

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD /BERMUDA

Form 20-F

April 26, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

Registration Statement Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
OR

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

OR

Shell Company Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report.....For the transition period
from to

Commission file number 000-30678

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Global Sources Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Bermuda

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Canon's Court

22 Victoria Street

Hamilton, HM 12 Bermuda

(Address of principal executive offices)

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Global Sources Ltd.

c/o Equitable Accounting Services Limited,

22/F Vita Tower, 29 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Hong Kong

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and /or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Shares, \$0.01 Par Value NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: NONE

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for any historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this Annual Report on Form 20-F contain certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to our financial condition, results of operations and business. These statements relate to analyses and other information which are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements also relate to our future prospects, developments and business strategies. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “predict”, “will” and similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including current trend information, projections for deliveries, backlog and other trend projections, that may cause our actual future activities and results of operations to be materially different from those suggested or described in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

These risks include:

- customer satisfaction and quality issues;
- competition;
- our ability to achieve and execute internal business plans;
- worldwide political instability and economic downturns and inflation, including any weakness in the economic and political conditions of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including China; and
- other factors described herein under “Risk Factors.”

If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Given these uncertainties, users of the information included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, including investors and prospective investors, are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update the forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

In this Annual Report on Form 20-F, except as specified otherwise or unless the context requires otherwise, “we”, “our”, “us”, the “Company”, the “Group” and “Global Sources” refer to Global Sources Ltd. and its subsidiaries. All references to “fiscal” in connection with a year shall mean the year ended December 31.

SPECIAL NOTE ON OUR FINANCIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT

Our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

In accordance with rule amendments adopted by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which became effective on March 4, 2008, we do not provide a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP.

All financial information contained herein is expressed in United States Dollars (“U.S. Dollars” or “USD”), unless otherwise stated.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS– (Not applicable)

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE– (Not applicable)

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data

The following tables present the selected historical financial data of our company as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The selected financial information as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 set forth below are derived from, should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the section entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are included elsewhere in this document. The consolidated statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this document. The consolidated statement of income data for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been reclassified to reflect the operations of our subsidiary eMedia Asia Ltd. as discontinued operations as this subsidiary was disposed in 2015.

As disclosed above under “Special Note on Our Financial Information In This Annual Report”, our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(In U.S. Dollars Thousands Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)				
Revenue:					
Exhibitions	\$92,381	\$91,854	\$88,941	\$76,786	\$78,829
Online and other media services	58,340	70,242	82,430	93,388	124,168
Miscellaneous	6,946	8,929	7,911	7,200	6,824
	157,667	171,025	179,282	177,374	209,821
Operating Expenses:					
Sales (Note 1)	44,767	50,231	56,095	56,773	74,701
Event production	25,084	24,533	23,333	22,386	24,363
Community and content (Note 1)	17,163	20,535	22,267	22,514	27,127
General and administrative (Note 1)	43,019	43,697	48,004	45,074	37,453
Information and technology (Note 1)	11,315	13,348	12,126	12,087	12,376
Total Operating Expenses	141,348	152,344	161,825	158,834	176,020
Profit on sale of property	-	9,791	-	15,410	-
Profit from Operations	16,319	28,472	17,457	33,950	33,801
Interest income	558	792	1,223	1,353	939
Share of loss of associate	-	-	-	-	(24)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	93	188	11	-	-
Profit on sale of long term investment	43	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	(23)	(83)	(186)	-	-
Impairment loss on investment in associate	-	-	-	-	(302)
Profit before Income Taxes	16,990	29,369	18,505	35,303	34,414
Income tax expense	1,328	(4,609)	(1,646)	(4,151)	(1,914)
Net profit from continuing operations	\$18,318	\$24,760	\$16,859	\$31,152	\$32,500
Net profit from discontinued operations, net of income tax	-	5,629	1,982	1,720	445
Net profit	\$18,318	\$30,389	\$18,841	\$32,872	\$32,945
Net (profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests from:					
Continuing operations	51	(765)	548	767	(384)
Discontinued operations	-	264	(1,059)	(904)	(355)
Total	51	(501)	(511)	(137)	(739)
Net profit attributable to the Company's shareholders from:					
Continuing operations	\$18,369	\$23,995	\$17,407	\$31,919	\$32,116
Discontinued operations	-	5,893	923	816	90
Total	\$18,369	\$29,888	\$18,330	\$32,735	\$32,206
Basic net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from:					
Continuing operations	\$0.77	\$0.87	\$0.54	\$0.93	\$0.95
Discontinued operations	-	0.22	0.03	0.02	*
Total	\$0.77	\$1.09	\$0.57	\$0.95	\$0.95
Diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from:					
Continuing operations	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.52	\$0.89	\$0.90

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Discontinued operations	-	0.20	0.03	0.02	*
Total	\$0.73	\$1.03	\$0.55	\$0.91	\$0.90
Cash dividends declared per share	-	-	-	-	-
Shares used in basic net profit per share calculations	23,897,328	27,404,537	31,953,136	34,426,468	34,017,730
Shares used in diluted net profit per share calculations	25,305,261	28,820,976	33,482,371	36,068,326	35,742,495

* Basic and diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from discontinued operations is less than \$0.01.

