MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and

Independent Auditors' Review Report

MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Page

NEXIA SUN RISE CPAs & COMPANY
日正聯合會計師事務所
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of MPI Corporation

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **MPI CORPORATION** (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Managements 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 International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting," endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

Except for those described in the following paragraph of basis on qualified conclusion, we conducted our reviews in accordance with Statements of Auditing Standards No. 65"Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of consolidated financial statements consists of marking inquiries, primarily of persons responsible of financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis of qualified conclusion

As described in Note 4(3) and 6(5), the financial statements of certain non-significant subsidiaries and measured based on their unreviewed financial statements as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. Total assets of these subsidiaries and investments amounted to NT$649,519 thousand and NT$431,183 thousand, representing 8% and 6% of the related consolidated totals, and total liabilities amounted to NT$146,903 thousand and NT$76,500

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thousand, representing 4% and 2% of the related consolidated totals, as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Total comprehensive income of these subsidiaries including share of profit of associates NT $(15,850) thousand and NT $7,288 thousand, constituting (20%) and 10% of the consolidated totals for the three-month periods then ended respectively.

As described in Note 6(5), it Group to the investments accounted for using equity method balances of NT $30,683 thousand and NT $94,737 thousand as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, the related shares of investment income from the associates amounted to NT $151 thousand and NT $2,818 thousand. And the related share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries amounted to NT $0 thousand. These investment amounts were based on the investees' unreviewed financial statements for the same reporting periods as those of the Company.

And these investment amounts as well as additional disclosures in Note 13 "Information on Investees" were based on the investees' unreviewed financial statements for the same reporting periods as those of the Company.

Qualified conclusion

Based on our reviews, except for the effects of adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the financial statements of these non-significant subsidiaries and investees' for using equity method and related information mentioned described in the preceding paragraph been reviewed, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph for them to be in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting " endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Sun Rise CPAs & Company

Sun Rise CPAs & Company
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

May 7, 2018

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to review such consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' review report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' review report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (ASSETS)

March 31 ,2018, December 31,2017 AND March 31,2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

		March 31,2018		December 31,2017		March 31,2017	
ASSETS	Note	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 895,124	11	$ 656,829	9	$ 634,905	9
Notes receivable, net	6(2)	9,539	-	6,995	-	17,739	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	764,678	10	947,622	12	621,083	9
Accounts receivable -related parties, net	6(3).7	-	-	758	-	91,196	1
Other receivables		5,424	-	9,303	-	2,993	-
Income tax receivable		676	-	814	-	2	-
Inventories, net	6(4)	2,560,094	32	2,274,469	30	2,094,168	29
Prepayments		114,906	2	94,101	1	95,244	2
Non-current assets held for sale	6(5)	-	-	71,302	1	-	-
Other current assets	8	8,445	-	4,763	-	14,644	-
Total Current Assets		4,358,886	55	4,066,956	53	3,571,974	50
NONCURRENT ASSETS							
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	30,683	-	29,999	-	94,737	1
Property, plant and equipment	6(6).7.8	3,246,122	41	3,294,748	43	3,030,557	42
Intangible assets	6(7)	42,471	1	41,424	-	33,417	1
Deferred income tax assets	6(18)	83,561	1	72,726	1	67,061	1
Other noncurrent assets	6(8)	178,151	2	201,826	3	357,710	5
Total Noncurrent Assets		3,580,988	45	3,640,723	47	3,583,482	50
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 7,939,874	100	$ 7,707,679	100	$ 7,155,456	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (LIABILITIES AND EQUITY)

March 31 ,2018, December 31,2017 AND March 31,2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

		March 31,2018		December 31,2017		March 31,2017	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Short-term loans	6(9)	$ 1,320,000	17	$ 1,170,000	15	$ 370,000	5
Sales revenue received in advance	6(16).7	875,567	11	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		571,767	8	414,918	5	486,701	8
Accounts payable-related parties	7	-	-	3,673	-	320	-
Payables on equipment		27,738	-	87,846	1	95,014	1
Other payables	6(10)	407,693	5	496,645	7	477,131	7
Other payables-related parties	7	-	-	4,875	-	1,666	-
Income tax payable		14,985	-	10,110	-	57,946	1
Provisions	6(11)	2,619	-	3,210	-	3,159	-
Unearned revenue		-	-	797,292	10	669,320	9
Corporate bonds payable – current portion	6(12)	-	-	-	-	593,484	8
Current portion of long-term liabilities	6(13)	250,912	3	225,787	3	9,328	-
Lease obligations payable—current	6(6)	16,517	-	16,229	-	15,936	-
Other current liabilities		10,713	-	36,770	1	19,179	-
Total Current Liabilities		3,498,511	44	3,267,355	42	2,799,184	39
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES							
Long-term loans	6(13)	497,619	6	572,909	8	238,309	3
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(18)	15,466	-	14,591	-	11,688	-
Lease obligations payable—noncurrent	6(6)	28,905	-	32,459	-	43,823	1
Accrued pension cost	6(14)	35,589	-	35,257	1	29,384	-
Other noncurrent liabilities		97	-	207	-	97	-
Total Other Liabilities		577,676	6	655,423	9	323,301	4
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,076,187	50	3,922,778	51	3,122,485	43
EQUITY	6(15)						
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT							
Capital common stock		799,014	10	799,014	10	796,054	11
Capital surplus		909,204	12	909,204	12	885,735	12
Retained earnings							
Appropriated as legal capital reserve		548,516	7	548,516	7	492,188	7
Special reserve		30,177	-	30,177	-	-	-
Unappropriated earnings		1,594,308	21	1,523,376	20	1,909,714	28
Total Retained Earnings		2,173,001	28	2,102,069	27	2,401,902	35
Other							
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(33,155)	-	(42,309)	-	(63,146)	(1)
Total others		(33,155)	-	(42,309)	-	(63,146)	(1)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		3,848,064	50	3,767,978	49	4,020,545	57
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS		15,623	-	16,923	-	12,426	-
TOTAL EQUITY		3,863,687	50	3,784,901	49	4,032,971	57
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 7,939,874	100	$ 7,707,679	100	$ 7,155,456	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

From January 1 to March 31, 2018 and 2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Note	January 1 ~ March 31,2018 Amounts	%	January 1 ~ March 31,2017 Amounts	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	6(16).7				
Sales revenue		$ 970,928	89	$ 1,040,538	92
Less: sales returns		(244)	-	(7,485)	(1)
sales discounts and allowances		(2,352)	-	-	-
Commission revenue		45,675	4	19,770	2
Processing Fees revenue		77,683	7	75,175	7
Operating Revenue, net		1,091,690	100	1,127,998	100
OPERATING COSTS	6(4).7	(648,496)	(59)	(656,012)	(58)
GROSS PROFIT		443,194	41	471,986	42
Realized (Unrealized) Gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates		-	-	10	-
GROSS PROFIT, NET		443,194	41	471,996	42
OPERATING EXPENSES	7				
Selling expenses		(115,846)	(11)	(108,412)	(10)
General & administrative expenses		(80,531)	(7)	(63,976)	(6)
Research and development expenses	6(7)	(186,175)	(17)	(161,220)	(14)
Expected Credit gains	6(3)	2,910	-	-	-
Operating expense, net		(379,642)	(35)	(333,608)	(30)
OPERATING INCOME		63,552	6	138,388	12
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Other gains and losses	6(17)	4,482	-	(23,071)	(2)
Finance costs	6(17)	(5,680)	(1)	(4,733)	-
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	6(5)	151	-	2,818	-
Interest income	7	575	-	364	-
Rent income	7	711	-	699	-
Other non-operating revenue-other items	7	6,158	1	4,648	-
Total Non-operating Income		6,397	-	(19,275)	(2)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		69,949	6	119,113	10
INCOME TAX BENEFIT(EXPENSE)	6(18)	(37)	-	(13,109)	(1)
NET INCOME		69,912	6	106,004	9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		8,874	1	(32,815)	(3)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		8,874	1	(32,815)	(3)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$ 78,786	7	$ 73,189	6
NET INCOME(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO：					
Shareholers of the parent		$ 70,932	6	$ 106,558	9
Noncontrolling interests		(1,020)	-	(554)	-
		$ 69,912	6	$ 106,004	9
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(LOSS)					
Shareholers of the parent		$ 80,086	7	$ 73,589	6
Noncontrolling interests		(1,300)	-	(400)	-
		$ 78,786	7	$ 73,189	6
		After-tax		After-tax	
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE(NTD)	6(19)				
Basic earnings per share		$ 0.89		$ 1.34	
Diluted earnings per share		$ 0.89		$ 1.23	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

From January 1 to March 31, 2018 and 2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Capital		Retained Earnings			Others			
Item	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	3110	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	31xx	36XX	3XXX
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2017	$ 796,054	$ 885,735	$ 492,188	$ -	$ 1,803,156	$ (30,177)	$ 3,946,956	$ 12,826	$ 3,959,782
Net Income for the three-month period ended March 31,2017					106,558		106,558	(554)	106,004
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31,2017					-	(32,969)	(32,969)	154	(32,815)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	106,558	(32,969)	73,589	(400)	73,189
BALANCE,MARCH,31,2017	$ 796,054	$ 885,735	$ 492,188	$ -	$ 1,909,714	$ (63,146)	$ 4,020,545	$ 12,426	$ 4,032,971
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2018	$ 799,014	$ 909,204	$ 548,516	$ 30,177	$ 1,523,376	$ (42,309)	$ 3,767,978	$ 16,923	$ 3,784,901
Net Income for the three-month period ended March 31,2018					70,932		70,932	(1,020)	69,912
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31,2018					-	9,154	9,154	(280)	8,874
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	70,932	9,154	80,086	(1,300)	78,786
BALANCE,MARCH,31,2018	$ 799,014	$ 909,204	$ 548,516	$ 30,177	$ 1,594,308	$ (33,155)	$ 3,848,064	$ 15,623	$ 3,863,687

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to March 31, 2018 and 2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2018	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 69,949	$ 119,113
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
Depreciation	120,171	96,868
Amortization	16,523	14,497
Expected Credit gains	(2,910)	940
Gains on Financial Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	60
Interest expense	5,680	4,733
Interest revenue	(575)	(364)
Loss (gain) on equity-method investments	(151)	(2,818)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	-
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	(11,408)	-
(Realized) Unrealized gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates	-	(10)
Adjustments-exchange (Gain) loss on prepayments for equipment	56	30
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	(2,543)	262
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	185,768	152,125
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable-related parties	758	(54,475)
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	3,960	12,010
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	(285,625)	(139,482)
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	(20,805)	6,426
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	(3,678)	(3,044)
Decrease (Increase) in contract liabilities	78,276	-
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	156,848	60,927
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable-related parties	(3,673)	229
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable	(88,968)	(163,255)
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable-related parties	(4,874)	1,324
(Decrease) Increase in provision of liabilities	(591)	564
(Decrease) Increase in sales revenue received in advance	-	(27,546)
(Decrease) Increase in other current liabilities	(26,056)	(6,846)
Decrease(Increase) in accrued pension cost	332	314
Cash generated from operations	186,465	72,582
Interest received	493	305
Interest (excluding capitalization of interest)	(5,665)	(1,864)
Income taxes paid	(4,985)	(1,232)
Net cash Provided By Operating Activities	176,308	69,791

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MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to March 31, 2018 and 2017

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2018	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of Subsidiary Company	82,710	-
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(128,095)	(222,761)
Intangible assets	(7,282)	(3,213)
Increase in other financial assets	(4)	(4)
Decrease in other non-current assets	14,079	65,674
Net cash Provided Used In Investing Activities	(38,592)	(160,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	150,000	-
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(14,052)
Repayments of long-term loans	(50,165)	(2,332)
Decrease in nocurrent liabilities	(110)	-
Increase (decrease) in noncontrolling interests	(280)	154
Net cash (Used In) Financing Activities	99,445	(16,230)
Effects of exchange rate change on cash	1,134	(7,579)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	238,295	(114,322)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	656,829	749,227
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 895,124	$ 634,905

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(Expressed in NT$1,000, Unless Otherwise Noted)

1. Company profile

(1) MPI Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was founded according to the Company Law and other related laws on July 25, 1995. Upon capital increase for several times, the Company's paid-in capital has been NT$799,014thousand and outstanding stock has been 79,901,388 shares until March 31, 2018. Upon resolution of the special shareholders' meeting on December 28, 2006, the Company raised the authorized capital as NT$1,000,000,000, divided into 100,000,000 shares at par value of NT$10 per share. The board of directors is authorized to issue the stock in lots. NT$50,000 thousand is withheld from the gross capital referred to in the preceding paragraph, divided into 5,000,000 shares at par value of NT$10 per share, available for the subscription by exercise of stock warrants and issued upon resolution of a directors' meeting.

(2) The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group" collectively) primarily engage in manufacturing, processing, maintenance, import/export and trading of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments.

(3) The Company was approved to initiate the IPO in July 2001, and started to trade on Taiwan Stock Exchange as of January 6, 2003.

2. Date and procedure for ratification of financial report

The consolidated financial statements have been approved and released by the Board of Directors on May 7, 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 ("IFRSs") as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment 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
Amendment to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2017
Amendment to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 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 IFRS 1, ' First-time adoption of international financial reporting standards'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IFRS 12, ' Disclosure of interests in other entities'	January 1, 2017
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IAS 28, ' Investments in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2018

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

B. In adopting the new standards endorsed by the FSC effective from 2018, the Group applied the new rules under IFRS 9 retrospectively from January 1, 2018, with the practical expedients permitted under the statement. Further, the Group has elected to adopt IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective approach. The significant effects of applying the new standards as of January 1, 2018 are summarized. The convert of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 have no significant impact to the Group's on January 1, 2018.

C. Please refer to Note 12(4) for disclosure in relation to the first application of IFRS 9.

D. Please refer to Note 12(5) for disclosure in relation to the first application of IFRS 15.

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

None.

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

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

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	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-terminterests 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 followings, 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.

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

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

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The important accounting policies applied by the financial statements are summarized as follows: Unless otherwise provided, the following accounting policies have been applied during the presentation period of the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

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

(2) Basis for preparation

A. Basis for measurement

Except the following important items in the balance sheet, the consolidated financial statement was prepared based on the historical cost:

(1) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
(2) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income/Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.
(3) Defined benefit liability stated based on the net after pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.

B. Functional currency and presentation of currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities shall be subject to the currency applicable in the main economic environment in which its business place is situated. The consolidated financial statements should be presented based on the Company's functional currency, NTD. Unless otherwise noted, all of the financial information presented in NTD should be held presented in NTD 1,000 as the currency unit.

C. In adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 effective January 1, 2018, the Group has elected to apply modified retrospective approach whereby the cumulative impact of the adoption was recognized as retained earnings or other equity as of January 1, 2018 and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 was not restated. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 39 ('IAS 39'), International Accounting Standard 11 ('IAS 11'), International Accounting Standard 18 ('IAS 18') and related financial reporting interpretations. Please refer to Notes 12(4) and (5) for details of significant accounting policies.

(3) <u>Basis for consolidation</u>

A. Principles for preparation of consolidated financial statements

(a) The Group included all of the subsidiaries into the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries mean the entities controlled by the Group (including structured entities). When the Group is exposed to the changes of remuneration participated by the entities or is entitled to changes of remuneration, and is able to influence the remuneration by virtue of its power over the entities, the Group is held controlling the entities. The subsidiaries are included into the consolidated financial statements on the date when the Group acquires the controlling power, and the consolidation shall be suspended as of the date when the Group forfeits the controlling power.
(b) Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group companies are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
(c) Elements of the income and other comprehensive income shall be vested in parent company shareholders and non-controlling equity. The total comprehensive income shall be vested in parent company shareholders and non-controlling equity, even if the

non-controlling equity suffers loss.

