	6
7050	Finance costs		(33)	-	-	-
7060	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(9)	7,208	1	6,523	1
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		(3,532)	(1)	53,349	8
7900	**Profit before income tax**		35,847	5	90,567	13
7950	Income tax expense	6(26)	(4,439)	-	(9,123)	(1)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 31,408	5	$ 81,444	12

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ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share data)

			Year ended December 31			
			2017		2016	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Losses on defined benefit plan	6(15)	($ 3,963)	(1)	($ 3,557)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)	44	-	605	-
8310	**Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		(3,919)	(1)	(2,952)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		4,070	1	(12,199)	(2)
8399	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	6(26)	(732)	-	2,067	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		3,338	1	(10,132)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 30,827	5	$ 68,360	10
	Profit (loss), attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 32,216	5	$ 81,512	12
8620	Non-controlling interest		(808)	-	(68)	-
			$ 31,408	5	$ 81,444	12
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 31,869	5	$ 68,469	10
8720	Non-controlling interest		(1,042)	-	(109)	-
			$ 30,827	5	$ 68,360	10
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(27)				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**		$ 0.69		$ 1.79	
	Diluted earnings per share	6(27)				
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**		$ 0.69		$ 1.77	

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent													
			Capital surplus					Retained earnings							
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Share premium	Treasury stock transactions	Donated assets received	Change in net equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	Employee stock options	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Treasury stocks	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2016															
Balance at January 1, 2016		$ 472,539	$ 135,615	$ 45,169	$ -	$ 1,179	$ -	$ 31,925	$ -	$ 29,341	$ 3,661	($ 25,895)	$ 693,534	$ -	$ 693,534
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,512	-	-	81,512	(68)	81,444
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,952)	(10,091)	-	(13,043)	(41)	(13,084)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,560	(10,091)	-	68,469	(109)	68,360
Appropriation of 2015 earnings	6(20)														
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,934	-	(2,934)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,407)	-	-	(26,407)	-	(26,407)
Capital surplus cash payment	6(20)	-	(20,847)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,847)	-	(20,847)
Subsidiary liquidation treasury stock cancellation	4(3)	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	4(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,054)	-	-	(1,054)	2,144	1,090
Subsidiary recognizes employee stock options		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,615	2,615
Balance at December 31, 2016		$ 472,539	$ 114,768	$ 45,366	$ -	$ 1,179	$ -	$ 34,859	$ -	$ 77,506	($ 6,430)	($ 25,895)	$ 713,892	$ 4,650	$ 718,542
For the year ended December 31, 2017															
Balance at January 1, 2017		$ 472,539	$ 114,768	$ 45,366	$ -	$ 1,179	$ -	$ 34,859	$ -	$ 77,506	($ 6,430)	($ 25,895)	$ 713,892	$ 4,650	$ 718,542
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,216	-	-	32,216	(808)	31,408
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,919)	3,572	-	(347)	(234)	(581)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,297	3,572	-	31,869	(1,042)	30,827
Appropriation of 2016 earnings	6(20)														
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	7,750	-	(7,750)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,430	(6,430)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,326)	-	-	(63,326)	-	(63,326)
Issuance of employee stock options	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	3,416	-	-	-	-	-	3,416	-	3,416
Treasury stocks sold to employees	6(18)	-	-	3,372	-	-	(3,416)	-	-	-	-	25,895	25,851	-	25,851
Donated by the shareholders		-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Balance at December 31, 2017		$ 472,539	$ 114,768	$ 48,738	$ 92	$ 1,179	$ -	$ 42,609	$ 6,430	$ 28,297	($ 2,858)	$ -	$ 711,794	$ 3,608	$ 715,402

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2017	For the years ended December 31, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 35,847	$ 90,567
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Bad debt provision (reversal) of allowance for doubtful accounts	6(4)(22)	(263)	11,916
Depreciation	6(10)(24)	2,433	1,948
Interest income	6(22)	(6,365)	(5,805)
Interest expense		33	-
Dividends income	6(22)	-	(1,093)
Amortization	6(24)	1,069	11
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(23)	(779)	(3,364)
Impairment loss of financial assets carried at cost-non-current	6(8)(23)	245	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(9)	(7,208)	(6,523)
(Gains) losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(28)	48
Losses (gains) on disposal of investments	6(23)	7,406	(44,187)
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in profit or loss, financial assets	6(7)(23)	(1,310)	(31)
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(16)	3,416	-
Compensation cost of employee stock options		-	2,615
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		5,310	-
Notes receivable		672	616
Accounts receivable		11,584	(12,828)
Accounts receivable - related parties		211	(431)
Other receivables		750	(4,980)
Prepayments		(1,651)	10,062
Other current assets		7,803	(4,581)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		16,712	2,254
Accounts payable - related parties		(491)	(1,152)
Other payables		(17,764)	18,837
Provisions for liabilities - current		(382)	2,242
Other current liabilities		(11,702)	(9,231)
Accrued pension liabilities		2,330	(18,363)
Cash inflow generated from operations		47,878	28,547
Interest received		5,732	5,951
Income tax paid		(1,559)	(10,835)
Net cash flows from operating activities		52,051	23,663

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ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2017	For the years ended December 31, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in time deposits with maturity over three months		($ 51,247)	($ 67,182)
Decrease in time deposits with maturity over three months		42,171	55,195
Return of capital from held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(7)	1,310	31
Return of capital from financial assets carried at cost-non-current	6(8)	994	-
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets carried at cost-non-current	6(8)	-	38,571
Dividends received		7,780	3,229
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(29)	(900)	(1,654)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		28	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(3,454)	(24)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits (shown in other non-current assets)		(22)	37
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(3,340)	28,203
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash dividends paid	6(20)	(63,326)	(26,407)
Capital surplus distributed as cash dividends paid	6(20)	-	(20,847)
Increase in non-controlling interests		-	1,090
Treasury stocks sold to employees		25,851	-
Donation by the shareholders		92	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(37,383)	(46,164)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,328	5,702
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		482,266	476,564
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 493,594	$ 482,266

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Ares International Corp. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') was established on December 3, 1980. The main businesses of the Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as 'the Group') are engaged in design, sales, lease, maintenance and technology consultation of computer equipment, internet and related software, and analysis, design, modify, installment and maintenance of application software. The Company's stock was traded at Taipei Exchange from March 1999, and was listed at Taiwan Stock Exchange after the application of listing was approved.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 29, 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 endorsed by the FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28, 'Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11, 'Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14,'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure initiative'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38, 'Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41, 'Agriculture: bearer plants'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 19, 'Defined benefit plans: employee contributions'	July 1, 2014
Amendments to IAS 27, 'Equity method in separate financial statements'	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 36, 'Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets'	January 1, 2014

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 39, 'Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting'	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle	July 1, 2014
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle	July 1, 2014
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle	January 1, 2016

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

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2018 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IFRS1,'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. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

A. 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 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 subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

(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 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 Group 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.

B. IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’

IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ replaces IAS 11, ‘Construction contracts’, IAS 18 ‘Revenue’ and relevant interpretations. According to IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services. A customer obtains control of goods or services when a customer has the ability to direct, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify contracts with customer.

Step 2: Identify separate performance obligations in the contract(s).

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Further, IFRS 15 includes a set of comprehensive disclosure requirements that requires an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

C. Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with Customers'

The amendments clarify how to identify a performance obligation (the promise to transfer a good or a service to a customer) in a contract; determine whether a company is a principal (the provider of a good or service) or an agent (responsible for organizing the good or service to be provided); and determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognised at a point in time or over time. In addition to the clarifications, the amendments include two additional reliefs to reduce cost and complexity for a company when it first applies the new Standard.

When adopting the new standards endorsed by the FSC effective from 2018, the Group will apply the new rules under IFRS 9 retrospectively from January 1, 2018, with the practical expedients permitted under the statement. Further, the Group expects to adopt IFRS 15 using the simplified retrospective approach. The significant effects of applying the new standards as of January 1, 2018 are summarized below:

Explanation:

A. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group expects to reclassify financial assets at cost in the amount of $2,252, and make an irrevocable election at initial recognition on equity instruments not held for dealing or trading purpose, by increasing financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, increasing retained earnings and decreasing other equity interest in the amounts of $2,070, $5,386 and $5,568, respectively.

B. Presentation of contract assets and contract liabilities

In line with IFRS 15 requirements, the Group changed the presention of certain accounts in the balance sheet as follows:

(a) Under IFRS 15, the contracts whereby services have been rendered but not yet billed are recognised as contract assets, but were previously presented as part of accounts receivable in the balance sheet. As of January 1, 2018, the balance amounted to $37,586.

(b) Under IFRS 15, liabilities in relation to contracts are recognised as contract liabilities, but were previously presented as other current liabilities (advance receipts from software) in the balance sheet. As of January 1, 2018, the balance amounted to $7,057.

(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:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 settlement’	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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

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.

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”, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(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 and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

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

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2017	Ownership (%) December 31, 2016	Description
Ares International Corp.	APLUSOFT CO., LTD.	Computer installation and information software service	100%	100%	
Ares International Corp.	ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (BAHAMAS)	Investment business	-	-	Note 1
Ares International Corp.	ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA)	Investment business	-	100%	Note 4
Ares International Corp.	ARES GROUP CORP.	Investment business	100%	100%	Note 6
APLUSOFT CO., LTD.	WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI)	Investment business	100%	100%	
ARES GROUP CORP.	SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Investment business	100%	100%	
ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA)	ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD.	Research, development, manufacturing and sales in service of computer application software	-	-	Note 3
WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI)	APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORSTION.	Research, development and sales in business management software	95.88%	95.88%	Notes 2 and 5

Note 1: The liquidation of the company began on March 16, 2016 and was completed on September 12, 2016. The initial investment of $7,143 (USD 226,000) was remitted back after the liquidation. The reduction of $197 in capital surplus—treasury stock resulting from the repurchase of treasury stock on September 14, 2011 was reclassified to profit or loss, and a gain on disposal of investment in the amount of $124 was recognized.

Note 2: The company raised capital by issuing new shares on February 5, 2016. Weljoin Technologies Limited (BVI) did not purchase new shares in proportion to its ownership. As a result, the percentage of ownership declined from 100% to 95.88%, and the unappropriated retained earnings decreased by $1,054.

Note 3: The liquidation of the company began on June 30, 2016 and was completed on November 21, 2016. The initial investment of USD 59,000 was remitted back after the liquidation. A gain on disposal of investment in the amount of $6,824 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Note 4: The company began the liquidation process starting from January 13, 2017, and was completed on February 17, 2017. This company remitted back the initial investment of USD 86 thousand and recognised loss on disposal of investment in the amount of $7,406.

Note 5: The company, formerly APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION, was reorganised as a corporation in March 2017. This company was listed on the equity market in China (abbreviate as Xin-Si-Ban) on June 28, 2017.

Note 6: On July 12, 2017, the company changed its registered location from Brunei to Seychelles, and completed the application with the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 19, 2017.

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

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

E. Significant restrictions: None.

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

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are 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 re-translated 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) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, 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, even when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign associate after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, or losing joint control of the former joint arrangement, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) 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, even when 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

The Group's business includes sale of computer equipment and software and system integration design services. The operating cycle lasts more than one year. Therefore, all assets and liabilities associated with the sale of computer equipment and software and system integration design services are classified as current or non-current based on the length of the operating cycle. The classification criteria for all other accounts are as follows:

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 settle 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 settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled 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 held for trading or financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Financial assets that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

(8) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial assets measured at cost'.

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

A. Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity date that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than those that meet the definition of loans and receivables and those that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale on initial recognition.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Amortisation of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognised in profit or loss.

(10) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are receivables originated by the entity. They are created by the entity by selling goods or providing services to customers in the ordinary course of business. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

(a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

(b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

(c) The Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;

(d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

(e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(f) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;

(g) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered;

(h) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

C. When the Group assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made as follows according to the category of financial assets:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, and is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognised previously. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(b) Financial assets at cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at current market return rate of similar financial asset, and is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognised for this category shall not be reversed subsequently. Impairment loss is recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(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 percent 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 the Group's share of change in equity of 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. 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. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(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:

Machinery and equipment	3~10 years
Transportation equipment	5~6 years
Office equipment	8~11 years
Leasehold improvements	3~10 years
Leased assets	5 years
Other equipment	5~11 years

(15) Leased assets/ operating leases (lessee)

A. Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

(a) A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

(b) The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charges are allocated to each period over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(c) Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. If there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease, the asset shall be depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

B. 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) Intangible assets

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

(17) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(18) 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.