	As at December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(In U.S. Dollars Thousands Except Number of Shares)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$88,749	\$70,356	\$90,223	\$137,359	\$104,631
Term deposits with the banks	\$9,919	\$9,097	\$4,285	\$106	\$4,184
Financial assets, available-for-sale	\$11,491	\$-	\$3,952	\$6,367	\$7,472
Total assets (Note 2)	\$271,452	\$262,087	\$314,011	\$339,097	\$311,169
Net assets	\$165,977	\$153,567	\$185,074	\$213,562	\$177,312
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$6,493	\$7,699	\$11,702	\$10,251	\$15,152
Total Company shareholders' equity (Note 2)	\$161,921	\$147,818	\$171,606	\$203,980	\$165,920
Common share capital	\$536	\$533	\$529	\$525	\$521
Common shares outstanding (Note 2)	23,937,236	23,614,687	29,906,227	34,485,771	34,069,363

Non-cash compensation expenses associated with the employee and non-employee equity compensation plans, including the Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan included under various categories of expenses (Note are approximately as follows: sales expenses: \$279 (2015: \$418; 2014: \$409; 2013: \$539; 2012: \$565),

1) community and content: \$62 (2015: \$88; 2014: \$16; 2013: \$43; 2012: \$70), general and administrative: \$1,360 (2015: \$1,418; 2014: \$1,215; 2013: \$1,340; 2012: \$1,524), and information and technology expenses: \$204 (2015: \$225; 2014: \$217; 2013: \$248; 2012: \$250).

On 24 June 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a program to repurchase 11,121,000 of our common shares by tender offer at purchase price of \$9.00 per share. Accordingly, in August 2010, we completed the repurchase and paid a total cash consideration of \$100,089. On 11 March 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a program to repurchase 5,000,000 of our common shares by tender offer (Note at purchase price of \$10.00 per share. Accordingly, in June 2014, we completed the repurchase and paid a total cash consideration of \$50,000. On 9 June 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a program to repurchase 6,666,666 of our common shares by tender offer at purchase price of \$7.50 per share. Accordingly in July 2015, we completed the repurchase and paid a total cash consideration of \$50,000. We are holding all of the repurchased shares as treasury shares.

Risk Factors

In addition to other information in this Annual Report, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business. Such factors may have a significant impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. As a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, and the risks discussed in our other SEC filings, actual results could differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing us. Other risks or events that are not presently known to or anticipated by us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The risk factors set forth below are organized into three categories: “Industry Risks”, “Company Risks” and “Investment Risks.” Within each of these categories, the individual risk factors are arranged in a sequence which roughly corresponds with our view as to their order of significance, beginning with those that we consider to be of higher significance.

Industry Risks

Exports from mainland China are key to our current and future success and uncompetitive cost conditions in this market, or a potential backlash against mainland Chinese-made products arising from inadequate product safety and quality standards, and/or fraudulent behavior by sellers, could reduce our revenue and seriously harm our business.

Mainland China is the largest supplier of consumer products to the world. Our actual and potential customers are mainly suppliers who are based in mainland China. Should mainland China manufacturers’ production costs go up substantially (for example, due to the fluctuation of the Chinese Renminbi (“RMB”), wage and product input price inflation, reduced export rebates and new environmental or labor regulations), products from mainland China may become less competitive on price versus other supply markets. There is also increasing competition from alternative cheaper emerging supply markets in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Vietnam and Indonesia. If products from mainland China become less competitive on price, buyers may shift their production sources or supply sources to other cheaper alternative markets or even bring their production in-house or to their own home countries, which would likely in turn have a negative impact on the demand in mainland China for our various export-focused trade show, online and other media and marketing services.

In recent years, there have been several highly publicized incidents involving products made in mainland China not meeting consumer standards in overseas markets. There have also been reports of fraudulent behavior whereby sellers in mainland China have taken orders and payment and then not delivered the products, and of sellers in mainland China selling (whether directly or through online marketplaces) fake or counterfeit products. If these kinds of issues continue or worsen, there may be a strong backlash against products made in mainland China and our business and financial condition may consequently suffer.

Our industry is intensely competitive, evolving and subject to rapid change. If we are unable to compete effectively, we will lose current customers and fail to attract new customers. If that happens, our business may not be successful and our financial condition may be adversely affected.

Our industry is intensely competitive. Barriers to entry are minimal, and competitors are able to launch new websites and other media at a low cost. We constantly face threats from competition, including from non-traditional competitors and new forms of media. We compete for our share of customers’ marketing and advertising budgets with other trade shows, online marketplaces and trade publications. Competitors vary in size, geographic scope, industries served and the breadth of the products and services offered. We may encounter competition from companies which offer more comprehensive content, services, functionality and/or lower prices. We may also encounter competition

from companies offering software services and e-commerce transactional platforms.

Many of our current and potential competitors may have greater financial, technical, marketing and/or other resources than we have. Also, others may have more experience and greater name recognition. Current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships with third parties to increase the ability of their products to address customer needs. In addition, our current and potential competitors may adopt aggressive marketing strategies. Accordingly, our competitors may develop and rapidly acquire significant market share, and/or our brand and business may be adversely affected. Furthermore, actual or potential customers of our business-to-business (B2B) services may develop their marketing and selling strategies towards the increasing use of other business-to-consumer (B2C) services, thereby adversely affecting our overall market share and business.

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We endeavor to monitor significant business, market, competitive, financial, economic, political, legal, regulatory and/or other relevant trends and developments in the various markets and jurisdictions in or with which we actually or may potentially conduct our business and/or operations; to evaluate the corresponding opportunities and/or risks for us; and to strategize, adapt and respond as appropriate (in which case we may have to incur significant expenditures to implement our strategies). However, we may not always be successful in correctly spotting, evaluating, appreciating the extent, significance or impact of, or in implementing appropriate strategies, initiatives or other measures in response to, such trends, developments, opportunities and risks, or we may fail or be unable to do so in a timely manner or at all. If that happens, we may fail to adapt and compete effectively and to grow our business and revenues, or we may incur significant costs to address lost time and opportunity, or we may suffer other costs or adverse consequences, in which event, our business and financial condition could thereby be harmed.