(d) Where the changes in shareholdings of subsidiaries don't result in forfeiture of controlling power (transactions with non-controlling equity), they shall be processed as equity transactions, which are identified as the transactions with parent company shareholders. The price difference between the adjustment value of non-controlling equity and fair value of paid or collected consideration shall be stated into equity directly.

(e) When the Group forfeits control over its subsidiaries, its residual investment in the subsidiaries shall be re-measured based on fair value, and identified as the fair value of financial asset recognized initially or cost of the investment in affiliates or joint ventures recognized initially. The price difference between the fair value and book value is stated into current income. Where the accounting treatment for the values related to the subsidiaries as stated into other comprehensive income previously is identical with the basis for the Group's direct disposition of related assets or liabilities, namely, if the gain or loss stated into other comprehensive income previously would be reclassified into income when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of, the gain or loss shall be reclassified into income from equity, when the Group forfeits control over the subsidiaries.

B. Subsidiaries included into the consolidated financial statements and status of change thereof:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)			Description
			March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017	
MPI	Chain-Logic International Corp.	professional equipment agent and provides technologic service for the manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED, LCD, Semiconductor, and etc.	100%	100%	100%	Established in March 1 ,1994
MPI	MPI TRADING CORP.(Samoa)	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	100%	Established in December 22, 2000.
MPI	MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.(Samoa)	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%	Established in August 7, 2002. (Note 1)
MPI	MEGTAS CO., LTD.(Korea)	Test, maintenance, manufacturing and import/export trading of parts of semiconductors	60%	60%	60%	Established in September 1, 2010.
MPI	WANG-TONG CORP.	Maintenance, purchase, sales, research and development of computers and peripheral equipment;	100%	100%	100%	Established in December 22, 2010.
MPI	ALLSTRON CORP.	Manufacturing of high frequency wafer foundry measuring probing	100%	100%	100%	Established in March 31, 2006. The Company started on January 1, 2014 as the acquisition date, acquiring 100% of the shares.
MPI	MPA TRADING CORP.	Investment activities	100%	100%	-	Established in April 12, 2017. (Note 2)
Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. (Mauritius)	International trading business	100%	100%	100%	Established in November 19, 2001.
CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	International trading	100%	100%	100%	Established in February 8, 2002.
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	LEDA-ONE (Shenzhen) CORPORATION	development of computers and peripheral equipment	-	-	100%	Established in May 7, 2010. (Note4)
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	Lumitek (ChangZhou) Co.,Ltd.	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	100%	Established in January 10, 2014.
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	MPI (Suzhou) CORPORATION	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	-	Established in July 11, 2017. (Note5)
MPA TRADING CORP.	MPI America Inc.	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	-	Established in March 29, 2017. (Note 3)

(Note1) The Group invested MMI HOLDING CO., LTD. resolved to reducing the capital to offset the deficit US$172,330.42 (equivalent to NT$5,171 thousand) by the Board of Directors meeting on May 25, 2017.

(Note2) To develop the market of The USA, the Group invested MPA TRADING CORP increased capital by US$650,000 (equivalent to NT$19,689 thousand) in May 2017; Increased capital by US$450,000 (equivalent to NT$13,686 thousand) in July 2017 and increased capital by US$150,000 (equivalent to NT$4,506 thousand) in September 2017.

(Note3) To develop the market of The USA, the Group invested MPI America Inc. via the Group's subsidiary, MPA TRADING CORP increased capital by US$600,000 (equivalent to NT$18,174 thousand) in May 2017; Increased capital by US$450,000 (equivalent to NT$13,686 thousand) in July 2017 and increased capital by US$150,000 (equivalent to NT$4,506 thousand) in September 2017.Tthe Investment been approved by Commission on MOEA had the investment approved document.

(Note4) The motion for liquidation of LEDA-ONE (Shenzhen) Co. submitted by the Company and approved by the directors' meeting on September 5, 2014. The Company was liquidated and Written off in May 2017 and remit the surplus investment US$155,857.58 (equivalent to NT$4,677 thousand). The Investment been approved by Commission on MOEA had the investment approved document.

(Note5) To develop the market of China, the Group through MMI HOLDING CO., LTD invested MPI (Suzhou) CORPORATION US$2,000,000 (NT$60,180 thousand) in September 2017. The Investment been approved by Commission on MOEA had the investment approved document.

The financial statements of the entity as of and for the THREE-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were not reviewed by the independent auditors as the entity did not meet the definition of significant subsidiary except MMI HOLDING CO., LTD. and Lumitek (ChangZhou) Co.,Ltd.

C. Subsidiaries not included into the consolidated financial statements: N/A.

D. Different adjustment and treatment by subsidiaries in the accounting period: N/A.

E. Nature and scope of the important restrictions on enterprise's acquisition or use of the group's assets and solvency: N/A.

F. Subsidiaries over which the Group holds important non-controlling equity: N/A.

(4) Foreign currency

A. Foreign currency transactions

The foreign currency exchange shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. The monetary items denominated in the foreign currency on the reporting date shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate on the same day. The exchange gain or loss refers to the difference between the amounts upon adjustment of the valid interest, payment on the same period based on the amortized cost denominated in the functional currency, the amount translated from the amortized cost denominated in foreign currency at the exchange rate on the reporting date. The non-monetary items at fair value denominated in foreign currency shall be stated at the functional currency re-translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the same date of fair value measurement, while the non-monetary items at historical cost denominated in foreign currency shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate on the date of transaction. Other than the foreign currency exchange difference generated from the translation of the application of IFRS 9 foreign currency items which in the process of applying the financial instrument accounting policies (before January 1, 2018, IAS 39), financial liabilities designated as net investment hedge for foreign operations or qualified cash flow hedging, which shall be stated as other comprehensive income, any difference shall be stated as income.

B. Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including the goodwill and fair value adjustment generated at the time of acquisition, shall be translated into functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Unless in the case of inflation, the income and expense & loss items shall be translated into functional currency at the average exchange rate in the current period, and the exchange different generated therefore shall be stated as other comprehensive income.

When disposition of foreign operations results in loss of control, common control or any material effect, the accumulated exchange difference related to the foreign operations shall be reclassified into income in whole. If the disposition involves any subsidiary of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into the non-controlling interests on a pro rata basis. If the disposition involves any affiliate or joint venture of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into income on a pro rata basis.

If no repayment program is defined with respect to receivable or payable items of foreign operations denominated in currency and it is impossible to repay the same in the foreseeable future, the foreign currency exchange gain or loss generated therefore shall be held a part of the net investment in the foreign operations and stated as other comprehensive income.

(5) Current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets which meet one of the following conditions shall be classified into current assets, and any assets other than the current assets shall be classified into non-current assets:

A. Assets expected to be realized, or intent to be sold or consumed, in the Company's normal operating cycle.

B. Assets primarily held for the purpose of trading.

C. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.

D. Cash or cash equivalent, exclusive of the assets to be used for an exchange or to settle a liability, or otherwise remain restricted at more than 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.

Liabilities which meet one of the following conditions shall be classified into current liabilities, and any liabilities other than the current liabilities shall be classified into non-current liabilities:

A. Liabilities expected to be repaid in the Company's normal operating cycle.
B. Assets primarily held for the purpose of trading.
C. Assets expected to be discharged within 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.
D. Liabilities of which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the date of the balance sheet. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterpart, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash or cash equivalent include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The bank time deposits to initially expire within one year are intended to satisfy the short-term cash commitment instead of investment or others, which may be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and, therefore, are stated as cash or cash equivalent.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.
D. The Group recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

Including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component , at each reporting date, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Inventory

The inventories shall be stated at the lower of cost and net realizable present value. The cost should include the costs of acquisition, production or processing or others incurred when the inventory is sellable or producible and at the location where the inventory is sellable or producible, and calculated under weighted average method. The costs of inventories for finished goods and work in process include the manufacturing expenses amortized based on the normal productivity on a pro rata basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling costs under the normal operation.

(12) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and stop arranging the depreciation.

(13) Investment in affiliates

An affiliate means an entity in which the Group has major influence over the financial and operating policies but has no control over the same. The Group will be assumed having major influence when it holds 20%~50% of the voting right in the investee.

Under the equity method, the investment is stated at cost at time of acquisition initially. The investment includes trading cost. The book value of investment in affiliates includes the goodwill identified at the time of initial investment less any accumulated impairment loss.

The consolidated financial statements shall include the income from the invested affiliates recognized subject to the shareholdings and other comprehensive income upon adjustment made in line with the Group's accounting policy, from the date when the Group has major influence until the date when the Group loses the major influence.

The unrealized gains from transactions between the Group and affiliates have been derecognized from the Group's equity in the investees. The unrealized loss shall be derecognized in the same manner applicable to unrealized gains; provided that the unrealized loss is limited to that arises under no impairment evidence is available.

When the Group's share of loss from any affiliate to be recognized on a pro rata basis is equivalent to or more than its equity in the affiliate, it shall stop recognizing the loss, but shall recognize the additional loss and relevant liabilities only when legal obligation or constructive obligation is incurred or the Group makes payment on behalf of the investee.

Where the Group forfeits its material influence over an affiliate when the Group disposes of the affiliate, the capital surplus related to the affiliate will be stated as income, provided that where it still has material influence over the affiliate, the capital surplus shall be stated as income based on the proportion of disposition.

(14)Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment shall be recognized and measured using a cost model, and measured at the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The costs include the expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. The costs of self-built assets include the costs of raw materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to usable status of investment assets, costs of dismantling and removal of the items and recovery of premises, and loan cost that meets the requisite asset capitalization. Meanwhile, the costs also include the purchase of property, plant and equipment denominated in foreign currency.

When property, plant and equipment consist of various components, and the total cost for the item is significant and it is advisable to apply different depreciation ratio or methods, the property, plant and equipment should be treated separately (for major components).

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment shall be decided based on the price difference between the book value of property, plant and equipment and proceeds on disposal of the same and recognized as the "other gains and losses" in the income statement on a net basis.

B. After cost

If the future economic effect expected to be generated from the after expenses of property, plant and equipment is very likely to flow into the Group and the amount thereof may be measured, the expenses shall be stated as a part of the book value and the relocated book value should be derecognized. The routine maintenance and repairs of property, plant and equipment shall be stated as income when incurred.

C. Depreciation

The depreciation shall be calculated at the cost of assets less residual value using the straight-line method over the estimated useful years, and evaluated based on the various major components of the assets. If the useful years for any component are different from those of other components, the component shall be depreciated separately. The depreciation shall be stated as income.

No depreciation of land is required.

The estimated useful years in the current period and comparative period are stated as follows:

Item	Useful years
House and building	
Plant and dormitory	20-50
Clean room	20
Electrical and mechanical facilities	20
Others	10-20
Machine & equipment	5-13
Transportation equipment	4-6
Furniture and fixtures	3-10
Research equipment	2-13
Other equipments	3-9
Leased assets	5

D. Depreciation, useful years and residual value shall be reviewed at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected value is different from the previous estimate, adjustment should be made if necessary, and the changes shall be treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(15) Lease

A. None of the Company's lease terms and conditions has transferred the risk and return attached to the title of assets to the lessee. All of the leases are classified as operating leases. The income from lease shall be stated as income based on the straight line method within the related lease period. The lease payment shall be stated as expenses based on the straight line method within the related lease period. The contingent rent under operating lease shall be stated as expenses when it is incurred.

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

(16) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Where the acquisition cost of identifiable net assets acquired upon merger, if any, is more than the fair value of the assets, the excess shall be stated as goodwill. Goodwill shall be measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

For the investment under equity method, the face value of goodwill is included into that of the investment. Meanwhile, the impairment loss on such investment is not allocated to goodwill or any assets, but a part of the book value of the investment under equity method.

B. Software

Software is amortized over 2~5years on a straight-line basis.

C. Internally generated intangible assets—research and development expenditures

(a) Research expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred.

(b) Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognised as expenses as incurred, but are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; And
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

(17) Impairment on non-financial assets

A. The Group will estimate the recoverable amount of the assets which show signs of impairment on the balance sheet date, and impairment loss would be recognized if the recoverable amount falls below the asset's face value. The recoverable amount means the higher of fair value of one asset less its disposition cost, or its useful value. Impairment loss recognized in previous years on assets other than goodwill may be reversed if the basis of impairment no longer existed or is reduced. Notwithstanding, the increase in book value of the asset resulting from the reversal must not exceed the face value of the asset less depreciation or amortization without impairment.

B. The recoverable amount of goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful years and intangible assets not available for use shall be estimated periodically. Impairment loss would be recognized if the recoverable amount falls below the face value. The impairment loss on goodwill shall not be reversed in following years.

C. Goodwill shall be amortized to cash generation unit for the purpose of testing impairment. The amortization is identified by operations to amortize goodwill into cash generation unit or cash generation unit group expected to benefit from the merger of businesses generating the goodwill.

(18) Borrowings

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

(19) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(20) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges, or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at 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 policy.

B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these inancial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(21) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds or issued by the Group contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

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

B. The host contracts of bonds or are initially recognized at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortized in profit or loss as an adjustment to 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognized in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options'.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

B. Where there has been a renegotiation or modification of the terms of an existing financial liability and resulted in an insignificant discrepancy which is less than ten percent of the estimated cash flows, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The gain or loss arising from the carrying amount after modification less the initial recognition of the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

C. Where there has been a substantial renegotiation or modification of the terms of an existing financial liability and resulted in a significant discrepancy which is at least ten percent of the estimated cash flows, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The gain or loss arising from the carrying amount after modification less the initial recognition of the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

(23) Reserve for liabilities

The reserve for liabilities shall be recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The Group's reserve for liabilities for warranty shall be recognized when the goods or services are sold. The reserve for liabilities shall be measured under weighted method based on the historical warranty information and potential results subject to the relevant possibility.

(24) Treasury stock

The issued stock recalled by the Group is stated based on the consideration paid for repurchase (including direct vested cost), recognized as "treasury stock" at the net after tax and presented as a deduction from equity. Where the gain on disposal of treasury stock is higher than the book value, the difference shall be credited under the title "additional paid-in capital-transaction of treasury stock". Where the gain is lower than the book value, the difference is offset against the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type. Any deficits thereof shall be debited as retained earnings. The book value thereof is calculated based on the weighted average method according to the type of stock (common stock or special shares) and causes for the withdrawal.

Cancellation of treasury stock shall be credited under the title "treasury stock", and debited as "additional paid-in capital-stock premium" and "capital stock". Where the book value of treasury stock is higher than the total of the book value and stock premium, the balance is offset against the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type. Any deficits thereof shall be debited as retained earnings. Where the book value of treasury stock is lower than the total of the book value and stock premium, the difference should be credited as the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type.

(25) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

(a) The Group manufactures and sells a range of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments in the market. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) The Group's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision.

(c) A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Labor service

The Group provides semi-conductor production process and testing equipments proxy services. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

C. Financing components

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

D. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes an asset (shown as 'Prepayments ') the incremental costs (mainly comprised of sales commissions) of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The recognized asset is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfers to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. The Group recognizes an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive less the costs that have not been recognized as expenses.