(19) Notes and accounts payable

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

(20) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties, etc.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(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 expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense 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.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date).

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

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

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(22) Employee share-based payment

A. 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 recognised 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.

B. For the cash-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received and the liability incurred are measured at fair value of the liability to pay for those services, and are recognised as compensation cost and liability over the vesting period. The fair value of the liability shall be remeasured at each balance sheet date until settled at the settlement date, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(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. 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 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. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(24) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

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

(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.

(26) Revenue recognition

A. Sales revenue

The Group engages in the research, development and sale of computer software related products. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account of business tax, sales returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods is recognised when the Group has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

B. Sales of services

Services refer to specified performance during the contract period by the Group.

If the outcome of the delivery of services can be reasonably estimated, the revenue from the services is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Based on the nature of the project, revenue is recognized according to the percentage of actual services performed to the total services to be performed. The cumulative service revenue for the project is calculated at the end of the period based on actual services performed to date, and then the total service revenue recognized in prior periods is subtracted from this amount to arrive at the service revenue for the current period.

If the outcome of the delivery of services cannot be reasonably estimated, revenue recognition considers the possibility of the recovery of costs incurred. If recovery of incurred costs is likely, revenue is recognized to the extent of such incurred costs; if recovery of incurred costs is not likely, no revenue is recognized and the incurred costs are recognized as expenses.

If we expect to incur losses from rendering services, such losses are immediately recognized.

The amount of service revenue fee receivables in excess of advance payments from the same service contract is included in current assets on the balance sheet; similarly, the amount of advance payments in excess of service fee receivables from the same service contract is included in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(27) Government grants

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

(28) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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:

Valuation of accounts receivable

Bad debts are estimated based on historical experiences and other known reasons or existing objective evidence, and recognized as a reduction to accounts receivable in the period where the underlying receivables are determined to be non-recoverable. Such an evaluation of allowance for bad debt is principally based on the possibility of recovery of receivables in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation. As of December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of accounts receivable was $158,829.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 119	$ 149
Checking accounts and demand deposits	261,274	232,691
Time deposits	232,201	249,426
	$ 493,594	$ 482,266

A. The Group transacts 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. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, cash and cash equivalent were restricted to the bid bonds and performance guarantee. Please refer to Note 8.

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

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Financial assets held for trading		
Open-end fund	$ -	$ 11,491
Foreign stocks	-	7,932
	-	19,423
Adjustments for change in value of financial assets held for trading	-	(14,892)
	$ -	$ 4,531

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, net income from financial assets held for trading were $779 and $3,364, respectively.

(3) Notes receivable, net

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Notes receivable	$ 1,971	$ 2,643
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	$ 1,971	$ 2,643

A. The credit quality of notes receivable that were neither past due nor impaired was in the following categories based on the Group's Credit Quality Control Policy:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Group 1	$ 1,840	$ 2,193
Group 2	131	450
	$ 1,971	$ 2,643

Group 1: Clients from Commercial segment

Group 2: Clients from Project segment

B. The Group has no discounted notes receivable.

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accounts receivable	$ 64,683	$ 94,694
Less: Loss allowance	(7,460)	(7,723)
	57,223	86,971
Service fee receivables	107,483	102,112
Less: Advance receipts from service	(5,877)	(18,933)
	101,606	83,179
	$ 158,829	$ 170,150

A. Movement analysis of financial assets that were impaired is as follows:

	2017		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	$ -	$ 7,723	$ 7,723
Reversal of impairment	-	(263)	(263)
At December 31	$ -	$ 7,460	$ 7,460

	2016		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	$ -	$ 3,571	$ 3,571
Provision for impairment	-	11,916	11,916
Write-offs during the year	-	(7,764)	(7,764)
At December 31	$ -	$ 7,723	$ 7,723

B. The credit quality of accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired was in the following categories based on the Group's Credit Quality Control Policy:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Group 1	$ 72,673	$ 88,034
Group 2	55,223	47,843
Group 3	30,933	34,273
	$ 158,829	$ 170,150

Group 1: Clients from Commercial segment

Group 2: Clients from Financial business segment

Group 3: Clients from Project segment

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

(5) Prepayments

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Prepaid project cost	$ 29,620	$ 28,284
Other prepayments	4,738	4,423
	$ 34,358	$ 32,707

(6) Other current assets

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Time deposits with maturity over three months	$ 221,289	$ 212,213
Others	50,163	57,966
	$ 271,452	$ 270,179
Interest rate range of time deposits	0.15%~3.90%	0.15%~5.80%

A. The Group has no time deposits with maturity over three months pledged to others as collateral.

B. Information about the abovementioned other current assets-others that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(7) Held-to-maturity financial assets-noncurrent

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Bank debenture	$ -	$ 20,699
Accumulated impairment	-	(20,699)
	$ -	$ -

A. The Group invested in the financial bonds issued by Medical Provider Financial Corp., which have been entrusted to Wells Fargo Bank due to Medical Provider Financial Corp. having an improper operation. Since the possibility of redemption is remote based on the Group's assessment, therefore the Group provided impairment loss amounting to $31,663 at the end of 2009. The subsequent recovery is as follows:

(a) In February and March, 2014, the Group received a ruling from USA court that Wells Fargo Bank and Medical Provider Financial Corp., which are commissioned to entrust the Group's financial bonds, shall return certain original investment amounting to US$223 thousand and US$138 thousand, respectively, and the reversal of impairment is $10,933. All the returned investments have been collected in cash.

(b) In July, 2016, the Group received a ruling from USA court that the bank, which is commissioned to entrust the Group's financial bonds, shall return certain original investment amounting to US$969, and the reversal of impairment is $31.

(c) In January, 2017, the Group received a ruling from USA court that the bank, which is commissioned to entrust the Group's financial bonds, shall return certain original investment amounting to US$40,866, and the reversal of impairment is $1,310.

B. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, no held-to-maturity financial assets held by the Group were pledged to others as collateral.

(8) Financial assets at cost-non-current

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Unlisted shares		
Technology Partner IV Venture Capital Corp.	$ 5,638	$ 6,632
Formosa First Country Club	2,000	2,000
	7,638	8,632
Accumulated impairment	(5,386)	(5,141)
	$ 2,252	$ 3,491

A. According to the Group's intention, abovementioned investments should be classified as 'available-for-sale financial assets'. However, as abovementioned investments are not traded in active market, and no sufficient industry information of companies similar to abovementioned investments' financial information cannot be obtained, the fair value of the investment in similar stocks cannot be measured reliably. The Group classified those stocks as 'financial assets measured at cost'.