The mainland China market is key to our current and future success and political instability in this market could seriously harm our business and reduce our revenue.

Our customers in mainland China accounted for approximately 89% of our total revenues in 2016. Our dependence on revenue from the mainland China market is significant, and adverse political, legal or economic changes in mainland China may harm our business and cause our revenues to decline.

The Chinese government has instituted a policy of economic reform which has included encouraging foreign trade and investment, and greater economic decentralization. However, the Chinese government may discontinue or change these policies, or these policies may not be successful.

Moreover, despite progress in developing its legal system, mainland China does not have a comprehensive and highly developed system of laws, particularly as it relates to foreign investment activities and foreign trade. Enforcement of existing and future laws, regulations and contracts is uncertain, and implementation and interpretation of these laws and regulations may be inconsistent. As the Chinese legal system develops, new laws and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations, and the interpretation or enforcement of laws and regulations may adversely affect business operations in and revenue from mainland China.

While Hong Kong has had a long history of promoting foreign investment, its incorporation into China means that the uncertainty related to mainland China and its policies may also affect Hong Kong.

Trade protectionist measures and related adverse or restrictive actions by governments could adversely affect international trade, upon which our business depends.

The success and growth of our business depends upon the thriving of international trade. Hence, any changes in the international political landscape leading towards the potential introduction of, increase in or taking of trade protectionist measures, and related or other adverse or restrictive actions by governments that could adversely affect international trade, may cause our business to be harmed and our revenues to decrease. Such measures and actions include:

- the introduction of or increases in tariffs, quotas and customs or import duties or taxes;
- breakdowns in negotiations or conclusions of, or rejection of or refusal to adopt or ratify or withdrawal from, international trade agreements;
- failure to abide by international trade-related treaty obligations;
- adverse currency policies or restrictions on transfers of funds;

- anti-dumping measures or other restrictions on the importation, sale or distribution of certain products; and/or
- trade wars or retaliatory measures.

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International trade, and especially imports from the Greater China region (which includes mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan), is subject to political, legal and economic instability, which may inhibit our ability to be successful.

The international markets in which we operate are subject to risks, including:

- fluctuations in local, regional and/or global political and/or economic conditions;
- fluctuations in the availability of trade finance, especially for small and medium enterprises in the Greater China region;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- trade protectionist measures and related or other adverse or restrictive governmental actions (as described in the preceding risk factor);
- political instability;
- the threat of terrorist attacks;
- conflicting and/or changing legal and regulatory requirements;
- restrictions placed on the operations of companies with a foreign status;
- significant changes in tax laws and regulations (or the interpretation, practice or policies in respect thereof by tax authorities), tax rates and tax reporting requirements;
- the loss of revenues, property and equipment from expropriation, nationalization, war, insurrection, terrorism and other political risks;
- economic sanctions against certain countries; and
- oil embargoes or significant fluctuations in oil prices.

In 2016, we derived approximately 97% of our revenues from customers in the Greater China region. We expect that a majority of our future revenues will continue to be generated from customers in this region. At the time of the global financial crisis of 2008 and 2009, our revenues and operating results were adversely affected, and our sales declined. Future reductions in trade between Greater China and the world may cause our business to be harmed and our revenues to decrease.

Current and future economic uncertainty, slowdowns, or recessions have reduced and may continue to reduce demand and spending for business-to-business marketing services. This has in the past adversely affected and could in the future adversely affect our revenues and operating results.

The revenue and profitability of our business depends significantly on the overall demand for business-to-business media services. We believe that the demand for these services of ours is subject to a number of potentially negative factors, such as the slowing down of many economies in the world and ongoing economic uncertainties. In addition, potential sovereign debt risks could adversely affect foreign trade. Accordingly, the overall level of global demand for mainland China's and Asia's exports may not be sustainable in the foreseeable future.

As a result of the global market conditions, we may incur operating losses and net losses in the future, and we may not be able to achieve positive cash flow from operations. We have a significant fixed operating expense, which may be difficult to adjust in response to unanticipated fluctuations in revenues.

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We depend upon Internet search sites and other online marketing channels to attract a significant portion of the users who visit our trade shows and websites, and if we were listed less prominently in Internet search result listings, or if we are unable to rely on our other online marketing channels as a cost-effective means of driving or attracting visitors to our trade shows or websites, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

We derive a significant portion of our trade show visitors and website traffic from users who search for content through Internet search sites, such as Google, Baidu, Bing and other search sites. A critical factor in attracting users to our trade shows or websites is whether we are prominently displayed in such Internet search results.

Search result listings are determined and displayed in accordance with a set of formulas or algorithms developed by the particular Internet search site. The algorithms determine the order of the listing of results in response to the user's Internet search. From time to time, search sites revise these algorithms. In some instances, these modifications may cause our websites (including our trade show promotion content) to be listed less prominently in unpaid search results, which will result in decreased traffic from search site users to our websites (including our trade show promotion content).