(26) Government subsidies

The government subsidies shall be stated at fair value when it is reasonable to ensure that an enterprise will comply with the conditions incident to the government subsidies and the subsidies may be received affirmatively. If the government subsidies, in nature, are intended to compensate the expenses incurred by the Group, the government subsidies shall be stated as the current income on a systematic basis when the related expenses are incurred.

(27) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at non-discounted amount expected to be paid, and stated as expenses when the relevant services are provided.

B. Pension

(a) Defined contribution plan

Under the defined contribution plan, every contribution made to the pension fund is recognized as pension cost in the period occurred using the accrual basis. The prepaid contribution may be stated as assets, insofar as it may be refunded in cash or the future payment is reduced.

(b) Defined benefit plan

Ⓐ The net obligation under the defined benefit pension plan is converted to the present value based on the future benefit earned from the services provided by the employees under various benefit plans in the current period or in the past, and the present value of defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the planned assets. An actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method estimates defined benefit obligations each year. The discount rate shall be based on the market yield rate of corporate bonds of high credit standing that have the same currency exposure and maturity date as the obligations on the balance sheet date, but the market yield rate of government bonds (on the balance sheet date) shall apply in the country where no market of corporate bonds of high credit standing is available.

Ⓑ The re-measurement generated from the defined benefit plan is stated as other comprehensive income in the period when it is incurred, and presented in the retained earnings.

Ⓒ The expenses related to the service cost in the previous period shall be recognized as income immediately.

Ⓓ The interim pension cost applied the pension cost ratio decided upon actuation at the end of the previous fiscal year, and was calculated from the beginning of year until the end of the current period. In the case of material changes in market and material reduction, repayment or other important event at the end, it shall be adjusted and related information shall be disclosed pursuant to said policies.

C. Resignation benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the 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 will not state the benefits as expenses until the offer of benefits cannot be withdrawn or the related reorganization cost is stated, whichever earlier. It is not expected that benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

D. Remuneration to employee and directors/supervisors

The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors shall be recognized as expenses and liabilities only when legal or constructive obligation is constituted and the value thereof may be estimated reasonably. Subsequently, if the actual distributed amount resolved is different from the estimate, the difference shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate.

(28) Employees' share-based payment

The transaction is share-based payment for settlement of equity. The share-based payment agreement shall measure the labor services provided by employees based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the date of granting, which shall be recognized as the remuneration cost during the vested period, and the equity shall be adjusted relatively.

The fair value of equity instruments shall reflect the effect produced by the vested conditions and non-vested conditions of market value. The recognized remuneration cost is adjusted based on the quantity of remuneration expected to meet service conditions and non-market value vested conditions, until the amount recognized ultimately is measured based on the vested quantity on the vested date.

(29) Income tax

A. The income tax expenses consist of current income tax and deferred income tax. The income tax shall be stated as income other than the income tax related to the titles stated into other comprehensive incomes or into equity directly, which shall be stated into other comprehensive income or into equities directly.

B. The Group calculates the income tax related to the current period based on the statutory tax rate or tax rate substantially enacted in the countries where the Company is operating and generating taxable income on the balance sheet date. The management shall evaluate the status of income tax return within the statutory period defined by the related income tax laws, and shall be responsible for the income tax expected to be paid to the tax collection authority. Undistributed earnings, if any, shall be levied income tax. Income tax expenses for undistributed earnings will be stated in the year next to the year when the earnings are generated, upon approval of the motion for allocation of earnings at a shareholders' meeting.

C. Deferred tax is stated based on the temporary differences between taxation basis for assets and liabilities and the face value thereof on the consolidated balance sheet using the balance sheet method. The deferred income tax liabilities resulting from the initial recognition of goodwill shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax resulting from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (exclusive of business merger) shall not be recognized; insofar as the accounting profit or taxable income (taxable loss) is not affected by the transaction. Taxable temporary difference generated from investment in subsidiaries and affiliates, of which the time of reverse is controllable by the Group and which is not likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate in the current period of which the assets are expected to be realized or liabilities to be repaid. The tax rate shall be based on the tax rate and tax laws already legislated or substantially legislated at the end of the reporting period.

D. Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized, insofar as temporary difference is very likely to credit against future taxable income, and deferred income tax assets which are recognized and unrecognized shall be re-evaluated on each balance sheet date.

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

F. Unused tax credits derived from purchase of equipment or technology, R&D expenditure and equity investment can be added to deductible temporary differences and recognized as deferred tax assets, to the extent that the Company is likely to earn taxable income to offset against.

G. The average effective tax rate used to estimate the interim income tax expenses shall apply to the interim income before tax, and the relevant information shall be disclosed pursuant to said policies.

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

(30) Business combination

A. The Group adopts the acquisition method to proceed with business combination. The consideration for combination is calculated at the fair value of the assets to be transferred or liabilities to be derived or borne and the equity instruments to be issued. The consideration for the transfer includes the fair value of any assets and liabilities generated from the contingent consideration agreement. The cost related to acquisition is stated as expense when it is incurred. The identifiable assets and liabilities acquired from the business combination shall be measured at the fair value on the day of acquisition. Based on individual acquisition transaction, the elements of non-controlling equity which refer to the current ownership, of which the holder is entitled to the business's net assets on a pro rata basis at the time of liquidation may choose to measure the fair value based on the fair value on the date of acquisition or subject to proportion of non-controlling equity in the acquired identifiable net assets. The other elements of non-controlling equity shall be measured at the fair value on the date of acquisition.

B. Goodwill arises when the transfer consideration, non-controlling equity of the acquiree, and the total fair value of the acquiree's equity already held exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities. The price difference shall be stated as income on the date of acquisition if the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities as acquired exceeds the transfer consideration, non-controlling equity of the acquiree, and the total fair value of the acquiree's equity already held.

(31) EPS

The Group will enumerate the basic and diluted EPS vested in the Company's common stock holders. The Group's EPS is calculated based on the income vested in the Company's common stock holders dividing by the number of shares of the weighted average outstanding common stock. The diluted EPS is calculated upon adjustment of the effect of all potential diluted common stocks based on the income vested in the common stock holders and the number of shares of the weighted average outstanding common stock. The Group's potential diluted common stock includes the stock options granted to employees.

(32) Information by department

The Group consists of various members including the operations engaged in operating activities likely to earn revenue and incur expense (including the revenue and expense from the transactions with the other members within the Group). The operating results of all operations are rechecked by the Group's operating decision maker periodically for making of the decision to allocate resources to each operation and evaluation of each operation's performance. Each operation's financial information is independent from that of the others.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimations, and major sources of hypotheses of 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:

A. Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

(1) Revenue recognition on a net/gross basis

The Group determines whether the nature of its performance obligation is to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services (i.e. the Group is an agent) based on the transaction model and its economic substance. The Group is a principal if it controls a promised good or service before it transfers the good or service to a customer. The Group recognises revenue at gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services transferred. The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party. The Group recognises revenue at the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services.

(2) Indicators that the Group controls the good or service before it is provided to a customer include the following:

(a) The Group is primarily responsible for the provision of goods or services;

(b) The Group assumes the inventory risk before transferring the specified goods or services to the customer or after transferring control of the goods or services to the customer.

(c) The Group has discretion in establishing prices for the goods or services.

B. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(1) Allowance for bad debt of receivable accounts

The Group evaluates and estimates the collectible receivable accounts and allowance for bad debt according to the loan quality and collection of debt from customers and based on the past experience in collecting bad debt. If some event or change resulting in failure to collect the debt shows, it is necessary to estimate the allowance for bad debt. If the projected collected cash is different from the estimation, the difference will affect the book value of receivable accounts and expected of credit impairment in the year in which the estimation is changed. Until March 31, 2018, the book value of receivable accounts has been NT$774,217 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for bad debt, NT$10,190 thousand).

(2)Evaluation of inventory

The inventories shall be stated at the lower of cost and net realizable present value. Therefore, the Group has to decide the net realizable present value of the inventory on the balance sheet date based on judgment and estimation. Due to the rapid transformation of technology, the Group evaluates the value of inventories after excluding the torn and worn, out-of-fashion or unmarketable ones on the balance sheet date, and offset the cost of inventories against net realizable value. Until March 31, 2018, the book value of the Group's inventories has been NT$2,560,094 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence loss, NT$257,031 thousand).

(3)Realizability of deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized only when it is very likely that there will be sufficient taxable income afford to deduct temporary difference. To evaluate the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the management has to exert judgment and estimation, including the hypotheses about expectation toward growth and profit rate of future sale revenue, applicable income tax credit and taxation planning. The transformation of global economic environments and industrial environments and changes in laws and regulations, if any, might result in material adjustment on deferred income tax assets. Until March 31, 2018, the deferred income tax assets recognized by the Group have been NT$83,561 thousand.

(4)Recognition of revenue

In principle, sale revenue is recognized at the time the earning process. The related reserve for liabilities is provided based on the estimated after-sale warranty cost potentially incurred due to historical experience and other known causes, and stated as the sale cost in the period in which the product is sold. The reasonableness of estimation is also reviewed periodically. Until March 31, 2018, the reserve for liabilities recognized by the Group have been NT$2,619 thousand.

(5) Calculation of net defined benefit liability

In the calculation of the determined welfare obligation, the Group must make use of judgment and estimate to determine relevant actuarial assumption on the balance sheet date, including the discount rate and growth of future salary. Any changes in the actuarial hypotheses might affect the value of the Group’s defined benefit obligation materially. As of March 31, 2018, the book value of accrual pension liabilities of the Group amounted to NT$35,589 thousand.

6. Notes to Major Accounting Titles

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Cash:			
Cash on hand	$ 4,541	$ 4,363	$ 2,794
Cash in banks:			
Checking deposits	10	10	388
Demand deposits	863,411	625,881	599,938

Time deposits	27,162	26,575	31,785
Total	$ 895,124	$ 656,829	$ 634,905

The bank deposits provided by the Group as collateral have been re-stated as other current assets. Please see Note 8.

(2) Note receivables, net

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Notes receivable	$ 9,539	$ 6,995	$ 17,739
Less: Loss allowance	—	—	—
Notes receivable, net	$ 9,539	$ 6,995	$ 17,739

The Group's receivable notes were issued for business and never been provided as collateral.

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	$ 771,037	$ 956,974	$ 630,363
Less: Loss allowance	(6,359)	(9,352)	(9,280)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 764,678	$ 947,622	$ 621,083

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Accounts receivable-related parties	$ —	$ 758	$ 91,535
Less: Loss allowance	—	—	(339)
Accounts receivable-related parties, net	$ —	$ 758	$ 91,196

Overdue receivable	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Less: Loss allowance	$ 3,831	$ 3,729	$ 3,942
Overdue receivable, net	(3,831)	(3,729)	(3,942)
Accounts receivable	$ —	$ —	$ —

A. The Group's receivable accounts were incurred for business and never been provided as collateral.

B. For the information about the changes of loss allowance provided for the impairment on receivable accounts and account age analysis on loans (for the disclosure of credit risk, please see Note 12(2)):

	Group provision	Individual provision	Total
At January 1,2018 **(IAS 39)**	$ 13,014	$ 67	$ 13,081
Adjustments under new standards	—	—	—
At January 1,2018 **(IFRS 9)**	13,014	67	13,081
Provision for impairment	—	—	—
Reversal of impairment	(2,910)	—	(2,910)
Write-offs during the period	—	(67)	(67)
Unwinding of discount and premium	86	—	86
At March 31,2018	$ 10,190	$ —	$ 10,190
At January 1,2017	$ 12,708	$ 149	$ 12,857
Provision for impairment	940	—	940
Reversal of impairment	—	—	—
Write-offs during the period	—	—	—
Unwinding of discount and premium	(236)	—	(236)
At March 31,2017	$ 13,412	$ 149	$ 13,561

C. Account age analysis on loans is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017	
	Total	impairment	Total	impairment	Total	impairment
Up to 90 days	$ 711,794	$ -	$ 851,942	$ -	$ 639,880	$ -
1~90 days	58,926	4,125	105,909	7,414	86,674	6,067
91 to 180 days	7,025	1,053	2,997	449	4,150	623
181 to 360 days	936	234	1,802	450	6,109	1,527
361 to 720 days	1,895	947	2,077	1,039	2,804	1,402
Over721 days	3,831	3,831	3,729	3,729	3,962	3,942
Total	$ 784,407	$10,190	$ 968,456	$ 13,081	$ 743,579	$ 13,561

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

(4) Inventories

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Raw materials	$ 507,224	$ 428,647	$ 385,269
Supplies	120,395	119,794	87,853
Work-in-process	431,555	384,103	350,143
Semi-finished goods	331,538	319,612	308,125
Finished goods	1,345,577	1,197,903	1,123,354
Merchandise	80,836	60,950	62,918
Materials and supplies in transit	—	8,773	—
Less：Allowance to reduce inventory to market	(257,031)	(245,313)	(223,494)
Inventories, net	$ 2,560,094	$ 2,274,469	$ 2,094,168

A. Expenses and losses related to inventory recognized in the current period:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Cost of inventories sold	$ 642,012	$ 644,788
Loss on market price decline inventories (gain from price recovery)	2,301	4,365
Loss on obsolescence of inventory	—	—
Other operating costs- employees' bonus	3,340	5,986
Estimated warranty liabilities	843	873
Operating Cost	$ 648,496	$ 656,012

B. As of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the inventory was not pledged as collateral.

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method (Include Re-stated as Non-current assets held for sale)

The Investment under equity method by the Group on the reporting date is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Names of Investee company	Amounts	Amounts	Amounts
Associates：			
MJC Microelectronics Shanghai Co.,Ltd.	$ 30,683	$ 29,999	$ 28,727
MJC Microelectronics Kunshan Co.,Ltd.	—	—	62,650
Lumitek Corporation	—	—	3,360
Total	$ 30,683	$ 29,999	$ 94,737
Transfer to re-stated as Non-current assets held for sale			
MMK (Kunshan)	$ —	$ 71,302	$ —

A. Changes in investment under equity method:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	2017	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
Balance, beginning	$ 29,999	$ 96,221	$ 96,221
Cash dividend	—	(554)	—
Investment income (loss) recognized under equity method	151	9,782	2,818
Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statement of foreign operations	533	(1,063)	(4,312)
Realized (unrealized) income from downstream transactions with affiliates	—	276	10
Loss (gain) on disposal of equity -method investments- Lumitek Corporation	—	15,557	—
Proceeds from disposal of investments - Lumitek Corporation	—	(18,918)	—
Transfer to Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale - MMK (Kunshan)	—	(71,302)	—
Balance, ending	$ 30,683	$ 29,999	$ 94,737

B. The information about affiliates important to the consolidated companies is stated as following:

Company name	Nature of relationship	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio March31, 2018	Shareholding ratio December31, 2017	Shareholding ratio March31, 2017	Methods of measurement
MJC Microelectronics Shanghai Co.,Ltd.	To develop the Market of China.	China	40%	40%	40%	Equity method
MJC Microelectronics Kunshan Co.,Ltd.	To develop the Market of China.	China	—	40%	40%	Equity method
Lumitek Corporation	To dismiss in Feb.28,2015	Taiwan	—	—	20.15%	Equity method

C. Book value and share of operating result of the affiliates not important to the Group individually

The financial information about the Group's affiliates under equity method not important the Company individually is summarized as following. Said financial information refers to the figures included into the Group's consolidated financial statements:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
The carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial associates	$ 30,683	$ 29,999	$ 94,737

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
Profit or loss for the period from continuing operations	$ 151	$ 2,818
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	—	—
Other comprehensive income- net of tax	—	—
Total comprehensive income	$ 151	$ 2,818

D. As of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the financial statements of investments accounted for using equity method were consolidated and measure based on their unreviewed financial statements.