B. The net values of financial assets at cost were decreased, and the possibility of reversal is remote due to the operation of the investee companies did not meet the forecast. Therefore, the Group provided for impairment loss. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the impairment loss were $245 and $0, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the accumulated impairment was $5,386 and $5,141, respectively.

C. In July 2016, Technology Partner IV Venture Capital Corp. reduced its capital by 25% in order to cover its operating losses.

D. In 2016, the Company sold a portion of its investment in the shares of Chief Telecom Inc. Proceeds from the disposal were $38,571, and a gain on disposal in the amount of $37,239 was recognized.

E. In September 2017, Technology Partner IV Venture Capital Corp. decreased its capital and returned a portion of the original investment amounting to $994.

F. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, no financial assets at cost held by the Group were pledged to others as collateral.

(9) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Associates:		
BLITZ IT CONSULTANTS PTE. LTD.	$ 12,501	$ 15,129
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	19,137	19,435
M-Power Information Co., Ltd.	28,312	27,245
	$ 59,950	$ 61,809

A. The basic information of the associates of the Group is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership(%) December 31, 2017	Ownership(%) December 31, 2016	Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
BLITZ IT CONSULTANTS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	25.00%	25.00%	-	Equity method
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Taiwan	34.83%	34.83%	Note 1	Equity method
M-Power Information Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	24.39%	24.39%	Note 2	Equity method

Note 1: The Group made purchases from this associate company.

Note 2: The Group had sales to this associate company.

B. 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 December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to $59,950 and $61,809, respectively.

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 7,208	$ 6,523
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 7,208	$ 6,523

C. The aforementioned investments accounted for using the equity method—Argo International Corporation and M-Power Information Co., Ltd.—were valued using the financial statements audited by independent accountants assigned by the respective companies.

(10) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Leased assets	Other facilities	Total
At January 1, 2017							
Cost	$ 12,582	$ 10,668	$ 1,720	$ 5,335	$ -	$ 439	$ 30,744
Accumulated depreciation	(11,057)	(7,713)	(1,050)	(4,135)	-	(324)	(24,279)
	$ 1,525	$ 2,955	$ 670	$ 1,200	$ -	$ 115	$ 6,465
2017							
At January 1	$ 1,525	$ 2,955	$ 670	$ 1,200	$ -	$ 115	$ 6,465
Additions	900	-	-	-	20,173	-	21,073
Depreciation charges	(754)	(887)	(146)	(282)	(336)	(28)	(2,433)
Net exchange differences	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
At December 31	$ 1,662	$ 2,068	$ 524	$ 918	$ 19,837	$ 87	$ 25,096
At December 31, 2017							
Cost	$ 13,482	$ 9,892	$ 1,720	$ 5,335	$ 20,173	$ 439	$ 51,041
Accumulated depreciation	(11,820)	(7,824)	(1,196)	(4,417)	(336)	(352)	(25,945)
	$ 1,662	$ 2,068	$ 524	$ 918	$ 19,837	$ 87	$ 25,096

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Leased assets	Other facilities	Total
At January 1, 2016							
Cost	$ 12,066	$ 9,668	$ 1,720	$ 5,335	$ -	$ 582	$ 29,371
Accumulated depreciation	(10,442)	(6,829)	(894)	(3,852)	-	(528)	(22,545)
	$ 1,624	$ 2,839	$ 826	$ 1,483	$ -	$ 54	$ 6,826
2016							
At January 1	$ 1,624	$ 2,839	$ 826	$ 1,483	$ -	$ 54	$ 6,826
Additions	522	1,000	-	-	-	132	1,654
Disposals	(6)	-	-	-	-	(42)	(48)
Depreciation charges	(601)	(884)	(156)	(283)	-	(24)	(1,948)
Net exchange differences	(14)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(19)
At December 31	$ 1,525	$ 2,955	$ 670	$ 1,200	$ -	$ 115	$ 6,465
At December 31, 2016							
Cost	$ 12,582	$ 10,668	$ 1,720	$ 5,335	$ -	$ 439	$ 30,744
Accumulated depreciation	(11,057)	(7,713)	(1,050)	(4,135)	-	(324)	(24,279)
	$ 1,525	$ 2,955	$ 670	$ 1,200	$ -	$ 115	$ 6,465

A. The Group has no interest capitalization.

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

(11) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accounts payable	$ 27,522	$ 19,263
Project costs payable	36,558	28,105
	$ 64,080	$ 47,368

(12) Other payables

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Wages and bonus payable	$ 65,583	$ 66,216
Labor and health insurance fees payable	3,520	3,495
Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration payable	4,976	12,197
Other accrued expenses	14,527	24,462
	$ 88,606	$ 106,370

(13) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Advance receipts from service	$ 52,989	$ 63,971
Less: Service fee receivables	(1,526)	(15)
Advance receipts from service, net	51,463	63,956
Advanced receipts from software	7,057	5,806
Current lease obligations payable	4,236	-
Other advanced receipts	5	465
	$ 62,761	$ 70,227

(14) Lease liabilities

In December 2017, the Group leased network information security protection equipment and servers. In line with the lease contract, when the contract becomes due, the ownership of lease assets should transfer to the Group without any condition. Future minimum lease payments and their present values as at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	December 31, 2017		
	Total finance lease liabilities	Future finance charges	Present value of finance lease liabilities
Current			
Not later than one year	$ 4,591	$ 355	$ 4,236
Non-current			
Later than one year but not later than five years	16,237	619	15,618
	$ 20,828	$ 974	19,854
Less: Current lease liabilities			(4,236)
			$ 15,618

On December 31, 2016, there was no future minimum lease payment.