Our websites (including our trade show promotion content) may also become listed less prominently in unpaid search results for other reasons, such as search site technical difficulties, search site technical changes and changes we make to our websites. In addition, search sites have deemed the practices of some companies to be inconsistent with search site guidelines and have decided not to list such companies' websites in search result listings at all. If we are listed less prominently or not at all in search result listings for any reason, the traffic to our websites (including our trade show promotion content) will likely decline, which could harm our operating results. If we decide to attempt to replace this traffic, we may be required to increase our marketing expenditures, which also could harm our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, if we are unable to rely on other online marketing channels (such as "pay per click" marketing) as a cost-effective means of driving or attracting visitors to our trade shows or websites, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

Evolving regulation of the Internet and commercial e-mail may affect us adversely.

We use e-mail as a significant means of communicating with our existing and potential customers and users. We also provide "@globalsources.com" e-mail addresses to our clients, for their use. The laws and regulations governing the use of e-mail for marketing purposes continue to evolve, and additional legislation may be adopted and/or changes to existing laws may be introduced. Existing, new or additional legal prohibitions on the transmission of unsolicited commercial e-mail (commonly known as "spam"), coupled with aggressive enforcement, could reduce our ability to promote our services in a cost-efficient manner and our ability to facilitate communications between suppliers and buyers and, as a result, adversely affect our business and financial condition.

In addition to legal restrictions on the use of e-mail, Internet service providers, various operators of Internet mailbox services, anti-spam organizations and others typically attempt to block the transmission of unsolicited e-mail and are increasing the number and volume of unsolicited e-mails they are blocking. With this increasing vigilance also comes an increased rate of "false positives", i.e., legitimate e-mails being wrongly identified as "spam." If an Internet or other service provider or software program identifies e-mail from us (or from our clients to whom we have provided "@globalsources.com" e-mail addresses) as "spam", we could be placed on a restricted list that would block our e-mails to our actual or potential customers or users who maintain e-mail accounts with these Internet service or other providers or who use these software programs or our e-mails could be routed to bulk folders and ignored. If we are unable to communicate by e-mail with our actual or potential customers or users as a result of legislation, blockage of our e-mails, routing of our e-mails to bulk folders, or otherwise, our business, operating results and financial condition

could be harmed.

In addition, taxation of products and services provided over the Internet or other charges imposed by government agencies or by private organizations for accessing the Internet may also be imposed. Any regulation imposing greater fees for Internet use or restricting information exchange over the Internet could result in a decline in the use of the Internet and the viability of Internet-based services, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

The laws governing Internet commerce and transactions are evolving and remain largely unsettled. The adoption or modification of laws or regulations relating to the Internet may harm our business and financial condition by increasing our costs and administrative burdens. It may take years to determine whether and how existing laws apply to the Internet.

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Changes in laws and regulations could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

It is possible that new laws and regulations or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations in the United States, the European Union, mainland China, Singapore and elsewhere will be adopted covering issues affecting our business, including:

- privacy, data security, the use of “cookies” and the use of personally identifiable information;
- copyrights, trademarks and domain names; and
- marketing practices, such as telemarketing, e-mail or direct marketing or online behavioral advertising.

Increased government regulation of, or the application of existing laws to, online activities or other relevant business, operational or marketing practices could:

- decrease the growth rate of our business;
- reduce our revenues;
- increase our operating expenses; or
- expose us to significant liabilities.

Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights is still evolving. Therefore, we might be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that infringe or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights. Any impairment in the value of these important assets could cause our share price to decline. We cannot be sure what effect any future material non-compliance by us with these laws and regulations or any material changes in these laws and regulations could have on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We endeavor to monitor significant relevant legal and regulatory developments that could impact our business and operations. However, we may not always be successful in correctly spotting, evaluating, appreciating the extent, significance or impact of, or in adapting and implementing appropriate measures in response to, such developments, or we may fail or be unable to do so in a timely manner or at all. If that happens, we may incur significant legal liabilities, costs in mitigating or otherwise addressing the issue, or other adverse consequences, and our business, operating results and financial condition could thereby be harmed.

Changes in laws and standards relating to data collection and use practices and the privacy of Internet users and other individuals could impair our efforts to maintain and grow our audience and thereby decrease our trade show or advertising revenue.

We collect information from our users who register for services or respond to surveys. Subject to each user’s permission (or right to decline), we may use this information to inform our users of products and services that may be of interest to them. We may also share this information with our advertising or trade show clients for those who have granted us permission to share their information with third parties. In addition, we also use “cookies” in our websites and engage in various online behavioral advertising practices. Governments in various jurisdictions, including the United States and the European Union, have adopted or proposed limitations on the collection, distribution and use of personal information of Internet users. In addition, growing public concern about privacy, data security, the use of

“cookies” and online behavioral advertising practices has led to or may result in increased legal and governmental regulation and/or self-regulation of these practices by the Internet advertising and direct marketing industry. Because many of the proposed laws or regulations are in their early stages, we cannot yet determine the impact these regulations may have on our business and financial condition over time. Although, to date, our efforts to comply with applicable laws and regulations have not hurt our business and financial condition, additional or more burdensome laws or regulations, including consumer privacy and data security laws, could be enacted or applied to us or our customers. Such laws or regulations could impair our ability to collect user information that helps us to provide more targeted advertising to our users, thereby impairing our ability to maintain and grow our audience and maximize trade show or advertising revenue from our clients.

Customer or user concerns regarding Internet security or fraud, or data privacy issues, may deter the adoption or use of our online products and services.