E. As of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the Investments accounted for using equity method were not pledged as collateral.

F. Lumitek Co.,LTD ,which was assessed under equity method by the group, was liquidated on August 8, 2017, and on August 23, 2017, after the shareholders' meeting of Lumitek Co.,LTD passed the resolution of the remaining property distribution, the Group obtained recover payment a total of NT$18,918 thousand.

G. (a) Company management board has on December 28, 2017 voted on a resolution to sell the entire shareholdings of the affiliated enterprise – MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. of the group's subsidiary MMI Holding Co., Ltd to Japanese MJC Corporation (MJC is the parent firm of MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.), and the two parties agree to set the total shareholding transfer transaction to the sum of RMB18,000 thousand (at approximately NT$81,927 thousand, when calculated at the exchange rate of 4.5515 on Dec. 31, 2017), and planned to complete the liquidation proceedings in the next 12 months. The group has reclassified its investment held in MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.'s book value amount totaling NT$71,302 thousand to under the non-current asset held for sale item on its combined balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 2017.

(b) On March 23, 2108, the Group received a sum of NT$82,710 thousand for the sale of the above-mentioned subsidiary. The original book value was NT$71,302 thousand and the gains from disposal investment recognized was NT$11,408 thousand.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

A. The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation	Office equipment	Research equipment	Other equipment	Leased assets	construction in progress	Total
Cost:										
At January 1, 2018	$ 770,963	$ 1,510,102	$ 1,399,554	$ 2,573	$ 78,136	$ 767,263	$ 50,295	$ 81,147	$ 57,571	$ 4,717,604
Acquisition through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	6,090	17,252	-	1,126	310	112	-	352	25,242
Disposals	-	-	(847)	-	(415)	(11,484)	-	-	-	(12,746)
Reclassifications	-	31,810	31,802	-	102	7,519	-	-	(31,810)	39,423
effect of movements in	-	1,006	10,009	45	(69)	2	397	1,438	-	12,828
At March 31, 2018	$ 770,963	$ 1,549,008	$ 1,457,770	$ 2,618	$ 78,880	$ 763,610	$ 50,804	$ 82,585	$ 26,113	$ 4,782,351
Cost:										
At January 1, 2017	$ 763,767	$ 1,403,676	$ 1,097,608	$ 2,600	$ 82,625	$ 583,521	$ 51,982	$ 83,485	$ 42,836	$ 4,112,100
Acquisition through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	15,955	21,425	-	2,552	6,581	236	-	37,094	83,843
Disposals	-	-	(5,785)	-	(576)	(8,436)	(404)	-	-	(15,201)
Reclassifications	-	19,425	59,112	-	998	32,274	-	-	(19,425)	92,384
effect of movements in	-	(2,437)	(22,813)	(118)	28	26	(1,257)	(3,806)	-	(30,377)
At March 31, 2017	$ 763,767	$ 1,436,619	$ 1,149,547	$ 2,482	$ 85,627	$ 613,966	$ 50,557	$ 79,679	$ 60,505	$ 4,242,749
Accumulated depreciation										
At January 1, 2018	$ -	$ 302,221	$ 647,830	$ 2,144	$ 41,194	$ 365,676	$ 31,332	$ 32,459	$ -	$ 1,422,856
Acquisition through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	15,545	63,456	162	4,726	29,263	2,926	4,093	-	120,171
Disposals	-	-	(847)	-	(414)	(11,484)	-	-	-	(12,745)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
effect of movements in	-	299	4,871	39	(52)	3	176	611	-	5,947
At March 31, 2018	$ -	$ 318,065	$ 715,310	$ 2,345	$ 45,454	$ 383,458	$ 34,434	$ 37,163	$ -	$ 1,536,229
Accumulated depreciation										
At January 1, 2017	$ -	$ 247,350	$ 470,078	$ 1,517	$ 50,072	$ 332,061	$ 23,304	$ 16,697	$ -	$ 1,141,079
Acquisition through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	13,122	51,086	159	4,358	21,289	2,775	4,079	-	96,868
Disposals	-	-	(5,785)	-	(576)	(8,436)	(404)	-	-	(15,201)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
effect of movements in	-	(658)	(8,657)	(73)	27	26	(363)	(856)	-	(10,554)
At March 31, 2017	$ -	$ 259,814	$ 506,722	$ 1,603	$ 53,881	$ 344,940	$ 25,312	$ 19,920	$ -	$ 1,212,192
Book value										
At March 31, 2018	$ 770,963	$ 1,230,943	$ 742,460	$ 273	$ 33,426	$ 380,152	$ 16,370	$ 45,422	$ 26,113	$ 3,246,122
At December 31, 2017	$ 770,963	$ 1,207,881	$ 751,724	$ 429	$ 36,942	$ 401,587	$ 18,963	$ 48,688	$ 57,571	$ 3,294,748
At March 31, 2017	$ 763,767	$ 1,176,805	$ 642,825	$ 879	$ 31,746	$ 269,026	$ 25,245	$ 59,759	$ 60,505	$ 3,030,557

B. The Group to non-related party purchased pre-sale housing in 2015, the sale of a total of RMB 1,642 thousand (equivalent to NT$8,202 thousand). And settled transfer in January 2017. On May 8, 2017, the proof of property was acquired.

C. The Company purchased from the non-related party the land at Tai Ho Section, Zhubei City in August 2017. The total contract amount including necessary trading cost was NT$7,196 thousand. The transfer registration was completed on October 3, 2017. Factory premises would be built on the land.

D. About Leased assets as follows：

(a) Leased assets, net：

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	2017	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Cost			
Machinery	$ 81,147	$ 82,025	$ 83,485
Less：Accumulated depreciation	(36,552)	(32,722)	(20,776)
effect of movements in exchange rate	827	(615)	(2,950)
Leased assets, Net.	$ 45,422	$ 48,688	$ 59,759

(b) The content of capital were summarized as follows：

Ⓐ The group has in January 2016 signed a leasing contract with a non-stakeholder for a five-year production equipment server contract, and the two parties collectively agree to collaborate by means of professional task-sharing to achieve the integrated operating yield, where the group is to lease/purchase the servers in response to its production capacity requirements, and the two parties consent to set the leasing period to span from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020.

Ⓑ Prior to the leasing expiry, the two parties shall negotiate and finalize the servers' final transfer price, provided the two parties collectively agree that the initial transfer price is not to fall below RMB366 thousand, and which effective September 1, 2017 has been amended to not lower than RMB360 thousand, where the group completing remitting the negotiated payment as the tradeoff for purchasing the leased servers, the servers' ownership would be transferred to the ownership of the group.

Ⓒ The group has in August 2017 returned 6 units of the leased assets, where initially each server's monthly lease is at RMB366 thousand (including the VAT), and the two parties have entered into an agreement to revamp to, effective September 1, 2017, each server's monthly lease at RMB360 thousand (including the VAT), and the reset remains the same as the initial contract.

(c) Future payments for Payables on leased were as follows：

	Total	Financing Expenses	Present Value
Current			
Up to 1 years	$ 17,167	$ 650	$ 16,517
Non-current			

1 to 5 years	30,043	1,138	28,905
Total	$ 47,210	$ 1,788	$ 45,422

D. The collateralized land and building for loans amounted please see note 8 for details.

E. Total capitalized interest see note 6 (17) B for details.

(7) Intangible assets

The costs of intangible assets, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group as of and for the ended of March 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

2018	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
January 1, 2018	$ —	$ 41,424	$ 41,424
Addition	—	7,282	7,282
Reclassification	—	—	—
Amortization expenses	—	(6,243)	(6,243)
Impairment	—	—	—
Exchange difference, net	—	8	8
March 31, 2018	$ —	$ 42,471	$ 42,471

2017	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
January 1, 2017	$ —	$ 35,923	$ 35,923
Addition	—	3,213	3,213
Reclassification	—	—	—
Amortization expenses	—	(5,961)	(5,961)
Impairment	—	—	—
Exchange difference, net	—	(28)	(28)
March 31, 2017	$ —	$ 33,417	$ 33,417

	Goodwill		
	March 31, 2018	**December 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2017**
Cost	$ 45,533	$ 45,533	$ 45,533
Accumulated impairment	(45,533)	(45,533)	(45,533)
Net book value	$ —	$ —	$ —

A.Recognized amortization and impairment

The amortization expenses for intangible assets and other deferred expenses (stated as other noncurrent assets) for the three-month ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were stated as the following items in the comprehensive income statement:

	Jul~Mar, 2018	Jul~Mar, 2017
Operating cost	$ 8,104	$ 6,622
Operating expense	8,419	7,875
Total amortization expenses	$ 16,523	$ 14,497

B. R&D expenditure

Research and development expenditures are recognized as Operating-Research and development, which represented NT$186,175 thousand and NT$161,220 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

C. Goodwill Impairment Charges

Upon the discussion of the management and report to the Board of Directors on March 24 of 2017, the Group has, according to the forecasted cash flow of Allstron Probing Solution, recognized the difference between the investment cost of the original investment day and the net equity value in the goodwill impairment loss with a value of NT$45,533 thousand for the year of 2016.

(8) Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
prepayments for equipment	$ 75,634	$ 95,842	$ 260,311
Refundable deposit	23,574	25,000	22,263
Deferred Charges	78,943	80,984	75,136
Total	$ 178,151	$ 201,826	$ 357,710

The costs of Deferred Charges, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group as of and for the ended of March 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	Deferred Charges		Deferred Charges
January 1, 2018	$ 80,984	**January 1, 2017**	$ 84,029
Addition	7,555	Addition	1,376
Reclassification	—	Reclassification	—
Amortization expenses	(10,280)	Amortization expenses	(8,806)
Impairment	—	Impairment	—
Exchange difference, net	684	Exchange difference, net	(1,463)
March 31, 2018	$ 78,943	**March 31, 2017**	$ 75,136

(9) Short-term loan

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017	
Nature	Amounts	Interest rates	Amounts	Interest rates	Amounts	Interest rates
Credit loan	$ 360,000	0.89%~ 0.96%	$ 210,000	0.87% ~0.895%	$ 30,000	0.94%
Secured borrowings	960,000	0.89%	960,000	0.89% ~0.895%	340,000	0.90% ~0.91%
Total	$ 1,320,000		$ 1,170,000		$ 370,000	

A. For the information about exposure of the Group's interest rate and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 12(2).

B. Collateral for bank loan.

For bank loans secured by the Group's assets, please see Note 8.

(10) Other payable accounts

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Payable expenses	$ 353,171	$ 460,896	$ 321,750
Payable employees' remuneration	15,689	9,673	72,454
Short-term employee benefits	26,731	—	61,612

Others	12,102	26,076	21,315
Total	$ 407,693	$ 496,645	$ 477,131

(11)Reserve for liabilities

	Warranty		Warranty		Warranty
At January 1, 2018	$ 3,210	At January 1, 2017	$ 2,595	At January 1, 2017	$ 2,595
Provision made/(Payment)	(591)	Provision made/(Payment)	615	Provision made/(Payment)	564
At March 31, 2018	$ 2,619	At December 31, 2017	$ 3,210	At March 31, 2017	$ 3,159

Current	$ 2,619	Current	$ 3,210	Current	$ 3,159
Non-current	-	Non-current	-	Non-current	-
At March 31, 2018	$ 2,619	At December 31, 2017	$ 3,210	At March 31, 2017	$ 3,159

The Group's reserve for warranty and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was primarily related to the sale of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments. The reserve for warranty and liabilities was estimated based on the historical warranty information. The Group expects that the liabilities would be mostly incurred in the following year of the sale.

(12)Corporate bonds-payable

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Total amount of 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	$ —	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
Less: Conversion amount	—	(126,000)	(99,300)
Less：Convertible corporate bonds repayment due	—	(574,000)	—
Less: Corporate bond discount	—	—	(7,216)
Corporate bonds-payable, net	$ —	$ —	$ 593,484
Current	$ —	$ —	$ 593,484
Non-current	—	—	—
Total	$ —	$ —	$ 593,484
Embedded derivative-Financial (Assets) liability	—	—	—
Equity element	$ —	$ —	$ 28,261

A. In order to purchase factory premises and machine & equipment and repayment of bank loan, the Company issued 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds upon resolution of the board of directors on October 16, 2014, and upon approval of FSC via its approval letter under Ching-Kuan-Chen-Fa-Tze No. 1030042656 dated November 4, 2014. The issuance conditions are stated as following:
   (a) Total issued amount: NT$700 million
   (b) Duration: 3 years (November 18, 2014~November 18, 2017)
   (c) Coupon rate: 0%
   (d) Duration: The day following expiration of one month after the date of issuance

(December 19, 2014) until the expiry date (November 18, 2017).

(e) Conversion price and adjustment thereof:

Ⓐ The conversion price at the time of issuance shall be NT$100 per share.

Ⓑ In the case of changes in shares of common stock (e.g. capital increase in cash, recapitalization of earnings and recapitalization from capital surplus, et al.); the conversion price shall be adjusted relatively.

Ⓒ The Company's board of directors resolved on August 7, 2015 to authorize the Chairman to issue 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds. According to Article 11 of the Company's Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion of 3rd Domestic Unsecured Convertible Corporate Bonds, where the cash dividend of common stock to the market price per share is more than 1.5%, the conversion price shall be cut based on the cash dividend to the market price per share on the ex-dividend date. Upon verification, as of September 13, 2015, the Company's 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$93.4 per share.

Ⓓ The Company's board of directors resolved on July 11, 2016 to authorize the Chairman to issue 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds. According to Article 11 of the Company's Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion of 3rd Domestic Unsecured Convertible Corporate Bonds, where the cash dividend of common stock to the market price per share is more than 1.5%, the conversion price shall be cut based on the cash dividend to the market price per share on the ex-dividend date. Upon verification, as of August 26, 2016, the Company's 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$90.2 per share.

Ⓔ The Company's board of directors resolved on August 11, 2017 to authorize the Chairman to issue 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds. According to Article 11 of the Company's Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion of 3rd Domestic Unsecured Convertible Corporate Bonds, where the cash dividend of common stock to the market price per share is more than 1.5%, the conversion price shall be cut based on the cash dividend to the market price per share on the ex-dividend date. Upon verification, as of September 15, 2017, the Company's 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$85.6 per share.

(f) Bondholders' put option: The bondholders may exercise the put option of the bonds earlier on the record date for exercise of put option, namely, November 18, 2016, upon expiration of two years after issuance of the bonds. The bondholders may ask the Company to redeem the bonds at 100% of the book value thereof in cash within 40 days prior to the record date for exercise of put option.

(g) The Company's right of redemption:

Ⓐ From the date following expiration of one month upon offering of the bonds (December 19, 2014) until 40 days prior to expiration of the duration (October 9, 2017), if the closing price of the Company's common shares at Taipei Exchange exceeds the current conversion price by more than 30% for 30 consecutive business days, the Company may exercise the call option to repurchase the bonds from the bondholders at the book value thereof in cash.

Ⓑ From the date following expiration of one month upon offering of the bonds (December 19, 2014) until 40 days prior to expiration of the duration (October 9, 2017), if the balance of the outstanding bonds is less than 10% of the initial total issue price, the Company may exercise the call option to repurchase the bonds from the bondholders at the book value thereof in cash.