(15) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 182,633)	($ 173,812)
Fair value of plan assets	40,403	38,166
Net defined benefit liability	($ 142,230)	($ 135,646)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2017			
Balance at January 1	$ 173,812	$ 38,166	$ 135,646
Current service cost	2,600	-	2,600
Interest cost	2,433	-	2,433
Interest income	-	535	(535)
	178,845	38,701	140,144
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	4,984	-	4,984
Experience adjustments	(1,196)	(175)	(1,021)
	3,788	(175)	3,963
Pension fund contribution	-	1,877	(1,877)
Balance at December 31	$ 182,633	$ 40,403	$ 142,230

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2016			
Balance at January 1	$ 171,366	$ 20,957	$ 150,409
Current service cost	2,777	-	2,777
Interest cost	2,913	-	2,913
Interest income	-	356	(356)
	177,056	21,313	155,743
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	5,010	-	5,010
Experience adjustments	(1,598)	(145)	(1,453)
	3,412	(145)	3,557
Pension fund contribution	-	23,654	(23,654)
Paid pension	(6,656)	(6,656)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 173,812	$ 38,166	$ 135,646

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Discount rate	1.10%	1.40%
Future salary increases	4.00%	4.00%

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, future mortality rate was estimated based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2017				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 4,169)	$ 4,329	$ 3,793	($ 3,680)
December 31, 2016				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 4,191)	$ 4,356	$ 3,833	($ 3,713)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2018 amount to $1,888.

(g) As of December 31, 2017, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 11 years.

B. Defined contribution plans:

(a) Effective in July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount no less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, were $11,949 and $11,915, respectively.

(b) The Company's mainland China subsidiaries, APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION and ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD., 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 years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, was both 7%. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, were $223 and $189, respectively. The pension cost under the defined contribution pension plans of ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD. for the year ended December 31, 2016, was $167.

(16) Share-based payment

A. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (In thousands)	Vesting conditions
Treasury stock transferred to employees	2017.3.29	1,817	Vested immediately

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

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

	2017		2016	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars per share)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars per share)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	$ -	-	$ -
Options granted	1,817	14.27	-	-
Options exercised	(1,817)	14.27	-	-
Options outstanding at December 31	-	-	-	-

C. The fair value of stock options granted on March 29, 2017 is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Employee stock options	2017.3.29	$16.15 (in dollars)	$14.27 (in dollars)	21.51% (Note)	0.02 year	0%	0.42%	$1.88(in dollars)

Note: Expected price volatility rate was estimated by using the stock prices of the most recent one year, and the standard deviation of return on the stock during this period.

D. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Equity-settled	$ 3,416	$ -

(17) Provisions

	Warranty	
	2017	2016
Balance at January 1	$ 6,166	$ 3,924
Additional provisions	4,766	5,925
Used during the period	(1,590)	(1,879)
Unused amounts reversed	(3,558)	(1,804)
Balance at December 31	$ 5,784	$ 6,166

Analysis of total provisions:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current	$ 5,784	$ 6,166

The Group gives warranties on project contracts. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data.

(18) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's authorised capital was $1,156,000 (including 10,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options and 20,000 thousand shares reserved for convertible bonds issued by the Company), and the paid-in capital was $472,539 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share, consisting of 47,254 thousand shares of ordinary stock.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:(Unit: thousand shares)

	2017	2016
At January 1	45,437	45,437
Treasury shares sold to employees	1,817	-
At December 31	47,254	45,437

B. Treasury shares

(a) On August 27, 2015, the Board of Directors resolved to repurchase 3,000 thousand shares, the repurchase period was from August 28, 2015 to October 27, 2015. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the reason and amount of repurchase are as follows:

(In thousand of shares/dollars)

Name of company holding the shares	Reason for share reacquisition	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
		No. of shares	Book value	No. of shares	Book value
The Company	To be reissued to employees	-	$ -	1,817	$ 25,895

(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. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.

(e) On March 29, 2017, the Board of Directors resolved to transfer the 6th repurchased treasury shares to employees amounting to 1,817 thousand shares, the Company recognised compensation cost at fair value of $3,416. The transfer price was NTD 14.27 per share with a total price of $25,895, and recognised related transaction of capital surplus-treasury share in the amount of $3,372.

(19) 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 Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(20) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following methods and order:

(a) Pay all taxes.

(b) Offset prior years' operating losses.

(c) 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve.

(d) Set aside or reverse a special reserve in accordance with related laws.

The remaining earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders as dividends to shareholders. The Board of Directors could retain earnings for operation needs.

B. The dividend policy of the Company are as follows: The Company engaged in information technology, which is a rapidly advance and growing market, based on the requirement of capital expenditure and optimal financial planning for long-term operation. When the Board of Directors propose the distribution of retained earnings from the remainder of the above (a)~(d), it decides the proportion of cash dividend and share dividend based on the operating requirements. The proportion of cash dividend could not be less than 10% of the total dividend. However, the proportion of cash dividend could be adjusted based on the operating situation of the current year.

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. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Earnings generated in and after 1998	$ 28,297	$ 77,506

F. Distribution of retained earnings:

(a) On June 20, 2017 and June 22, 2016, the shareholders in their meeting resolved the distribution of 2016 and 2015 retained earnings, respectively. The distribution of retained earnings are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2016		Year ended December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 7,750	$ -	$ 2,934	$ -
Special reserve	6,430	-	-	-
Cash dividends	63,326	1.34	26,407	0.58
	$ 77,506	$ 1.34	$ 29,341	$ 0.58

For the year ended December 31, 2015, except for the above retained earnings, the distribution of cash in the amount of $20,847 was provisioned from capital surplus.

(b) On March 29, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the distribution of 2017 retained earnings as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2017	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 2,830	$ -
Cash dividends	29,039	0.61
	$ 31,869	$ 0.61

Except for the abovementioned distribution of retained earnings, the Board of Directors also proposed appropriation of cash from capital surplus in the amount of $18,215.

As of March 29, 2018, abovementioned distribution of 2017 retained earnings has not been resolved at the stockholders' meeting.

G. With the abolishment of the imputation tax system under the amendments to the Income Tax Act promulgated by the President of the Republic of China in February, 2018, the information on unappropriated retained earnings and the balance of the imputation credit account as of December 31, 2017, as well as the estimated creditable tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017 is no longer disclosed.

H. As of December 31, 2016, the balance of the imputation tax credit account was $6,518. The creditable tax rate was 8.47% for the year ended December 31, 2016.

I. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(25).