Our business and financial success depends on our reputation and our customers' and users' confidence in the security of our products and services, our anti-fraud measures and our data privacy policies and practices. Widely publicized security breaches or fraud involving the Internet or online services generally, or our failure to prevent security breaches or fraud by our customers or users, or "phishing" activities by third parties who masquerade as us, or as our customers or users, in an attempt to obtain personal data from our other customers or users, or computer malware, viruses or hacking activities occurring on or through the Internet or our systems, may harm our reputation and cause our current and potential customers and users not to adopt or use our products and services, thereby adversely affecting our revenues. We may also be required to incur additional costs to protect against security breaches and fraud, or to alleviate problems caused thereby. In addition, increasing public awareness and concerns about data use and collection practices and other privacy issues could deter the adoption or use of our online products and services, thereby adversely affecting our revenues.

Outbreaks of H1N1, avian influenza, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome ("SARS"), Ebola, norovirus or other widespread public health problems could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

In the event of future outbreaks of H1N1, avian influenza, SARS, Ebola, norovirus or other widespread public health problems, some ways in which our business and financial condition might be adversely affected could include the following:

- quarantine or travel restrictions (whether required by government or public health authorities, or self-imposed) could result in the closure of some of our offices and other disruptions to our operations;
- sickness or death of our key officers and employees;
- a general slowdown in international trade and the global economy;
- our trade shows may have to be cancelled; and
- exhibitor and visitor participation at our trade shows could be significantly curtailed or otherwise adversely affected.

The successful operation of our online business depends significantly on the quality, performance and reliability of the telecommunications and Internet infrastructure globally, and especially in mainland China and the Asia-Pacific region, where we derive most of our revenue and where the vast majority of our sales representatives are located.

We derived approximately 33% of our revenue from Internet-related services in 2016 and poor performance or failures of the telecommunications and Internet infrastructure anywhere in the world could negatively impact our online business.

We are likely to continue to derive the majority of our Internet-based marketplace business and revenues from mainland China and the Asia-Pacific region. The quality, performance and reliability of some of the telecommunications and Internet infrastructure and telephone line availability in mainland China and many other countries in the Asia-Pacific region could fail and/or become unreliable.

In mainland China, almost all access to the Internet is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the government authorities. In addition, the national networks are connected to the Internet through international gateways controlled by the mainland China government.

These international gateways are the only channels through which a mainland China user can connect to the Internet. We cannot assure that a more sophisticated or flexible Internet infrastructure will be developed in mainland China. Our mainland China users may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with mainland China's Internet infrastructure. Furthermore, the Internet infrastructure in mainland China may not support the demands associated with continued growth in Internet usage.

These issues and problems may contribute to lower than expected adoption of many of our online services and may cause our growth and revenues to fall below expectations, or we may have to incur significant costs to address or mitigate them, thereby adversely affecting our profitability.

Magazine advertising has declined in recent years and may continue to decline, which could adversely impact our revenue.

In the past years, global business-to-business print advertising has significantly declined which has led to a decrease in our print advertising revenue. Print advertising is generally facing many challenges and may continue to decline and not recover. The growth in alternative forms of media, such as the Internet, has increased the competition for advertising dollars, which in turn could reduce the levels of expenditures for magazine advertising or suppress magazine advertising rates. Our customers may decide to use less print advertising as part of their overall marketing campaigns and the rates we charge for print advertising may decline, thereby adversely affecting our revenue.

Climate change and other environment-related regulations in supply markets and overseas demand markets could increase the costs of certain groups of our supplier and/or buyer community, or otherwise harm their business or financial viability. As a result, they may reduce or cease their usage of our services, thereby adversely affecting our revenue.

In many jurisdictions, there is a growing trend of increasing concerns, and legal, regulatory, political and policy developments, in the area of climate change and other environmental issues. These may discourage, or may involve the imposition of certain prohibitions, restrictions, standards, levies and/or taxes in respect of, certain types of manufacturing processes, products and/or imports, which may in turn increase the costs of affected manufacturers, suppliers, exporters, buyers and/or importers or otherwise harm their business or financial viability. Those of our supplier and/or buyer community who are so affected may consequently reduce or cease their usage of our services, in which case our revenue would be adversely affected.

Company Risks

If our current and potential customers are not willing to renew and adopt our services, we may not attract and retain a critical mass of customers, our business may not be successful, and our financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our services will be attractive to suppliers only if buyers use our services to identify suppliers and purchase their products. The content, products and suppliers currently available through our various media, or made available by suppliers, may not be sufficient to attract and retain buyers as users of our services. In addition, customers for our core export marketing services may reduce their focus on exports and shift more of their focus and marketing on the mainland China domestic market, where our products and services are generally less developed and extensive.

If buyers and suppliers do not accept our media and services, or if we are unable to attract and retain a critical mass of buyers and suppliers for our media and services, our business will suffer and our revenues may decrease.

Generally, suppliers' booth contracts are for trade shows that will be held within the next 24 months, while their advertising contracts with us for our online and print media are for 6 to 12 months in duration. A significant percentage of our customers do not renew their contracts and we experience high customer turnover from year to year. If we cannot replace non-renewing customers with new customers, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may not be successful in expanding or growing our trade show business.

We expect that a significant portion of our future revenues will continue to be derived from our trade show business. Our trade shows attract exhibitors from Greater China and the rest of Asia, and attendees from all over the world.

Our trade shows may continue to be expanded into new categories and locations and we are uncertain as to our ability to attract and retain the quality and quantity of exhibitors and buyers that would enable such new or expanded trade show initiatives to be successful.

Also, because of the complexities, competition and uncertainties associated with the expansion of our shows into new categories and locations, we may not achieve our desired sales objectives. Furthermore, in order to implement our trade show growth strategy and/or to cope with the scope or speed of expansion of our trade shows, our management, personnel and other resources may be strained and/or we may have to continue hiring additional personnel and incurring additional expenditures. If we are unable or fail to manage these issues and execute the operations appropriately and effectively, it would jeopardize our ability to be successful in the trade show business and adversely affect our financial condition.