(h) Date and method of repayment of principal: Except those converted to the Company's common stock by the bondholders according to the Regulations, or those redeemed upon exercise of the put option, or those redeemed by the Company earlier pursuant to the Regulations, or those repurchased by the Company from securities firms for cancellation, the others would be repaid in cash in full amount upon maturity.

B. As of the expiry (November 18, 2017), the cumulative local third unsecure, convertible corporate bonds' par value requesting for conversion is at NT$126,000 thousand, with the issued shares at 1,289 thousand shares, and which also generates a capital reserve – converting the corporate bonds' conversion premium at NT$113,265 thousand. The over-the-counter trading also ceases, effective from the following business day of the expiry (November 20, 2017), with the par value of the convertible corporate bonds tallied at NT$574,000 thousand at expiry, in addition to bondholders with converting right not requesting for the conversion to be invalidated, the initially classified "capital reserve – shareholding pledging" balance at NT$27,005 thousand is reclassified as "capital reserve – invalidated shareholding pledging" item.

C. The Company analyzed the 3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds according to IFRS No.7 and identified the bonds as the compound financial instruments. Therefore, the Company separated the conversion option from liabilities and stated it into equity and liability respectively. The information about convertible corporate bonds in the financial statements is stated as following:

	November 18, 2014 (Issuing date)
Total issuing amount of convertible corporate bond	$ 700,000
Cost of convertible corporate bond	(5,203)
Elements of equity at the time of issuance - conversion option	(32,933)
Embedded financial derivatives at the time of issuance	(980)
Corporate bond payable, net on the issuing date	$ 660,884

The elements of equity were stated into capital surplus-stock option at the time of issuance. At the time of issuance, the fair value of embedded non-equity derivative was re-evaluated, which was stated into the "financial asset (liability) held for trading". The "gain (loss) from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" was (NT$60) thousand as of March 31, 2017.

The effective interest rate of the third convertible bonds is 1.9183%, total interest expenses amounted to NT$2,837 thousand for the three-month ended of 2017.

(13)Long-term Loans

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	March 31, 2018
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 600,000	2017.11.28~2020.11.28	$ 510,222
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 201,100	2015.09.30~2020.09.30	201,000
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 163,000	2009.03.02~2022.03.02	37,309
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(250,912)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 497,619
Interest rates for long-term loans				1.28 %~1.445%

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	December 31, 2017
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 600,000	2017.11.28~2020.11.28	$ 558,055
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 201,100	2015.09.30~2020.09.30	201,000
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 163,000	2009.03.02~2022.03.02	39,641
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(225,787)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 572,909
Interest rates for long-term loans				1.28 %~1.445 %

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	March 31, 2017
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 201,100	2015.09.30~2020.09.30	$ 201,000
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 163,000	2009.03.02~2022.03.02	46,637
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(9,328)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 238,309
Interest rates for long-term loans				1.28 %~1.32%

A. For the information about exposure of the Group's interest rate and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 12(2).

B. Collateral for bank loan.

For bank loans secured by the Group's assets, please see Note 8.

(14) Pension Benefits

A. Defined benefit plan

(a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have instituted regulations for the defined pension plan under the “Labor Standards Law” applicable to the years of services of employees before July 1, 2005, which is the day that the new “Labor Pension Act” came into full force, and the following years of services of employees who choose to continue applying the Labor Standard Law upon enforcement of the Labor Pension Act. Employees who meet the retirement requirements will be paid the pension based on their years of service and average salary or wage of the last six (6) months prior to retirement. Two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit is accrued for each additional year thereafter, up to a maximum of 45 units. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute 2% of the total salaries of the employees to the special pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan supervised by the Employee Pension Fund Reserve Supervisory Committee. Until the end of March 2018, the balance of the pension funds contributed to the special pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan was NT$63,849 thousand.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Group recognized pension costs of NT$1,418 thousand and NT$1,406 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the next annual reporting period is NT$4,080 thousand.

B. Defined contribution plans

(a) As of July 1, 2005, the Group instituted the defined contribution retirement plan according to the "Labor Pension Act", applicable to the native employees. The Group shall contribute the amount equivalent to 6% of the monthly salary of respective native employees to the individual pension accounts of the employees at Labor Insurance Bureau, with respect to the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act" chosen by employees. Retired employees may claim for pension disbursement in accordance with the status of their individual accounts and the cumulative contribution in the account through monthly payment or in lump sum.

(b) Foreign subsidiaries shall contribute specific ratio of the local employees' total salary, on a monthly basis, as the pension or fund of endowment insurance according to the local government regulations. The pension of each employee shall be arranged and managed by government. Except that the subsidiaries shall be obligated to contribute the fund on a monthly basis, the subsidiaries shall bear no other obligations.

(c) The pension expenses recognized under the Group's defined contributed pension regulations were NT$15,073 thousand and NT$14,268 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

(15) <u>EQUITY</u>

A. The Company's outstanding common stock at beginning and ending is reconciled as follows:

B. Capital surplus

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
At January 1	$ 79,901,388	$ 79,605,392	$ 79,605,392
Transfer of treasury stock to employees	—	295,996	—
At March 31	$ 79,901,388	$ 79,901,388	$ 79,605,392

(a) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Law amended in January 2012, capital surplus shall be first used to offset a deficit and then new shares or cash may be allocated based on realized capital surplus subject to shareholdings. Realized capital surplus referred to in the preceding paragraph included the surplus generated from donations and the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the capital surplus may be transferred to common stock up to an annual limit of 10% of the paid-in capital.

(b) The balance of the Company's capital surplus:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note1)			
Common stock premium	$ 210,163	$ 210,163	$ 210,163
Convertible corporate bond conversion premium	593,941	593,941	569,216
Treasury stock trading	58,236	58,236	58,236
May be used to offset a deficit only (Note2)			
Donation from shareholders	1	1	1
Invalidated employee shareholding pledging	27,005	27,005	—
Such capital surplus may not be used for any purpose			
Others-issuance of new shares due to acquisition of shares of another company	19,858	19,858	19,858
Stock option (Elements of equity of convertible corporate bonds)	—	—	28,261
Total	$ 909,204	$ 909,204	$ 885,735

(Note1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital.

(Note2) Such type of capital reserve pertains to bequeathing to the accepting shareholders without cash inflow or reclassification of invalidated employee shareholding pledging.

Ⓐ The company issued the first and second Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds; The company recognized NT$480,676 thousand as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock and treasury stock transaction NT$8,477 thousand.

Ⓑ The group issued last time Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds; The company recognized NT$49,759 thousand as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock.

Ⓒ The Company received the shareholders' waiver of equity and 8 shares were transferred to the Company in June 2013. According to laws, the equity acquired by the Company upon receipt of the shareholders' waiver of the same shall be held as treasury stock and stated at the fair value of the stock on the same day, credited into capital surplus-donation from shareholders, NT$1 thousand.

Ⓓ The Company issued new shares and swapped the equity with the subsidiary, Chain-Logic International Corp. On June 15, 2002. The Company's shareholding is 100%. The difference between the investment cost and net worth of the acquired equity was NT$19,858 thousand on the date of investment, stated as capital surplus-others

C. Retained earnings

(a) According to the company laws amended in May 2015, employee remuneration and remuneration to directors/supervisors shall not be allocated from earnings any longer. The Company has had the amended Articles of Incorporation resolved and approved by the board of directors on June 16, 2016. Therefore, if the Company has a profit at the year's final accounting, it shall first pay profit-seeking enterprise income tax and make up any losses from past years, and then make contribution of 10% of the balance to the statutory reserve, unless the statutory reserve reaches the amount of the Company paid-in capital, and also make provision/reversal of special reserves pursuant to laws. The residual balance shall be added to undistributed earnings carried from previous years. The Board shall draft a motion for allocation of the residual balance plus the undistributed earnings, and submit the same to a shareholders' meeting to resolve whether shareholder bonus shall be allocated or the earnings shall be retained.

(b) The shareholders' meeting resolved to amend the Company Act of Incorporation as following on June 17, 2011: For the time being, the Company's industrial development is still growing, the dividend policy requires that the board of directors shall draft the motion for allocation of earnings each year and submit the same to a shareholders' meeting for ratification, subject to the Company's present and future investment environments, funding demand, status of competition domestically/overseas and capital budget and by taking care of shareholders' interest, balanced stock dividend and the Company's long-term financial planning into consideration. The earnings will be allocated in the form of cash dividend or stock dividend, subject to the funding demand and level of dilution of EPS. The cash dividend to be allocated, if any, shall be no less than 10% of the total stock dividend.

(c) Legal reserve

According to the Company Law amended in January 2012, the Company shall contribute 10% from the income after tax as the legal reserve until it is equivalent to the gross capital. When the Company suffers no loss, new shares or cash may be allocated from the legal reserve upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting, provided that the new shares or cash allocated shall be no more than 25% of the paid-in capital.

(d) Special reserve

Following a company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and the total debit balance of other shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The Company provided special reserve NT$30,177 thousand to shareholders from earnings 2016 on June 13, 2017.

(e) The Company resolved to allocate the cash dividend, NT$39,951 thousand (NT$0.5 per share) by the Board of Directors meeting from earnings 2017 on March 20, 2018.

The Company resolved to allocate the cash dividend, NT$334,343 thousand (NT$4.2 per share) by the Board of Directors meeting from earnings 2016 on June 13, 2017.

(f) The information about allocation of retained earning approved by the Board of Directors and resolved by a shareholders' meeting may be viewed at the "MOPS".

(g) For the information about remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors/supervisors, please see Note 6(20)

D. Treasury stock: N/A

(16) OPERATING INCOME

A. Operating income

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018
Revenue from contracts with customers	
Sales revenue	$ 968,332
Processing Fees revenue	77,683
Others	
Commission revenue	45,675
Total	$ 1,091,690

B. Contract assets and contract liability

The Group recognized the contract assets and contract liability of the revenue from contracts with customers as following:

(a) Contract assets: N/A

(b) Contract liability as following:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018
Contract liability-current	
Sales revenue received in advance	$ 875,567
Total	$ 875,567

Revenue of the contract liability recognized in the beginning:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018
At January 1	
Revenue recognized in this period	
Sales revenue received in advance transfer to revenue	$ 155,672
Total	$ 155,672

(c) The exposure related to sales revenue in the current period please see Note 12 E (2) details for the three-month periods ended March 31,2017.

(17) NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

A. Other gains and losses, net

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (1)	$ —
Disposal of investment income under equity method	11,408	—
Net gains (losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	(60)
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	(6,752)	(22,876)
Others	(173)	(135)
Total	$ 4,482	$ (23,071)

The instructions related to disposal of investment income please see Note 6 (5) details.

B. Financial cost

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	$ 5,519	$ 1,735
The convertible bonds issued in 2014	—	2,837
Interest of Financial Leasing	161	161
subtotal	5,680	4,733
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	—	—
Total	$ 5,680	$ 4,733
Capitalized interest rate	0.97%~1.15%	1.07%~1.10%

(18) Income Tax

A. The Group's income tax expenses (gains) are specified as following:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 9,937	$ 14,152
Adjustments in respect of prior years	60	—
Total current tax	9,997	14,152
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	171	(1,043)
Impact of change in tax rate	(10,131)	—
Total deferred tax	(9,960)	(1,043)
Income tax expense	$ 37	$ 13,109

B. The Group recognized Income tax expenses in other comprehensive income are NT$ 0 start from January to March, at 2018 and 2017.

C. The income tax expenses recognized under the title of equity are NT$0 start from January to March, at 2018 and 2017.

D. The investment credit tax on deferred income tax assets which has been recognized by the Company before March 31, 2018 shall be credited by the following deadline:

Item	Total tax credits	Deducted amount	Credited balance in current period	Balance to be credited	Final year tax credits are due
Research and development-2018	$ 16,534	—	$ 3,979	$ —	None
	$ 16,534	—	$ 3,979	$ —	

(Note)According to the "Regulations Governing Investment Credit Applicable to a Company's R&D Expenditure" promulgated on November 8, 2010, the tax credit shall be no more than 30% of the income tax payable in the year and prohibited from being deferred until next year.

E. Authorization of income tax:

	Year
MPI Corporation	2015
Chain-Logic International Corp.	2015
WANG-TONG CORP.	2016
Allstron Corp	2016

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China in February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has accessed the impact of the changein income tax rate.

(19) Earnings Per Common Share

A. Basic EPS

The basic EPS is calculated based on the income vested in the Company's common stock holders dividing by the weighted average number of outstanding common stock.

B. Diluted EPS

The diluted EPS is calculated upon adjustment of the effect of all potential diluted common stocks based on the income vested in the common stock holders and the weighted average number of outstanding common stock.

C. The Company's basic EPS and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

	Jul 1~ Mar 31, 2018			Jul 1~Mar 31, 2017		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (thousand shares)	EPS (NT$)	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (thousand shares)	EPS (NT$)
Basic EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock	$ 70,932	79,901	$ 0.89	$ 106,558	79,605	$ 1.34

shareholders						
Diluted EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders	$ 70,932	79,901		$ 106,558	79,605	
Effect of all potential diluted common stocks						
3rd domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	–	–		–	6,660	
Employee stock bonus	–	98		–	110	
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders plus effect of potential common stocks	$ 70,932	79,999	$ 0.89	$ 106,558	86,375	$ 1.23

For the details about capital increase, please see Note 6(15).

(20) <u>Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses are summarized as follow</u>

Function / Nature	For the three-month period ended March 31,2018			For the three-month period ended March 31,2017		
	Operation cost	Operation expense	Total	Operation cost	Operation expense	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	210,365	184,436	394,801	216,229	164,634	380,863
Labor and health insurance expense	14,072	11,107	25,179	13,528	10,618	24,416
Pension costs	9,286	7,205	16,491	8,950	6,724	15,674
Other personnel expense	19,293	6,054	25,347	16,661	6,069	22,730
Depreciation	93,157	27,014	120,171	78,810	18,058	96,868
Amortization	8,104	8,419	16,523	6,622	7,875	14,497

(Note) The other employee benefit expenses including meal expenses, overtime pay and workers' benefits.

A. According to the Company's existing articles of incorporation, the Company shall allocate remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors/supervisors when allocating the earnings. For the details about capital increase, please see Note 6(15).

B. The Company has approved the motion for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation on June 16, 2016:

Where the Company retains income before tax after the account settlement, it shall allocate 5%~15% thereof as the remuneration to employees, and not be lower than 3% thereof as the remuneration to directors/supervisors. However, profits must first be taken to offset against cumulative losses, if any. The remainder, if any, shall be allocated as the remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors on a pro rata basis as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The allocation of remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors shall be resolved and approved by a majority of the directors present at a directors' meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the whole directors, and reported to a shareholders' meeting.

Employees' remuneration may be paid in the form of stock or in cash, and can be paid to employees of affiliated companies that satisfy certain criteria.

C. The Company estimated the remuneration to employees was NT$6,016 thousand and NT$10,494 thousand, respectively for the three-month ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and the remuneration to directors/supervisors NT$1,504 thousand and NT$2,624 thousand. Said values were stated into salary expenses. The values were estimated based on the earnings gained until the current period (this year).

D. The Board of Directors of MPI held on March 20, 2018 approved the profit sharing bonus to employees was NT$9,323 thousand and compensation to directors was NT$0 thousand in cash for payment in 2017. There is no significant difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts charged against earnings of 2018.