(21) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Sales revenue	$ 57,823	$ 60,942
Service revenue	618,315	631,468
	$ 676,138	$ 692,410

(22) Other income

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 6,365	$ 5,805
Commission income	50	1,935
Dividend income	-	1,093
Allowance for bad debts transferred to revenue	263	-
Other income, others	6,373	684
	$ 13,051	$ 9,517

(23) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 779	$ 3,364
Foreign exchange losses	(17,853)	(9,050)
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in profit or loss, financial assets	1,310	31
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	28	(48)
(Losses) gains on disposals of investments	(7,406)	44,187
Impairment loss on financial assets	(245)	-
Miscellaneous disbursements	(371)	(1,175)
	($ 23,758)	$ 37,309

(24) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Employee benefit expense	$ 371,956	$ 366,694
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	2,433	1,948
Amortizations	1,069	11
Advertising costs	331	1,505
Operating lease payments	19,528	20,733
Traveling expense	7,636	7,219
Service fees	8,223	7,511
Outsourcing software	159,914	142,406
Other expenses	26,046	56,099
Cost of sales	39,623	51,066
Operating costs and expenses	$ 636,759	$ 655,192

(25) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Wages and salaries	$ 319,115	$ 314,122
Labor and health insurance fees	25,933	25,209
Pension costs	16,670	17,438
Other personnel expenses	10,238	9,925
	$ 371,956	$ 366,694

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group had 318 and 311 employees, respectively.

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% and no higher than 15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, employees' compensation was accrued at $3,732 and $9,148, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at $1,244 and $3,049, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 9% and 3% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2017. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were $3,732 and $1,244, and will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2016, as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2016 financial statements.

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

(26) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ -	$ 3,034
Prior year income tax underestimation	119	625
Total current tax	119	3,659
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,320	5,464
Income tax expense	$ 4,439	$ 9,123

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income and loss is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	($ 44)	($ 605)
Currency translation differences	732	(2,067)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31, 2017	Years ended December 31, 2016
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (Note)	$ 3,957	$ 15,780
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	1,616	-
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(176)	(8,582)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	(3,293)	(287)
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	2,216	-
Effect from alternative minimum tax	-	1,587
Prior year income tax underestimation	119	625
Income tax expense	$ 4,439	$ 9,123

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate are the rates applicable in the respective countries where the Group entities operate.

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2017				
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	At December 31
Temporary differences:					
－Deferred tax assets:					
Warranty cost	$ 1,048	($ 65)	$ -	$ -	$ 983
Exceeded amount of allowance for bad debts	849	(45)	-	-	804
Unrealised impairment loss on financial assets	-	294	-	-	294
Unrealised exchange loss	-	585	-	-	585
Unappropriated pensions	17,815	1,181	44	-	19,040
Unrealised advanced revenue	1,588	(1,588)	-	-	-
Unused annual leave	970	75	-	-	1,045
Loss on investment in foreign companies	14,089	(9,128)	(732)	-	4,229
Loss carryforward	-	3,768	-	-	3,768
Subtotal	36,359	(4,923)	(688)	-	30,748
－Deferred tax liabilities:					
Unrealised exchange gain	(603)	603	-	-	-
Total	$ 35,756	($ 4,320)	($ 688)	$ -	$ 30,748

	2016				
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	At December 31
Temporary differences:					
－Deferred tax assets:					
Warranty cost	$ 667	$ 381	$ -	$ -	$ 1,048
Exceeded amount of allowance for bad debts	93	756	-	-	849
Unrealised exchange loss	151	(151)	-	-	-
Unappropriated pensions	20,324	(3,114)	605	-	17,815
Unrealised advanced revenue	1,240	348	-	-	1,588
Unused annual leave	934	36	-	-	970
Loss on investment in foreign companies	15,139	(3,117)	2,067	-	14,089
Subtotal	38,548	(4,861)	2,672	-	36,359
－Deferred tax liabilities:					
Unrealised exchange gain	-	(603)	-	-	(603)
Total	$ 38,548	($ 5,464)	$ 2,672	$ -	$ 35,756

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2017				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Year ended December 31, 2017	Assessed	$ 8,863	$ 8,863	Year ended December 31, 2022

E. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Unrealised impairment loss	$ 340	$ 3,633

F. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's income tax returns through 2015 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G. ARES GROUP CORP, WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI) and SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED are companies that were established in Seychelles and British Virgin Islands, respectively. These companies have no income tax.

(27) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 32,216	46,716	$ 0.69
Diluted earings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	32,216	46,716	
Assumed conversion of all potential ordinary shares			
Employees compensation	-	281	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 32,216	46,997	$ 0.69

	Year ended December 31, 2016		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 81,512	45,437	$ 1.79
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	81,512	45,437	
Assumed conversion of all potential ordinary shares			
Employees compensation	-	631	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 81,512	46,068	$ 1.77

(28) Operating leases

The Group leases office buildings through operating leases, with lease terms between 1 to 2 years, and the lease could be renewed. Rental is adjusted every new year based on the market price of the nearby area. The adjustment of rent should be notified to the lessee in the three months before the new year. The Group recognised rental expenses of $19,528 and $20,733 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Not later than one year	$ 16,040	$ 15,255
Later than one year but not later than five years	3,679	1,189
	$ 19,719	$ 16,444

(29) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 21,073	$ 1,654
Less: Lease obligations payable (shown as other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities-others)	(20,173)	-
Cash paid during the year	$ 900	$ 1,654

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Associates
M-Power Information Co., Ltd.	Associates
MiTAC INC.	Key management
SHUTTLE INC.	Other related parties

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Sales of goods:		
-Associates	$ 404	$ 247
-Other related parties	275	6,314
-Key management	233	659
	$ 912	$ 7,220

Most of the transactions in relation to sales, services and maintenance made with related parties are separate cases, thus the transaction prices are determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term is 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Purchases of goods:		
-Associates	$ 7,779	$ 4,670
Purchases of services:		
-Associates	17,913	23,528
	$ 25,692	$ 28,198

(a) The Group's purchases are made for each system integration project, and only purchases from related parties, therefore, the purchase price is determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term is 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

(b) Most of transactions in relation to services and maintenance made with related parties are separate cases, thus the transaction prices are determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term is 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accounts receivable		
-ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	$ 168	$ -
-M-Power Information Co., Ltd.	202	203
-SHUTTLE INC.	-	378
Total	$ 370	$ 581

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accounts payable		
-ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	$ 1,706	$ 2,197

E. Prepayments:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Associates	$ -	$ 245

F. In January, 2017 and 2016, the Group entered into one-year ArgoERP maintenance contracts with an associate both in the amount of $210. In February, 2017, the Group signed a five-month ArgoERP eGUI（Electronic Government Uniform Invoice System） maintenance contract with an associate amounting to $300. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, operating expense was recognised in the amounts of $510 and $210, respectively.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Salaries and other short-term employees' benefits	$ 45,770	$ 38,129