From time to time, we may also discontinue certain trade shows, due to a reduction of exhibitor interest and/or buyer demand resulting from changes in the market conditions or due to other factors such as those described above and below. Any such discontinuation could have an adverse impact on our overall trade show revenues.

Our electronics trade show in Hong Kong, which is the largest and most significant segment of our trade show business, is heavily reliant upon the continued growth and success of the electronics industry

We have trade shows for various product verticals, but our electronics trade show in Hong Kong is by far the largest and most significant segment of our trade show business.

The growth and success of our electronics trade show in Hong Kong is heavily reliant upon the continued growth and success of the electronics industry, and any slowdown or downturn in the electronics industry could adversely affect our electronics trade show business and our financial condition.

The availability, willingness or ability of exhibitors to participate in our Hong Kong electronics trade show also depends to a large extent upon them being located in close geographical proximity to Hong Kong. However, the continuous rising of electronics manufacturing costs, particularly in Shenzhen and/or other parts of southern China, may drive electronics suppliers there to move either further inland or to other Asian countries, which may in turn adversely affect our Hong Kong electronics trade show business and our financial condition.

Our online advertising revenues have declined over the past few years, and if we are not able to slow or reverse this trend, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our online advertising revenues have declined significantly over the past five years, due largely to intense market competition. If our online advertising revenues continue to decline, and we are unable to slow or reverse this trend, it could affect the relative proportions of our trade show, online and print revenue mix, our overall margins could be adversely impacted and our business and financial condition could suffer.

Our trade show business relies upon our co-operation with government bodies and trade associations, and upon the availability of government subsidies to our exhibitors. If such co-operations are not achieved or are unsuccessful, or such government subsidies are not available, the success of our trade show business could be jeopardized.

We rely on cooperation with various government bodies, trade associations and other relevant parties for marketing and selling our trade show booths to exhibitors. The availability of government subsidies to exhibitors in some jurisdictions (e.g., mainland China) is also a significant factor in attracting exhibitors to our trade shows. If we fail to achieve such cooperation or if such cooperation is unsuccessful, or if government subsidies are not available or granted or are withdrawn, the success of our trade show business could be jeopardized, and our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The success of our trade shows depends upon our ability to secure desirable venues and dates.

Our trade show business requires us to make substantial non-refundable deposits and progress payments to secure desirable venues and dates far in advance of conducting the trade show. The market for desirable dates and locations is often highly competitive and critical to the success of the show. If we cannot secure desirable dates and locations for our trade shows, their profitability and future prospects would suffer, and our financial condition and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

The success of our trade shows depends significantly upon the convenience of the venues at which they are held.

The success of our trade shows depends to a large extent upon the convenience of the venues at which they are held. In particular, the long-term growth and viability of our trade shows in Hong Kong depend significantly on the continued or improved convenience of the AsiaWorld-Expo exhibition venue (at which they are held) to exhibitors and buyers. If the economic, transportation, urban, tourism and other infrastructures and developments surrounding the AsiaWorld-Expo (which is located near the Hong Kong International Airport) are not further built, improved and implemented appropriately or at all, and we are unable to secure bookings at and switch to other more convenient alternative exhibition venues for our Hong Kong trade shows, the overall competitiveness and viability of our trade show business may be jeopardized.

Our trade shows in Hong Kong and mainland China face competitive threats from the availability of other major exhibition venues for our competitors that may adversely affect our trade shows' success, profitability and viability.

There are substantial and long-established trade shows, and new or additional trade shows have been introduced or may be introduced, in Hong Kong and/or mainland China, which compete or may compete with our trade shows in Hong Kong and/or mainland China, and which have or may have access to existing, expanded and/or additional venue space. For example, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council ("HKTDC"), the largest trade show organizer in Hong Kong, competes aggressively with our trade shows at the AsiaWorld-Expo exhibition venue in Hong Kong. The HKTDC is also a co-owner of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre ("HKCEC"), and is able to secure and has secured most of the favorable exhibition venue time-slots at the HKCEC for the HKTDC's own trade shows. The HKTDC and the HKCEC (as well as other exhibition organizers and trade associations) have from time to time been pressing the Hong Kong government to consider supporting a further expansion ("Phase 3") of the HKCEC. There have also been some industry and political pressures for more large-scale convention and exhibition centers to be built in Hong Kong. As a result of such developments, and especially if HKCEC Phase 3 proceeds or if other exhibition venues are built in Hong Kong or southern mainland China (for example, the first phase of a new exhibition venue located near the Shenzhen Bao'an International Airport is scheduled to be built and completed by around 2018), our overall competitiveness may be harmed, we may not be able to attract the desired quantity and quality of exhibitors and buyers to our trade shows, and the viability of our trade show business may be jeopardized.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may have a material impact on our operating results, revenues, and profits.

Because we operate internationally and report our operating results, revenues and profits in U.S. Dollars, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, especially in the RMB and other Asian currencies, may have a material impact on our operating results.

In 2016 and 2015, the RMB weakened against the U.S. Dollar. We bill in RMB and have expenses in RMB in mainland China. If the RMB continues to fluctuate against the U.S. Dollar, our revenues and expenses will be exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risks.

In addition, we have investments in operations, deposits with commercial banks and commercial properties in mainland China, the net assets of which are exposed to foreign currency translation risks. Further, from time to time we may have deposits denominated in RMB, which are kept with commercial banks located in Hong Kong and which are exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risks.