E. The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors 2016 resolved to be allocated at the directors' meeting on June 13, 2017 were NT$61,660 thousand and NT$14,760 thousand, respectively, identical with that recognized in the financial statement 2016, and the remuneration to employees will be paid in cash. The remuneration will be paid after the amended Articles of Incorporation is resolved at the general shareholders' meeting 2017.

F. The information about remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors/supervisors approved by the Board of Directors and resolved by a shareholders' meeting may be viewed at the "MOPS".

(21) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities paid in cash in part only:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Purchase of fixed assets	$ 64,721	$ 176,259
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	87,846	134,487
Add: opening balance of lease obligations payable	48,688	66,788
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(27,738)	(95,014)
Less: ending balance of lease obligations payable	(45,422)	(59,759)
Cash paid during the period	$ 128,095	$ 222,761

B. Financing activities not affecting cash flow:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	–	–

7. Transactions with related parties

(1) Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is the ultimate controller of the Group.

(2) The names and relationship of related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
MICRONICS JAPAN CO.,LTD.(MJC)	The Company's director, after reelected at shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2017 Now is the parent company of associates
MJC Electronics Corporation(MEC)	The Company's director – a subsidiary of MJC
MEK CO., LTD.	The Company's director – a subsidiary of MJC
Mjc Microelectronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (MMS)	Associates
MMS ELECTRONICS TECH. (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD (MET)	Associates –a subsidiary of MMS (Written off in December 27, 2017)
MMK (Kunshan)	Associates
Lumitek Co.,LTD	Associates (Written off in August 8, 2017)

(3) Important transactions with related parties

The balance and transaction between the Company and its subsidiaries have been derecognized from the consolidated financial statements and were not disclosed accordingly. The details about transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed as following:

A. Operating revenue

The Group's sales values to related parties are stated as follows:

Type	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
Sale of products:		
-Affiliates	$ —	$ 16,844
-The Company's director		
MEC	—	150,706
MJC	—	1,440
Sale of labor services:		
-The Company's director		
MEC	—	41
MJC	45,590	19,367
Total	$ 45,590	$ 188,398

The price of the Group's sale to related parties was not significantly different from the Group's general selling price.

B. Purchase

The Group's purchase values to related parties are stated as follows:

Type	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
Affiliates	$ —	$ 974
The Company's director-MJC	—	208
Total	$ —	$ 1,182

The price of the Group's purchase from related parties was not significantly different from the Company's price of purchase from the general suppliers.

C. Receivable accounts-related parties

The Group's receivable accounts-related parties are stated as following:

Title	Type	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	Affiliates	$ —	$ —	$ 17,138
Accounts receivable	The Company's director-MEC	—	758	74,397
subtotal		—	758	91,535
Less: Loss allowance		—	—	(339)
Total		$ —	$ 758	$ 91,196

D. Payable accounts-related parties

The Group's payable accounts-related parties are stated as following:

Title	Type	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Accounts payable	Affiliates	$ —	$ —	$ 189
Accounts payable	The Company's director-MJC	—	3,673	131
Other payables	Affiliates	—	—	1,612
Other payables	The Company's director-MEC	—	4,875	54
Total		$ —	$ 8,548	$ 1,986

E. Exchange of property

(a) Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment: None.

(b) Disposition of property, plant, and equipment: None.

(c) Sell long-term investments to related parties for using equity method:

		January 1 ~ March 31 , 2018		
Names of related parties	Investee company	Sales	Book value	Gain on sell of investments
The Company's director-MJC	MMK	$ 82,710	$ 71,302	$ 11,408

From January to March, at 2017: None.

F. Financing from related party (stated as other payable accounts-related party)

The Group's loans from related parties are stated as follows: None.

G. Purchase of labor services from related parties

The Group's expenditure in labor services to related parties are stated as follows:

Type	Jan.1~Mar.31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar.31, 2017
Promotion-expenditure in commission:		

-Affiliates	$ —	$ 446
-The Company's director		
MEC	—	55
Others	—	193
Total	$ —	$ 694

H. Others

(a) Payment on behalf of others (stated as other current assets): None.

(b) Advance Receipts

Type	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Advance sales receipts			
-Affiliates	$ —	$ —	$ 23
-The Company's director			
MEC	265	265	1,353
MJC	—	—	236
Other advance receipts			
-Affiliates	—	—	28
Total	$ 265	$ 265	$ 1,640

(c) Receipts under custody (stated as other current liabilities)

Type	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
The Company's director-MJC	$ —	$ 23,137	$ 7,201

Payment of goods and general receipt under custody for triangle trade.

(d) Manufacturing expenses (stated as operating cost): None.

(e) Selling expenses

Type	Nature	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
The Company's director- MJC	Others	$ —	$ 46
Affiliates	Others	$ —	$ 1,696

(f) Management expenses：None.

(g) Research and development expense：None.

(h) Lease

Type	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2018	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2017
Affiliates	$ —	$ 17

The main contents of lease contract:

Objective	Lease period	Collection Term
Wenshan Rd., Xinpu Township, Hsinchu County	2014.11.01-2017.10.31	Since September 1, 2016, NT $ 6 thousand per(excluded VAT)；

(i) Other revenue: None.

(3) Information about remuneration to the management

Information about remuneration to the Group's management is stated as follows:

	Jan.1~Mar.31,2018	Jan.1~Mar.31,2017
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 3,248	$ 4,820
Resignation benefits	—	—
Retirement benefits	—	—
Other long-term benefits	—	—
Total	—	—
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 3,248	$ 4,820

Said remuneration to the management is decided by the Remuneration Committee subject to personal performance and market trend. For the relevant information, please see the annual report of the general shareholders' meeting.

8. Pledged assets

The following assets have been provided to the Group as the collaterals for bank loans, import business tax and sale commitment. The book value thereof is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Land	$ 770,963	$ 763,767	$ 699,538
Buildings	877,759	884,374	904,221
Pledged time deposit (stated as other current assets)	3,549	3,546	9,316
Total	$ 1,652,271	$ 1,651,687	$ 1,613,075

9. Significant contingent liability and unrecognized contractual commitment

(1) Contingency: N/A.

(2) Commitment:

A. Balance of unused letter of credit issued by the Group, guarantee money paid and service charges: N/A.

B. The Group’s significant long-term rent:

(a) The Group rented the land lots in Tainan Science Park from Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration for construction of Luchu 1st Plant and 2nd Plant. According to the lease contract, the lease of the land shall persist for no more than 20 years, and the lease shall expire on December 31, 2024. Upon expiration of the lease, both parties may enter into a new contract; otherwise, the contract shall terminate naturally and the Group is prohibited from claiming the continuance of lease or irregular lease with any excuse. In the case of land price re-set by the government pursuant to laws, the rent shall be adjusted and collected based on the re-set land price.

(b) The Company rented the land at Taiho Section, Zhubei City, Hsinchu Country from a non-related party for parking lots. The lease shall expire on May 14, 2022. The Company shall surrender the land to the lessor upon expiration of termination of the lease contract.

(c) The Group rented the land and the construction at Zhonghe Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu Country from a non-related party for parking lots and plants. The lease shall expire on August 31, 2018. According to the lease contract, upon expiration of the lease, the company has the priority to rent under the same conditions.

(d) The Group rented the land and the construction at Guangfu Rd, Hukou Township, Hsinchu Country from a non-related party for parking lots and plants. The lease shall expire on September 30, 2021. According to the lease contract, upon expiration of the lease, the company has the priority to rent under the same conditions.

(e) The Group rented the land and the construction at Wujin Hi-Tech Industrial Zone from a non-related party for business. The lease shall expire on December 15, 2019. Upon expiration of the lease, both parties may enter into a new contract; otherwise, the contract shall terminate naturally and the Group is prohibited from claiming the continuance of lease or irregular lease with any excuse.

(f) The Group rented the land and the construction at located on the Site from a non-related party for business. The lease shall be effective from May 1, 2017 to April 30, 2022.

(g) The group rented the construction at Jiangsu Suzhou Industrial Park from a non-related party for business. The lease shall expire on May 31, 2022. Upon expiration of the lease, the group should notify landlord whether renewal in writing six months ago at maturity.

The income expenses for said two lots of long-term operating leased land were stated as NT$5,228 thousand and NT$4,318 thousand for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

The future payable rent for important long-term operating lease is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018
Less than one year	$ 18,737
One year to five years	51,097
More than five years	8,195
Total	$ 78,029

D. The outstanding amount under the purchase orders signed for the Group's purchase of equipment is stated as following:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	$ 20,628	$ 30,724	$ 80,768

10. Significant disaster loss: N/A.

11. Significant subsequent events: N/A.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Group's capital management objective is intended to protect the Group's continued operation and ensure maintenance of well-founded credit ratings and optimal capital structure to reduce capital cost, in order to support the enterprise's operation and maximization of shareholders' return. The Group manages and adjusts the capital structure subject to the economic condition. The Group might adjust the stock dividend to be paid, refund of capital, issuance of new shares or realization of assets to reduce liabilities, in order to maintain and adjust the capital structure.

The Group controls its capital structure based on the debt/equity ratio. Said ratio is net liabilities dividing by the net worth. The Group maintained the same strategy in 2018 as that in 2017, dedicated to maintaining the debt/equity ratio less than 70%~120%. The Company's debt ratios on March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 are stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Total liabilities	$ 4,076,187	$ 3,922,778	$ 3,122,485
Total net worth	3,863,687	3,784,901	4,032,971
Debt/equity ratio	105%	104%	77%

(2) Financial instruments by category

A. The financial instruments of the group are stated as follows:

(a) Financial assets: Financial assets measured at fair value through profit including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid and other financial assets.

(b) Financial liabilities: Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit including short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, bonds payable(including current portion), long-term borrowings(including current portion), guarantee deposits received and other financial liabilities.

B. Risk management policies

(a) The Group's financial risk management aims to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operating activities, and to identify measure and administer said risks based on policies and risk preference.

(b) The Group has established adequate policies, procedures and internal controls pursuant to the related regulations, in order to manage said financial risk. The important financial activities shall be audited and approved by the board of directors according to the related regulations and internal control system. In the duration of financial management activities, the Group shall strictly comply with the requirements related to financial risk management defined by the Company.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

The Group's market risk arises from market price fluctuation resulting in fluctuation of the fair value or cash flow of financial instruments. The market risk primarily includes foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

Practically, few single risk variances would change independently. Additionally, changes of various risk variances are generally correlative to each other. Notwithstanding, the sensitivity analysis of the following risks does not take the interaction of related risk variances into consideration.

Ⓐ Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets.

The Group's receivable accounts denominated in foreign currency are identical with payable accounts denominated in foreign currency in some currencies and, therefore, the equivalent positions would produce the hedging effect naturally. Considering that said natural hedging did not meet the hedging accounting policy, the Group did not adopt the hedging accounting policy. Further, the net investment in foreign operations was identified as strategic investment. Therefore, the Company did not adopt any hedging policy against it.

The sensitivity analysis on the Company's foreign exchange risk was primarily intended to be conducted against the titles in foreign currencies at the end of the financial reporting and the effect produced by the revaluation/devaluation of related foreign currencies on the Group's income and equity. The Group's foreign exchange risk arises primarily from fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate of USD, Japanese Yen and Euro.

The Group's business lines involved some non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company and some of its subsidiaries was NTD, and that of some subsidiaries is USD, RMB or Won). Therefore, the Company would be subject to the effect produced by fluctuation in foreign exchange rate. The information about assets denominated in foreign currency exposed to significant effect produced by fluctuation in foreign exchange rate is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2018			
	Currency unit	**Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)**	**Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)**	**Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)**
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 14,368	29.196	$ 419,479
	NTD/JPY	$ 5,772	0.27405	$ 1,582
	NTD/EUR	$ 384	35.723	$ 13,707
	NTD/RMB	$ 15,690	4.6318	$ 72,674
	NTD/KRW	$ 2,923	0.0276	$ 81
	NTD/HKD	$ 8	3.658	$ 29
	NTD/MYR	$ 15	7.266	$ 114
	NTD/THB	$ 3	0.9014	$ 2
	NTD/SGD	$ 6	22.208	$ 135
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 3,741	29.037	$ 108,627
	NTD/JPY	$ 28,357	0.2761	$ 7,828
	NTD/EUR	$ 450	36.040	$ 16,208
	NTD/RMB	$ 4,007	4.675	$ 18,731

	December 31, 2017			
	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 19,827	29.808	$ 591,009
	NTD/JPY	$ 7,184	0.26414	$ 1,898
	NTD/EUR	$ 136	35.599	$ 4,858
	NTD/RMB	$ 33,742	4.5338	$ 152,979
	NTD/KRW	$ 3,345	0.02812	$ 94
	NTD/HKD	$ 8	3.662	$ 31
	NTD/SGD	$ 6	22.275	$ 133
	NTD/MYR	$ 7	6.277	$ 43
	NTD/THB	$ 3	0.8091	$ 2
	NTD/CHF	$ 1	29.78	$ 40
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 3,273	29.83	$ 97,632
	NTD/JPY	$ 59,396	0.2664	$ 15,820
	NTD/EUR	$ 512	35.799	$ 18,317
	NTD/RMB	$ 3,947	4.581	$ 18,131
	NTD/SGD	$ 10	22.37	$ 234

	March 31, 2017			
	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 11,279	30.337	$ 342,162
	NTD/JPY	$ 5,391	0.2713	$ 1,462
	NTD/EUR	$ 100	32.431	$ 3,242
	NTD/RMB	$ 29,605	4.407	$ 130,468
	NTD/KRW	$ 3,334	0.0273	$ 91
	NTD/HKD	$ 4	3.8515	$ 15
	NTD/MYR	$ 2	6.5725	$ 15
	NTD/THB	$ 5	0.8489	$ 4
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 2,329	33.990	$ 79,159
	NTD/JPY	$ 21,056	0.2713	$ 5,713
	NTD/EUR	$ 232	32.431	$ 7,523
	NTD/RMB	$ 82	4.407	$ 363
	NTD/GBP	$ 6	37.814	$ 209

In consideration of the Group's multiple functional currency types, the information about exchange gain or loss for currency is disclosed by summarization. The foreign currency exchange gain (loss) (including the realized and unrealized) was (NT$6,752) thousand and (NT$22,876) thousand until March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Ⓑ Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The interest rate risk arises when the fluctuation of market interest rate results in fluctuation in fair value of financial instruments or in future cash flow. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from the loan with floating interest rate.

The Group maintained adequate portfolio with fixed and floating interest rates to manage the interest rate risk.

Ⓒ Pricing risk

Due to the fact that in the investment held by the Group indicated in the individual balance sheet, the Group did not hold the financial assets including equity instruments. Therefore, the Group did not suffer significant pricing risk.

Ⓓ Other risks over market value

In addition to meeting expected consumption and sale needs, the Group did not sign any product contract which did not apply net settlement.