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Purpose
Pledged as time deposits (shown as other current assets)	$ 17,022	$ 25,231	Bid bond and performance bond
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other current assets)	33,141	32,657	Bid bond and performance bond
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	7,344	7,322	Guarantees provided for leasing
	$ 57,507	$ 65,210	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

A complainant purchased the software package and hardware from the Company, and commissioned the Company to customise a software. However, there was a disagreement between both parties, and the complainant terminated the agreement, and claimed that the Company had not completed its obligation. The complainant filed a civil lawsuit to claim compensation in the amount of $ 7,483 in October, 2014. The Company has commissioned a lawyer to deal with this lawsuit, and it is still under the court's assessment. The Company has not accrued and recognised any amount for possible loss because the amount cannot be reliably assessed. This case will not impact the Company's operating and financial condition based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Commitments

A. Operating leases agreement

Please refer to Note 6 (28) for the related information.

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

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Software products	$ 8,025	$ 1,344

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

(1) On March 29, 2018, the Group's Board of Directors proposed distribution of 2017 retained earnings, please refer to Note 6(20) for details.

(2) The amendments to the Income Tax Act were promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, and went into effect on January 1, 2018. The material effects to the Company are described as follows:

(a) The Company's applicable income tax rate will be raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. This will increase both the Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by 3%, and (decrease) increase current income tax expense, accordingly.

(b) Please refer to Note 6 (20) for the related information.

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 the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, 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. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including ‘current and non-current borrowings’ as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as ‘equity’ as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group’s strategy, which was unchanged from 2016, was to maintain the gearing ratio as low as possible.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Fair value information of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group’s financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other current assets, accounts payable (including related parties) and other payables) are approximate to their fair values. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(3).

B. Financial risk management policies

The Group’s financial risks are primarily risks associated with its investments in financial instruments and foreign exchange risk arising from foreign-currency transactions. The Company uses the most rigorous controls to manage the financial risks from investments in various financial products. Each investment is assess comprehensively, taking into account market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk, with the goal of choosing the investment with the smallest risk. According to our policy goals of risk management, the Group manages its foreign exchange risk from foreign-currency transactions by optimizing our risk exposure and maintaining an appropriate level of exposure to liquidity risk, thus achieving the best possible hedging strategy.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

ii. The Group’s businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company’s functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries’ functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2017			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 6,075	29.76	$ 180,792	
HKD:NTD	6,090	3.81	23,203	
AUD:NTD	466	23.19	10,807	
EUR:NTD	114	35.57	4,055	
RMB:NTD	15,335	4.57	70,081	
JPY:NTD	18	0.26	5	
THB:NTD	4	0.92	4	
USD:RMB	109	6.53	712	
Non-monetary items				
USD:NTD	426	29.76	12,679	
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	2	29.76	60	
RMB:NTD	200	4.57	914	

	December 31, 2016		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 5,167	32.20	$ 166,377
HKD:NTD	4,293	4.13	17,730
AUD:NTD	460	23.17	10,658
EUR:NTD	114	33.70	3,842
RMB:NTD	14,884	4.59	68,318
JPY:NTD	18	0.27	5
THB:NTD	5	0.89	4
USD:RMB	96	6.95	667
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	663	32.20	21,349
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	85	32.20	2,737
HKD:NTD	84	4.13	347

iii. Please refer to the following table for the details of unrealised exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group.

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Exchange gain (loss)		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD		29.76	($ 3,004)
HKD:NTD		3.81	(381)
AUD:NTD		23.19	(241)
EUR:NTD		35.57	(20)
RMB:NTD		4.57	205

	Year ended December 31, 2016		
	Exchange gain (loss)		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD		32.20	$ 4,494
HKD:NTD		4.13	488
AUD:NTD		23.17	(253)
EUR:NTD		33.70	(134)
RMB:NTD		4.59	(1,047)

iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	$ 1,808	$ -
HKD:NTD	1.00%	232	-
AUD:NTD	1.00%	108	-
EUR:NTD	1.00%	41	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	701	-
JPY:NTD	1.00%	-	-
THB:NTD	1.00%	-	-
USD:NTD	1.00%	7	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	1	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	9	-

	Year ended December 31, 2016		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	$ 1,664	$ -
HKD:NTD	1.00%	19	-
AUD:NTD	1.00%	26	-
EUR:NTD	1.00%	1,447	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	683	-
USD:RMB	1.00%	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
HKD:NTD	1.00%	27	-
USD:NTD	1.00%	3	-

Price risk

i. The Group's investments were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the blance sheets, thus the Group was exposed to 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.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise domestic beneficiary certificates and equity instrument issued by foreign listed companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the variation of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 would have increased or decreased by $0 and $194, respectively, as a result of gains or losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

(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. 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.

ii. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

iii. The individual analysis of financial assets that had been impaired is provided in the statement for each type of financial asset in Note 6.

(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.

ii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: December 31, 2017	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Accounts payable	$ 63,205	$ 875	$ -
Accounts payable to related parties	1,706	-	-
Other payables	54,975	33,278	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities: December 31, 2016	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Accounts payable	$ 47,368	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable to related parties	2,197	-	-
Other payables	105,350	1,020	-

(3) Fair value information

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

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

Level 1:Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates are included in Level 1.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities investment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities investment	$ 4,531	$ -	$ -	$ 4,531

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

(a) The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Closed-end fund	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Closing price	Closing price	Net asset value

(b) Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

E. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

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

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 4.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 2.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information during this period.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Board of Directors evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of segment income (loss). Interest income are not allocated to operating segments, as this type of activity is driven by the Group’s financial segment, which manages the cash position of the group.

(3) Segment information

The Group’s segment profit and loss is measured with the operating income and loss, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segments. The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2017:

	Commercial segment	Financial business segment	Project segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 303,922	$ 182,010	$ 190,206	$ 676,138
Inter-segment revenue	3,949	-	-	3,949
Total segment revenue	$ 307,871	$ 182,010	$ 190,206	$ 680,087
Segment income (loss)	($ 22,065)	$ 40,814	$ 24,579	$ 43,328
Segment income (loss), including:				
Depreciation and amortisation	($ 852)	($ 687)	($ 1,963)	($ 3,502)

Year ended December 31, 2016:

	Commercial segment	Financial business segment	Project segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 328,732	$ 224,500	$ 139,178	$ 692,410
Inter-segment revenue	7,712	-	-	7,712
Total segment revenue	$ 336,444	$ 224,500	$ 139,178	$ 700,122
Segment income (loss)	($ 11,529)	$ 58,338	($ 1,880)	$ 44,929
Segment income (loss), including:				
Depreciation and amortisation	($ 887)	($ 533)	($ 539)	($ 1,959)

The Group did not disclose the information in relation to segment assets and segment liabilities due to these information were not provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker.