To the extent significant currency fluctuations occur in the RMB and other Asian currencies, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Currently, we do not hedge our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

Various other factors could negatively affect our trade show business.

Several other factors could also negatively affect our trade show business, including:

- storms, typhoons, hurricanes, adverse weather conditions, floods, disasters or natural catastrophes;
- labor strikes or transportation delays or shutdowns;
- the spread of H1NI, avian influenza, SARS, Ebola, norovirus and other disease epidemics;

- civil unrest, political instability and the threat of terrorist attacks;
- conflicting and/or changing legal and regulatory requirements;
- changing and/or adverse governmental policies and actions;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations (particularly in relation to the RMB);
- decrease in demand for booth space;

- we may not always be able to obtain the required trade show licenses (where applicable), which may limit the number of trade shows we are able to hold;
- our sales representative companies' inability to effectively expand their staff and infrastructure;
- inability to renew our venue contracts on favorable terms or at desired times;
- a slowdown in product demand from outlet markets; and
- sudden closure of event venue sites due to unforeseen circumstances.

Such occurrences or events could disrupt our trade show operations, affect the ability or willingness of exhibitors or visitors to participate in our trade shows, or otherwise negatively affect our trade show business and the financial performance thereof.

Our trade shows in mainland China and Hong Kong face intense competition from other trade shows.

Our trade shows in mainland China and Hong Kong face intense competition from other trade shows, many of which are organized by, and/or hosted, sponsored, funded, endorsed and/or otherwise strongly supported by, governmental or statutory bodies, for example, the trade shows in Hong Kong organized by the HKTDC (a government-subsidized statutory body) or the Canton Fair in Guangzhou (which is government-supported). There are also a number of other leading international electronics trade shows that have mainland China editions which compete with our trade shows, such as CES Asia, MWC Shanghai and CE China by IFA.

In addition, Hong Kong has a competition law that prohibits any agreement or concerted practice amongst undertakings, or any conduct by an undertaking with a substantial degree of market power, that has the object or effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in Hong Kong. This competition law applies to private enterprises, but at the same time all Hong Kong statutory bodies (such as the HKTDC) are excluded from the application of the competition law, unless Hong Kong's Chief Executive-in-Council specifies, through regulations, which statutory bodies are not to be exempted. Currently, the HKTDC is not one of the "non-exempted" statutory bodies covered by such regulations made by Hong Kong's Chief Executive-in-Council. This means that while we have to comply with the Hong Kong competition law regime, the HKTDC need not, thereby resulting in an uneven playing field that could jeopardize the competitiveness and viability of our trade show business in Hong Kong.

We may be required to record an impairment charge to earnings if our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets become impaired.

We are required to test goodwill for impairment at least annually and to review our amortizable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The carrying amounts of our goodwill and intangible assets as of December 31, 2016 were approximately \$7.8 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. Significant adverse changes in the business climate, or economic, competitive and other factors, may affect the value of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. If any of these factors impair the value of these assets, accounting rules would require that we reduce their carrying value and recognize an impairment charge, which would reduce our reported assets and earnings in the year in which the impairment charge is recognized.

We may not innovate at a successful pace, which could harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our industry is rapidly adopting new technologies and standards to create and satisfy the demands of users and advertisers. It is critical that we continue to innovate by anticipating and adapting to these changes to ensure that our content-delivery platforms and services remain effective and interesting to our users, advertisers and partners. In addition, we may discover that we must make significant expenditures to achieve these goals. If we fail to accomplish these goals, we may lose users and the advertisers that seek to reach those users, which could harm our operating results and financial condition.

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The loss of one or more of our executive officers could harm our business and financial condition.

Our growth and success depend significantly on the continued services of our executive officers and other key members of our management. The loss of their services and/or that of other key executives, including our executive chairman, chief executive officer (until recently, Spenser Au, who retired at the end of 2016 and who was succeeded by Craig Pepples with effect from January 1, 2017), chief financial officer, chief operating officer and chief information officer, or senior management personnel of our acquired subsidiaries, or significant changes in our executive management team, whether as a result of resignation, service termination, retirement, succession planning or otherwise, may be disruptive to our business and operations and/or could jeopardize the success and viability of our business and financial condition. If competitors hire our key personnel, it could allow them to compete more effectively by diverting customers from us and facilitating more rapid development of their competitive offerings.

We utilize the services of independent sales representative companies for the sales and marketing of our products and services. If we lose the services of these sales representative companies or their employees, or if they perform poorly, or if we fail to effectively manage our relationship with them, our business and revenues could be harmed.

We have agreements with various independent sales representative companies, who sell and market our products and services. These independent sales representatives collect cash from our customers on our behalf and deposit such collections into designated bank accounts owned by them whereby, for managing the credit risks, our senior employees are the authorized signatories to withdraw cash from such bank accounts in China. Generally, either we or the sales representative companies may terminate the service agreement between them and us upon short notice. It is possible that we may not retain some of our sales representative companies, or they may not retain some of their sales personnel (due to competition from other companies in hiring and retaining sales personnel) or be able to replace them with equally qualified personnel. Furthermore, if a sales representative company terminates its agreement with us, some of our customers with a direct relationship with that sales representative company or its personnel may terminate their relationship with us. Although these sales representative companies and their employees are independent from us, there can be no assurance that our reputation and our business, and our financial condition, will not be harmed by their acts or omissions. If these sales representative companies or their employees perform poorly or fraudulently, or otherwise fail to perform their roles and responsibilities adequately or appropriately or we are otherwise unable or unsuccessful in effectively managing our relationship with them, our business and revenues may be harmed. In addition, although we have long-standing relationships with a majority of these independent sales representatives, for whom there is no recent history of default in transferring client payments received by them to us, if any of these sales representatives go bankrupt or otherwise fail to transfer such moneys to our own bank accounts, we could be exposed to credit risk.