Ⓔ Under the circumstance that all of the other factors remained unchanged, the sensitivity analysis on the changes in related risks before tax on December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018 and 2017 are stated as following:

March 31, 2018

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-12,285 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/- 5,171 thousand

December 31, 2017

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-18,029 Thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/- 4,933 thousand

March 31, 2017

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-11,631 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/- 1,544 thousand

(b) Credit risk

Ⓐ Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Ⓑ The group set up the management of credit risk by group perspective. According to the loan policy expressly defined internally in the Group, each business dept. Within the Group shall conduct the management and credit risk analysis on each new customer before setting payment and proposing the delivery terms and conditions. The internal risk control evaluates customers' credit quality by taking into consideration the customers' financial position, and past experience and other factors. The individual risk limit is set by the management according to the internal or external ratings. The management will also control the periodic drawdown of credit limits. The main credit risk results from derivative financial instruments and the balance deposited in banks and financial organizations, and customers' credit risk, including the unearned accounts receivable and undertaken transactions. The Group also applied some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. advance sale receipts) in a timely manner to reduce customers' credit risk.

Ⓒ For the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, no circumstances resulting in excess of the credit limit have taken place. Meanwhile, the management expects no material loss resulting from trading counterpart's failure to perform contract.

Ⓓ The Group's Finance Dept. Manages the credit risk over the deposits in banks and other financial instruments according to the Group's policy. The Group's trading counterparts were decided by the internal control procedure, who were trustworthy banks and corporations which were not expected to breach the contracts. Therefore, there should be no significant credit risk.

Ⓔ Guarantee

According to the Group's policy, the Group may only make financial guarantee for the subsidiaries wholly owned by the Group. Before March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the Group has never made any endorsements/guarantees.

Ⓕ The Group adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

Ⓖ The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 360 days.

Ⓗ The Group classifies customer's notes receivable, accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with 【geographic area, product types, credit rating of customer, collaterals, credit risk on trade and customer types】. The Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

Ⓘ The Group wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

Ⓙ The Group used the foreseeable of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the loss allowance of notes receivable and accounts receivable. The group use provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis. The provision matrix basis based on historical default rates observed during the lifetime of accounts receivable to adjust. On each reporting day, the Group updated the observed historical default rates and analyzed changes. On March 31, 2018, the group expected credit loss rate during the lifetime is stated as follow:

	Notes Receivable	**Accounts Receivable**					
	dishonoured check	Without past due	1~90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	1 to 2 years	More than 2 year
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	7%	15%	25%	50%	100%

Ⓚ The Group grants the loan period varying based on the evaluation on each trading customer, generally O/A 90 days or 150 days. For the information about the changes of loss allowance provided for the Group's impairment on receivable accounts and account age analysis on loans, please see Note 6(3).

(c) Liquidity risk

Ⓐ The liquidity risk arises when the Group fails to deliver cash or other financial assets to repay financial liabilities and to perform the related obligation. The Group managed the liquidity in a manner ensuring that the Company has sufficient working fund to repay matured liabilities under the general and critical circumstances, so as to avoid unacceptable loss or impairment on the Group's goodwill.

Ⓑ The Group's will call the management meeting periodically to assist Financial Accounting Dept. Control the need for cash flow and the optimal investment return in cash. Generally, the Group will ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet the need for expected operating expenditure for 90 days, including performance of financial obligation, but excluding the potential effect which it is impossible to expect reasonably under extreme circumstances, e.g. natural calamity. The unused limit of the Group's loan totaled NT$356,000 thousand on March 31, 2018.

Ⓒ The following table refers to the non-derivative financial liabilities and grouped subject to the relevant expiry dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the residual period from the date of balance sheet until the expiry date. Nevertheless, the Group did not hold derivative financial liabilities.

	March 31, 2018			
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Within 1 year**	**1~2 years**	**More than 2 years**	**Total**
Short-term loan	$ 1,320,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,320,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	571,767	-	-	571,767
Other payable accounts (including related party)	435,431	-	-	435,431
Long-term loan	250,912	250,912	246,707	748,531

(including the current portion)				
Rent payable	16,517	16,517	12,388	45,422
Total	$ 2,594,627	$ 267,429	$ 259,095	$ 3,121,151

Non-derivative financial liabilities	December 31, 2017 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ 1,170,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,170,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	418,591	-	-	418,591
Other payable accounts (including related party)	589,366	-	-	589,366
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	225,787	225,787	347,122	798,696
Rent payable	16,229	16,229	16,230	48,688
Total	$ 2,419,973	$ 242,016	$ 363,352	$ 3,025,341

Non-derivative financial liabilities	March 31, 2017 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ 370,000	$ -	$ -	$ 370,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	487,021	-	-	487,021
Other payable accounts (including related party)	573,811	-	-	573,811
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	9,328	9,328	228,981	247,637
Corporate bond payable	593,484	-	-	593,484
Rent payable	15,936	15,936	27,887	59,759
Total	$ 2,049,580	$ 25,264	$ 256,868	$ 2,331,712

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

Ⓒ Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Ⓐ Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, Pledged Deposit, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

	March 31, 2018			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3

Financial assets	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities	—	—	—	—

	December 31, 2017			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level3
Financial assets	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities	—	—	—	—

	March 31, 2017			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading -current - Convertible corporate bonds	$ —	—	$ —	—
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading -current - Convertible corporate bonds	$ —	—	$ —	—
Corporate bond payable (Including the current portion)	$ 593,484	—	$ 593,484	—

Ⓑ The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Corporate bond payable: The cash flow expected to be paid is measured by the present value discounted of the market interest rate on the balance sheet date.

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 are as follows:

Ⓐ The Group measured at fair value by level on the basis of the assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2018			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—
Non-recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—

	December 31, 2017			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Non-current assets held for sale	$ 71,302	—	$ 81,927	—
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—

	March 31, 2017			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements	–	–	–	–
Non-recurring fair value measurements	–	–	–	–
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	–	–	–	–

Ⓑ The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

① Company management board has on December 28, 2017 voted on a resolution to sell the entire shareholdings of the affiliated enterprise – MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. of the group's subsidiary MMI Holding Co., Ltd to Japanese MJC Corporation (MJC is the parent firm of MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.), and the two parties agree to set the total shareholding transfer transaction to the sum of RMB18,000 thousand(at approximately NT$81,927 thousand), and planned to complete the liquidation proceedings in the next 12 months. The group has reclassified its investment held in MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.'s book value amount totaling NT$71,302 thousand to under the non-current asset held for sale item on its combined balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 2017.

② When the Group assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, the non-current assets held for sale of the Group adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants, for example, income approach. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

③ The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation.

Models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

D. There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

(4) Effects on initial application of IFRS 9

A. Summaries of adopting significant accounting policies in 2018

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a part to the financial instrument contract.

(A) Financial assets

The Group's financial assets are classified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets, and loans and accounts receivable.

Ⓐ Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Such assets mean the financial assets held for trading or designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial assets held for trading are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of sale in the near term or repurchase. Financial assets other than those held for trading are measured at fair value through profit and loss if they meet any of the following conditions:

The performance of financial assets is evaluated based on fair value.

Financial instrument with embedded derivatives.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. The relevant transaction costs shall be stated as income when they are incurred. The following measurement shall be based on fair value, and then the gain or loss generated therefore should be measured (including the relevant stock dividend revenue and interest revenue) and recognized as income and stated as non-operating revenue and expenses. The purchase or disposal of financial instruments in customary transactions shall be subject to accounting on the date of transaction.

If the financial assets are the equity investments without public market price and the fair value of which cannot be reliably measured, they should be measured at the cost less the impairment loss and stated as "financial asset measured at cost".

Ⓑ Account receivables

Accounts receivables refer to financial assets without a public market price available but with fixed or determinable payments, including accounts receivable and other receivables. The loans and accounts receivable shall be initially evaluated based on fair value, plus the directly attributable transaction cost. The subsequent measurement shall be based on the amortized cost using effective interest method less impairment, unless the recognition of the interest on short-term accounts receivable is insignificant.

Ⓒ Impairment of financial assets

The impairment on any financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss shall be evaluated on each reporting date. If there is any objective evidence showing that the future cash flow of the financial assets is impaired due to a single or multiple events occurring after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the financial assets should be deemed impaired.

The objective evidence about impairment on financial assets include obvious financial problems confronting the issuer or debtor, breach (e.g. overdue or non-performance of interest or principal payment), the debtor likely to wind up or proceed with other financial reorganizations, and the active market of financial assets extinguishing due to financial difficulty.

For some accounts receivable was held unimpaired upon individual evaluation, the impairment should be evaluated on a combined basis again. The combined objective evidence for accounts receivable might include the Company's past experience in collection, the increase in overdue payment, and observable national or regional economic changes related to the defaulted accounts receivable.

The recognized impairment loss on the financial assets measured at cost is the difference in the book value of financial assets and the present value after the projected cash flow is discounted at the rate of return on the similar asset market. The impairment loss cannot be reversed subsequently.

The impairment loss on financial assets should be deducted from the book value of financial assets, provided that the book value of accounts receivable is adjusted through allowance accounts. If the accounts receivable were held uncollectible, they should have been written off against the allowance accounts. The accounts initially written off but collected afterwards were credited into the allowance evaluation accounts. The changes in book value of allowance evaluation accounts were stated as income.

Ⓓ Derecognition of financial assets

The Group will derecognize financial assets only when the contractual rights toward the cash flow of the assets are terminated or the financial assets are transferred and the risk and return over the ownership of the assets are transferred to another enterprise.

(B) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Ⓐ Classification of liabilities or equity

The obligation and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified into financial liabilities or equities according to definitions of the financial liabilities and equity instruments referred to in an agreement.

The equity instruments mean any contracts signifying the residual equity of the Group's assets less its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Group should be recognized based on the payment of acquisition less the direct issuing cost.

The compound financial instruments issued by the Group reflect that the holders own the convertible corporate bonds which may be converted into capital stock. The quantity of issued shares will remain unchanged, irrelevant with the change in fair value, if any.

The amount of elements of the compound financial instrument liability recognized initially excludes the measurement on fair value of similar liability of the equity conversion option. The amount of elements of equity recognized initially is measured based on the price difference between fair value of the entire compound financial instrument and fair value of elements of liability. Any directly attributable trading cost shall be amortized to the elements of liability and equity on a pro rata basis subject to the book value of initial liability and equity.

Upon the initial recognition, the elements of compound financial instrument liability is measured based on the cost amortized under effective interest method. It is unnecessary to re-measure the elements of equity of compound financial instruments upon the initial recognition.

The interest and loss or gain related to financial liabilities should be recognized as income and stated into non-operating revenue and expenses.

The financial liabilities shall be re-classified into equity at the time of conversion, and no income is generated from the conversion.

Ⓑ Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Such liabilities mean the financial liabilities held for trading or designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial liabilities held for trading are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of sale or repurchase in the near term or repurchase. Financial liabilities other than those held for trading are measured at fair value through profit and loss if they meet any of the following conditions:

The performance of financial liabilities is evaluated based on fair value.

Financial instrument with embedded derivatives.

Such financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. The relevant transaction costs shall be stated as income when they are incurred. The following measurement shall be based on fair value, and then the gain or loss generated therefore should be measured (including the relevant interest expenses) and recognized as income and stated as non-operating revenue and expenses.

Ⓒ Other financial liabilities

When recognizing the financial liabilities other than those held for trading and not designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (including short-term and long-term loans, accounts payable and other payables) initially, such liabilities shall be evaluated based on fair value, plus the directly attributable transaction cost. The following measurement shall be based on the cost after amortization under the effective interest rate method, unless the recognition of interest on short-term loan and accounts payable is of no importance. The interest expenses on asset costs, which are not capitalized, should be stated as "financial cost" under the non-operating revenue and expenses.

Ⓓ Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group will derecognize financial liabilities upon performance, cancellation or expiration of contractual obligations.

Ⓔ Offset of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities may be offset against each other and reported in the balance sheet in net amount only when the Group is entitled to the right to offset exercisable under laws and intends to settle in net amount, or assets are realized and liabilities are repaid at the same time.

(5) Effects on initial application of IFRS 15

A. The significant accounting policies applied on revenue recognition for the year ended December 31, 2017 are set out below.

Recognition of revenue

(a) Sale of products

The revenue generated from sale of goods in normal activities is stated at the fair value of received or receivable consideration after taking the sale returns, sales discount and quantity discount into consideration. The revenue shall be recognized when there is persuasive evidence (normally an executed sale agreement), major risk and return over the ownership are transferred to the buyer, it is very likely to collect the payment, the related cost and possible sale return may be estimated reliably, participation in management of products is discontinued and revenue may be measured reliably. If a discount is likely to be incurred and the amount thereof may be measured reliably, it shall be stated as deduction from revenue when the sale is recognized.

The timing of transfer of risk and return shall be subject to the individual provisions in the sale agreement.

(b) Labor service

The revenue generated from provision of labor services shall be recognized based on the progress in completion of the transaction on the reporting date.

(c) Revenue from commission

When the Group acts as agent instead of principal in a transaction, the revenue are stated based on the net commission as collected.

(d) Rent revenue

The income from sublease of the real property shall be stated as "rent revenue" under non-operating revenue and expenditure.

(e) Dividend revenue

When the Group is entitled to collect dividends, the related dividend revenue shall be recognized.

B. The revenue recognised by using above accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as follows:

		Jan.1~Mar.31, 2018
Sales revenue	$	1,033,053
Processing Fees revenue		75,175
Commission revenue		19,770
Total	$	1,127,998

C. If the Group continues to apply the above accounting policies in the period from January to March in 2018, the impact on the current balance sheet and the Comprehensive income statement form line item will be:

The Group assessed no conversion difference.

13. Disclosures of Notes

(1) Information about important transactions

According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Group shall also disclose the information about important transactions:

No.	Contents	January~ March 2018
1	Loans to others	Attached table 1
2	Endorsement/guarantees made for others	N/A
3	Marketable securities-ending	N/A
4	Cumulative amount of the same marketable securities purchased or sold reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the paid-in capital in the current period.	N/A
5	Acquisition amount of real estate reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
6	Amount on disposal of real estate reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
7	Amount on purchase from and sale to related parties reaching 100 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
8	Accounts receivable-related party reaching 100 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
9	Transactions of derivative instruments.	N/A
10	Business relationship and important transactions between parent company and subsidiaries.	Attached table 2

Attached table 1: Loans to others

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Account titles	Related party	Maximum balance in current period (Note 2)	Balance, ending	Drawdown (Note 3)	Interest rate range	Nature of loans to others	Amount of transaction	Reasons necessary for offering short-term loans	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Limit of loans to particular borrower (Note 5)	Limit of total loans (Note 5)
													Name	Value		
0	The Company	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Other receivable accounts-related party	Yes	$4,634	—	—	4.99%	Short-term loans	—	Working capital	—	—	—	$394,696	$1,578,782

Note 1:“0" for the Company and each investee are numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2:The maximum balance of the loan to others accumulated in the current year until the reporting month.

Note 3: The facility of the loan to others still effective until the reporting month

Note 4: The Company's board of directors resolved on March 24, 2017 to loan the fund to its subsidiary, MEGTAS CO., LTD., in the amount of NT$4,634 thousand. The Contract term is from March 28, 2017 to March 28, 2018. The subsidiary MEGTAS CO.,LTD. had repaid the loan of NT$ 4,634 thousand on March 23, 2018.

Note 5: According to the Company's Operating Procedure for Loaning to Others, the limit of loan shall be set in the following manners:

(a) The limit of total loans tp ptjers shall be no more than 40% of the net worth in the Company's latest financial statement: NT$3,946,956 thousand (the Company's net worth on December 31, 2016) X 40% = NT$1,578,782 thousand.

(b) The limit of loan to any single subsidiary shall be no more than 10% of the net worth in the Company's latest financial statement: NT$3,946,956 thousand (the Company's net worth on December 31, 2016) X 10% = NT$394,696 thousand.