(4) Reconciliation for segment income and loss

The segment operating income (loss) reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income. The Group did not provide the amounts of total assets and total liabilities to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for making operating decisions. The reconciliation on segment revenue, operating revenue, segment income/loss and income/loss before tax from continuing operations of reportable segment are as follows:

Revenue	Years ended December 31, 2017	2016
Total reportable segment income	$ 680,087	$ 700,122
Write-off of inter-segment income	(3,949)	(7,712)
Operating revenue	$ 676,138	$ 692,410

Profit or loss	Years ended December 31, 2017	2016
Segment income	$ 43,328	$ 44,929
Adjustments and write-offs	(3,949)	(7,711)
Non-operating revenue and expenses	(3,532)	53,349
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 35,847	$ 90,567

(5) Information on products and services

The primary operations of the Group are the design, sales, maintenance, and leasing of computers and related equipment, hardware, and software. All these operations belong in the same industry, therefore disclosure of financial information by industry does not apply here.

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 592,655	$ 27,238	$ 568,622	$ 6,203
Asia	82,795	256	117,467	275
America	640	-	5,400	-
Australia	15	-	900	-
Europe	33	-	21	-
Total	$ 676,138	$ 27,494	$ 692,410	$ 6,478

A. The Group’s revenue by location is calculated based on the location in which the sales were made.

B. Non-current assets refer to property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, and do not include financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(7) Major customer information

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group did not have customers that contributed to more than 10% of the operating revenue on the statement of comprehensive income.

Ares International Corp.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2017

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				As of December 31, 2017				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer （Note 2）	General ledger account	Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)
Ares International Corp.	Common shares/Technology Partner IV Venture Capital Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	397,953	$ 2,252	2.16%	-	-
Ares International Corp.	Common shares/Formosa First Country Club	-	Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	2,025	-	0.01%	-	-

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities in accordance with IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'.
Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is a non-related party.
Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.
Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Ares International Corp.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

For the year ended December 31, 2017

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Transaction			
Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Ares International Corp.	APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Accounts payable-related parties	$ 13,868	Note 6	1.26%
0	Ares International Corp.	APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Accounts receivable-related parties	5,906	Note 5	0.54%

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; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1)Parent company to subsidiary.

(2)Subsidiary to parent company.

(3)Subsidiary to subsidiary.

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

Note 4: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Note 5: Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties, and the collection period is 60 days after monthly billings under the current transaction volume and market condition.

Note 6: Goods and services are purchased on normal commercial terms and conditions, and the payment term is 60 days after monthly billings under the current transaction volume and market condition.

Ares International Corp.

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2017

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Note 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2017			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 2(2))	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2017	Balance as at December 31, 2016	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Ares International Corp.	ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Taiwan	Provides professional service of computer application software and sells computer peripheral equipments	$ 14,014	$ 14,014	1,567,476	34.83	$ 19,137	$ 6,149	$ 2,142	
Ares International Corp.	M-Power Information Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Agency and sale of database system and professional service of software	21,493	21,493	1,780,126	24.39	28,312	26,273	6,407	
Ares International Corp.	ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA)	Samoa	Investment business	-	52,405	-	-	-	3,537	3,537	Subsidiary
Ares International Corp.	ARES GROUP CORP.	Seychelles	Investment business	35,029	35,029	1,500,000	100	13,102	(1,516)	(1,516)	Subsidiary
Ares International Corp.	APLUSOFT CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Installation of computer and consultant of information software	30,889	30,889	1,500,000	100	31,583	(19,039)	(19,039)	Subsidiary
APLUSOFT CO., LTD.	WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI)	British Virgin Islands	Investment business	26,177	26,177	50,000	100	31,214	(19,039)	Note3	Second-tire subsidiary
ARES GROUP CORP.	SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment business	34,115	34,115	1,120,000	100	12,679	(1,417)	Note3	Second-tire subsidiary
SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED	BLITZ IT CONSULTANTS PTE LTD.	Singapore	Agency of computer software and internet	33,256	33,256	484,000	25	12,502	4,592	Note3	

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

(1)The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2017' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.

(2)The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2017 column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.

(3)The 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Note 3: Investment income (loss) for the period was recognised by subsidiaries of investees.

Ares International Corp.
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2017

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Notes 4,5)	Investment method	Beginning balance of accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Investment flows: Remitted to Mainland China	Investment flows: Remitted back to Taiwan	Ending balance of accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2017	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2017	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2017	Footnote
ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD.	Development and manufacturing computer application software; sale of self-produced product and provides related consulting service	$ -	Note 1	$ 51,271	-	$ 1,825	$ 49,446	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	-	Note 6
APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION.	Research and development of enterprise management software and sale of self-produce product of the	25,228	Note 2	23,806	-	-	23,806	(19,692)	95.88	(18,884)	29,508	-	

Note 1: Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China. The investee in the third area is INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA)
Note 2: Reinvested in China company through reinvestment in the existing company in the third area, WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI).
Note 3: The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.
Note 4: On November 21, 2016, ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD. had completed the liquidation and remitted back residual investment capital of USD59,398.64 to the investment company , ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA), which is in the third area, and on February 17, 2017, the investment capital was remitted back to Taiwan through ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. (SAMOA).
Note 5: The paid-in capital of Aplusoft (Suzhou) Corporation amounted to RMB5,215,000 (USD750,592).
Note 6: On February 17, 2017, the Company had reported the remittance of share capital from the investment in ARES INTERNATIONAL (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION LTD. to the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and had been approved by MOEA on March 9, 2017 to reduce the accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 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
Ares International Corp.	$ 49,446	$ 49,446	$ 427,076
APLUSOFT CO., LTD.	23,806	23,806	

Note 1: The amount of accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2017 was USD2,158,466.36.
Note 2: The amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) is USD 2,308,466.36.
Note 3: The amount was limited to 'Regulations Governing The Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China'.