Attached table 2 : Business relationship and important transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

a. For the year ended March 31, 2018

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Trading counterpart	Affiliation with trader (Note 2)	Status of transaction			
				Title	Amount	Trading terms and conditions	To consolidated operating revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	1	Sale revenue	$ 3,576	Note 4	－
				Receivable accounts	$ 4,003	Note 6	－
				Advance sale receipts	$ 42	Note 4	－
				Other receivable accounts	$ 1,051	Note 8	－
				Rent revenue	$ 956	Note 7	－
				Administrative and general expenses – other expenses, less	$ 10	Note 7	－
				Other gains (losses)	$ 217	Note 4	－
0	MPI Corporation	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1	Receivable accounts	$ 19,593	Note 6	－
0	MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	1	Interest revenue	$ 52	Note 9	－
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sale revenue	$ 2,485	Note 4	－
				Receivable accounts	$ 108,196	Note 6	1%
				Other gains (losses)	$ 8,973	Note 4	1%

				Other receivable accounts	$ 9,018	Note8	—
0	MPI Corporation	MPI America Inc	1	Sale revenue	$ 108,431	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 212,219	Note 6	3%
				Others revenue	$ 310	Note 4	—
0	MPI Corporation	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Sale revenue	$ 8,105	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 9,356	Note 6	—
				Other receivable accounts	$ 1,472	Note 8	—
				Other gains (losses)	$ 1,460	Note 4	—
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sale revenue	$ 3,687	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 9,929	Note 6	—
				Other receivable accounts	$ 79	Note 8	—
				Commission Revenue	$ 12,609	Note 5	1%
				Receivable commission	$ 114,511	Note 6	1%
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1	Sale revenue	$ 25	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 795	Note 6	—
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue	$ 178	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 178	Note 6	—
1	Chain-Logic International Corp	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue	$ 2,060	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 2,980	Note 6	—
2	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	MPI Corporation	2	Receivable accounts	$ 8,790	Note 6	—
2	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue	$ 15	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 18	Note 6	—
2	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Receivable accounts	$ 11,575	Note 6	—
				Other receivable accounts	$ 4,835	Note 8	—
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sale revenue	$ 2,615	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 2,971	Note 6	—
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	3	Sale revenue	$ 49	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 49	Note 6	—
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue	$ 92	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 100	Note 6	

4	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	3	Receivable accounts	$ 239	Note 6	—
4	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Receivable accounts-maintenance	$ 40	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 47	Note 6	—
				Other receivable accounts	$ 5,030	Note 8	—
5	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	MPI Corporation	2	Commission revenue	$ 1,022	Note 5	—
				Receivable commission	$ 3,478	Note 6	—
5	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue	$ 71	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 84	Note 6	—

b. For the year ended March 31, 2017

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Trading counterpart	Affiliation with trader (Note 2)	Status of transaction			
				Title	Amount	Trading terms and conditions	To consolidated operating revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	1	Sale revenue	$ 5,364	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 6,498	Note 6	—
				Advance sale receipts	$ 635	Note 4	—
				Other receivable accounts	$ 6,436	Note 8	—
				Rent revenue	$ 965	Note 7	—
				Administrative and general expenses – other expenses, less	$ 9	Note 7	—
				Other gains (losses)	$ 190	Note 4	—
0	MPI Corporation	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1	Sale revenue	$ 10,877	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 5,192	Note 6	—
0	MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	1	Other receivable accounts	$ 4,544	Note 9	—
				Interest revenue	$ 2	Note 9	—
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sale revenue	$ 858	Note 4	—
				Receivable accounts	$ 115,795	Note 6	2%
				Other gains (losses)	$ 11,357	Note 4	1%
				Other receivable accounts	$ 10,929	Note8	—

0	MPI Corporation	MPI TRADING CORP.	1	Sale revenue	$ 634	Note 4	—
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Commission Revenue Receivable commission	$ 1,815 $ 7,189 $ 13,706 $ 76,301	Note 4 Note 6 Note 5 Note 6	— — 1% 1%
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 2,190 $ 6,389	Note 4 Note 6	— —
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 206 $ 303	Note 4 Note 6	— —
2	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	MPI Corporation	2	Commission Revenue Receivable accounts	$ 5,916 $ 13,788	Note 5 Note 6	1% —
2	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 83 $ 144	Note 4 Note 6	— —
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	MPI Corporation	2	Sale revenue	$ 93	Note 4	—
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 2,071 $ 1,158	Note 4 Note 6	— —
3	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 143 $ 85	Note 4 Note 6	— —
5	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	3	Sale revenue - maintenance Receivable accounts	$ 29 $ 25	Note 4 Note 6	— —

Note 1: Transactions between parent company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

(1) "0" for parent company.

(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: Related-party transactions are divided into the three categories as follows (If it refers to the same transaction between parent company and subsidiary or subsidiary and subsidiary, the transaction is not required to be disclosed repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed any transaction between it and its subsidiary, the subsidiary is not required to disclose the same transaction again. If either of the subsidiaries which trade with each other has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary is not required to disclose the same transaction again.)

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: For assets and liabilities, the proportion to the consolidated total income or total assets is shown as the Ratio of Shareholding to the consolidated total assets for the years ended on Dec. 31. For income, it shall be shown as a Ratio of Shareholding to the consolidated Total incomes for the years ended on Dec 31.

Note 4: Processed under the general trading conditions and price.

Note 5: Based on the price agreed by both parties.

Note 6: O/A 30~180 days, same as that applicable to the general customers or suppliers.

Note 7: Based on the rent agreed by both parties.

Note 8: Out-of-pocket expenses of the general expenditure.

Note 9: Financing.

(2) Information about investees

The information about name, territory, business lines, original investment amount, shares held at ending, income and investment income recognized in the current period of the investees in which the Group may exert material influence or control directly or indirectly (exclusive of investees in Mainland China) for the year ended March 31, 2018 is stated as following:

Investor	Investee	Territory	Business lines	Original investment amount		Held at ending			Investee income recognized in current period (Note 1)	Investment income recognized in the current period (Note 2) (Note 3)	Remark
				End of the period	End of last year	Quantity	Ratio	Book value			
MPI Corporation	MPI TRADING CORP.	Offshore Chambers, P.O.BOX 217, APIA,SAMOA	Trading of probe cards and semi-automatic probers	$ 32	$ 32	1,000	100%	$ 62,976	$ 2,082	$ 2,082	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	MMI HOLDING CO.,LTD.	Offshore Chambers, P.O.BOX 217, APIA,SAMOA	Holding company	$ 686,177	$ 686,177	22,061,857 (Note 6)	100%	$ 601,023	$ (3,342)	$ (3,259)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation (Note 4)
MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	134 Gunseo-ri, Jikson-eub, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan, Chungnam,331-811, Korea	Manufacturing, processing and sale of semi-conductor equipment and industrial mechanical spare parts, and manufacturing and sale of pottery and electronic spare parts	$ 39,906	$ 39,906	300,000	60%	$ 23,315	$ (2,547)	$ (1,519)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3F, No. 153, Zhonghe Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	Professional agent of semi-conductor	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	5,000,000	100%	$ 245,094	$ 2,640	$ 3,336	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Won Tung Technology Co., Ltd.	1F, No. 100, Jiaren Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	Manufacturing of telecommunication appliances, wholesale and retail of electronic materials, and manufacturing of electronic components	$ 500	$ 500	50,000	100%	$ 4	—	—	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Allstron Corporation	No. 8, Lane 98, Jiaren Street, Neighborhood 36, Xinan Vil., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	High-frequency wafer measurement probe card manufacturer	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	1,550,000	100%	$ 1,812	$ (183)	$ (183)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	MPA TRADING CORP.	Vistra (Anguilla) Limited, Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Albert Lake Drive, The Valley, Anguilla, British West Indies.	Holding company	$ 37,881	$ 37,881	1,250,000	100%	$ (23,225)	$ (5,897)	$ 5,897)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation (Note 5)

Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP.	Offshore Incorporations (Mauritius) Limited, G.P.O.BOX 365,307 St James Court, St Denis Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.	Primarily engaged in international trading	$ 46,921	$ 46,921	1,400,100	100%	$ 56,135	$ 368	—	Subsidiary of Chain-Logic International Corp.
MPI Corporation	MPI America Inc	2360 QUME DRIVE,SUITE C,SAN JOSE,CA	Trading of probe cards and semi-automatic probers	$ 36,366	$ 36,366	1,200,000	100%	$ (11,402)	$ (5,839)	—	Subsidiary of MPA TRADING CORP. (Note 5)

Note 1: Except MMI HOLDING CO., LTD., which recognized the investment income based on the financial statements reviewed by other external auditors, the investment income of the others were recognized based on the financial statements reviewed by the parent company's external auditors.

Note 2: The investment income recognized in the current period includes the investment income recognized under equity method and realized (unrealized) gain recognized from upstream/side stream transactions.

Note 3: The subsidiaries' income recognized in the current period includes the investment income to be recognized for their re-investment pursuant to the requirements.

Note 4: In order to meet the need for business expansion, the Group's subsidiary, MMI HOLDING CO., LTD., Increased capital by US$2,000,000 (equivalent to NT$60,180 thousand) until now. So far, the Group has invested a total of US$22,061,857 in the subsidiary, MMI HOLDING CO., LTD., totaling 22,061,857 shares, at the par value of US$1 per share. The Company's shareholding was 100%.

In order to expand the market in Mainland China, the Group invested subsidiary MPI (Suzhou) Corporation increased capital by US$2,000,000 (equivalent to NT$60,180 thousand) in September 2017. Until now, a total of US$2,000,000 has been invested in MPI (Suzhou) Corporation and the subsidiary, MMI HOLDING CO., LTD., held it wholly. The investment project was approved by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note 5: In order to meet the need for business expansion, the Group's subsidiary, MPA TRADING CORP increased capital by US$650,000 (equivalent to NT$19,689 thousand) in May 2017; Increased capital by US$450,000 (equivalent to NT$13,686 thousand) in July 2017 and increased capital by US$150,000 (equivalent to NT$4,506 thousand) in September 2017. So far, the Group has invested a total of US$1,250,000 in the subsidiary, MPA TRADING CORP., totaling 1,250,000 shares, at the par value of US$1 per share. The Company's shareholding was 100%.

In order to expand the market in USA, the Group invested MPI America Inc. via the Group's subsidiary, MPI America Inc increased capital by US$600,000 (equivalent to NT$18,174 thousand) in May 2017; Increased capital by US$450,000 (equivalent to NT$13,686 thousand) in July 2017 and increased capital by US$150,000 (equivalent to

NT$4,506 thousand) in September 2017. Until now, a total of US$1,200,000 in the subsidiary, MPI America Inc., totaling 1,200,000 shares, at the par value of US$1 per share, and the subsidiary, MPA TRADING CORP held it wholly.

Note6: The Group invested MMI HOLDING CO., LTD. resolved to reduce the capital to offset the deficit US$172,330.42(equivalent to NT$5,171 thousand) by the Board of Directors meeting in May 25, 2017.

The Group invested MMI HOLDING CO., LTD. resolved to liquidat and Write off LEDA-ONE (Shenzhen) Co. and remit the surplus investment US$ 155,857.58 (equivalent to NT$4,677 thousand) in May 25, 2017.

(3) Information related to investments in China:

A. Information related to investments in the territories of Mainland China

Name of Chinese investee	Business lines	Paid-in capital	Mode of investment	Accumulated investment balance, beginning	Amount remitted or recovered in the current period		Accumulated investment balance, ending	Investee income recognized in current period	Direct and indirect shareholding of the Company	Investment income recognized in the current period (Note 4)	Book value, ending	Accumulated investment income received until the end of period
CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Primarily engaged in international trading	USD 1,400,000 ($46,917)	(Note 1)	USD 1,400,000 ($ 46,917)	–	–	USD 1,400,000 ($ 46,917)	$ 368	100 %	$ 368	$ 51,158	$ 15,852
Mjc Microelectronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Design and production of electronic equipment, testing instrument and probe card for semi-conductor testing, and sale of self-made products	USD 1,500,000 ($52,033)	(Note 2)	USD 600,000 ($20,813)	–	–	USD 600,000 ($ 20,813)	$ 376	40 %	$ 151	$ 30,683	$ 40,273
MMK (Kunshan)	Design and production of electronic equipment, testing instrument and probe card for semi-conductor testing, and sale of self-made products	USD 4,900,000 ($143,558)	(Note 2)	USD 1,960,000 ($ 57,423)	–	–	USD 1,960,000 ($ 57,423)	–	–	–	–	–
Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	R&D and production of LED semi-conductor LED chips, spare parts of calculators, LED process equipment, and new electronic components; procurement, wholesale, commissioned agency and import/export of electronic materials, electronic components, electronic products, LED process equipment, mechanical equipment and spare parts.	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	(Note 2)	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	–	–	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	$ 4,764)	100 %	$ (4,764)	$498,441	–
MPI (Suzhou) Corporation	R&D and production of	USD 2,000,000	(Note 2)	USD 2,000,000	–	–	USD 2,000,000	$ (19,933)	100 %	$(10,933)	$ 39,108	–

	LED semi-conductor LED chips, spare parts of calculators, LED process equipment, and new electronic components; procurement, wholesale, commissioned agency and import/export of electronic materials, electronic components, electronic products, LED process equipment, mechanical equipment and spare parts.	($60,180) Registered capital USD 3,000,000 ($ 90,270)		($60,180)			($60,180)					

Note 1: Reinvest the company in Mainland China via the offshore subsidiary, CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP.

Note 2: Reinvest the company in Mainland China via the offshore subsidiary, MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.

Note 3: Except the financial statement of Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd, which was reviewed by company's external auditors., the investment income not recognized based on the financial statements reviewed by the parent company's external auditors was recognized under the equity method.

Note4 : On December 28, 2017, the Board of Directors meeting approved selling MMK (Kunshan). The distribution of surplus a total of NT$82,710 thousand was remitted. MMI HOLDING CO., LTD obtained recover payment a total of NT$11,408 thousand. So far, Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has not approved this.

B. Information related to ceiling on investment in Mainland China

Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Ceiling on investment in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note)
USD 21,960,000 (NTD 687,803)	USD 24,604,142.42 (NTD 767,327)	NTD 2,318,212

Note1: The ceiling shall be the higher of the net worth or 60% of the consolidated net worth.

Note2 : Investment amount approved by the Investment LEDA-ONE (Shenzhen) Co. was liquidated and Written off in May 2017 and remitted the surplus investment US$155,857.58 (equivalent to NT$4,677 thousand) to offset the investment amount approved by the MOEA. The original investment amount at US$1,800,000(equivalent to NT$54,111 thousand) is still in total of US$1,644,142.42(equivalent to NT$49,434 thousand) that could not be offset the investment amount.

C. Important transactions:

For the important transactions of the Group with the investees in Mainland China, direct or indirect, for the year ended March 31, 2018 (which have been eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements), please see the "Information related to the investees" and "Major business dealings and transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries".

14. Information by department

(1) General information

The Group primarily engages in manufacturing, processing, maintenance, import/export and trading of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments.

(2) To report the information about department income, assets and liabilities, and basis of measurement and reconciliation

The department income, department assets and department liabilities are consistent with those identified in the financial statements. Please see the balance sheet and comprehensive income statement.

(3) By product and labor service:

The Group engages in a single industry. Its revenue from customers is primarily generated from the sale of semi-conductor production process and testing equipment.