If we are unable to manage the development and expansion of our own sales team and operations efficiently and successfully, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We are decreasing our reliance on independent sales representatives for the sale and marketing of our products and services and have started establishing our own sales team and operations. However, if we are unable to manage the development and expansion of our own sales team and operations efficiently and successfully, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel cost-effectively, or to successfully manage increases in personnel headcount required for business expansion purposes, which could impact the quality of our content and services and the effectiveness and efficiency of our management, resulting in increased costs and jeopardizing the success and viability of our business and financial condition.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, hire and retain at commercially reasonable rates qualified technical, sales support management, marketing, customer support, financial and accounting, legal and other managerial personnel. The competition for personnel in the industries in which we operate is intense. Our personnel may terminate their employment at any time for any reason. Loss of personnel may also result in increased costs for replacement hiring and training. If we fail to attract and hire new personnel or retain and motivate our current personnel, we may not be able to operate our business effectively or efficiently, serve our customers properly, or maintain the quality of our content and services. If this were to occur, our financial condition could be adversely affected.

In addition, any increases in personnel headcount required for business expansion purposes may strain our management and other resources and involve significant costs. If we are unable or fail to manage such issues effectively, it could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We could be subject to additional income tax liabilities.

We are subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our worldwide provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. For example, our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries where we have higher statutory rates; by relocation of some of our business operations from one tax jurisdiction to another; by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; or by changes in the relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations. In addition, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), which represents a coalition of member countries, is supporting changes to numerous long-standing tax principles through its base erosion and profit shifting project, which is focused on a number of issues, including the shifting of profits between affiliated entities in different tax jurisdictions. To the extent any of these proposals are enacted into legislation by OECD member countries, or if other international, consensus-based tax policies and principles are amended or implemented, they could adversely affect the amount of tax we pay. Moreover, transfer pricing regulations relating to cross-border international trade are evolving. The changes to these regulations might adversely impact our tax expenses. We are subject to potential or actual tax reviews in various jurisdictions, and as a result, we may receive additional tax assessments in such jurisdictions. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of such tax reviews (including through any related litigation) could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of a tax review or related litigation could have a material adverse effect on our operating results or cash flows.

The value of our commercial properties in mainland China, Hong Kong and Singapore may fall below the carrying value, requiring us to recognize an impairment charge, or we may not be able to fully rent out any excess unutilized space in our investment properties.

We own commercial properties in Shenzhen’s commercial business district, which are equivalent in standard to “Grade A” private office premises in Hong Kong. In addition, we own commercial properties in Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore.

The total carrying amount of our owned Shenzhen, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore properties was approximately \$116.8 million, and their total market value was approximately \$226.2 million, as of December 31, 2016. However, real estate markets are cyclical and valuation year-on-year is uncertain, given global and country-specific demand and supply drivers. As a result, we may not be able to recover the carrying value of our owned properties, which may require us to recognize an impairment charge in future earnings. In addition, changes in local regulatory, tax or exchange control regimes might adversely impact the amount that could be realized on any future sale of commercial properties.

If and to the extent we are unable to fully rent out and generate rental income from any excess unutilized space in our investment properties, our operating results may be adversely affected thereby.

We may not be successful in identifying, financing, consummating and/or effectively integrating acquisitions, joint ventures or strategic alliances in order to expand our business. In such event, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We are regularly evaluating potential strategic acquisitions, joint ventures, alliances or other investments, and other opportunities for growth. We believe that these are key components of our business strategy. However, we may not be successful in identifying such opportunities, or we may not be able to negotiate satisfactory terms or consummate them successfully, or we may not have sufficient access to capital to enter into or to take advantage of them. In these circumstances, our growth potential, competitiveness and/or business success, and therefore our financial condition,

may be harmed.

If we do identify and consummate such opportunities, there is still a risk that we may not be able to integrate any new businesses, products or technologies into our existing business and operations in a timely manner or at all, or to manage our relationships with our joint venture or alliance partners successfully (for example, in relation to the mainland China domestic trade shows in which we acquired a majority interest). Alternatively, even if we are successful in doing so, we may not achieve expected results, or we may not realize other expected benefits, in each case, in a timely manner or at all. In such circumstances, our financial condition could be adversely affected.

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In order to finance such opportunities, we may use equity securities, debt, cash, or a combination of the foregoing. Any issuance of equity securities or securities convertible into equity may result in substantial dilution to our existing shareholders, reduce the market price of our common shares, or both. Any debt financing is likely to have financial and other covenants based on our performance, results or other conditions, and there could be an adverse impact on us if we do not observe, maintain, achieve or comply with applicable financial covenants, such as minimum performance results, or other covenants and conditions. In addition, the related increases in expenses could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our lengthy sales and implementation cycle could cause delays in concluding sales contracts with customers, thereby adversely affecting our business objectives and success, and therefore our financial condition.

The period between our initial contact with a potential customer and the purchase of our products and services is often long and unpredictable and may have delays associated with the lengthy budgeting and approval processes of our customers. This lengthy sales and implementation cycle may affect our ability to estimate our future revenues and could cause delays in the conclusion of sales contracts with customers, thereby adversely affecting our business objectives and success, and therefore our financial condition.

The failure of or security breaches to our computer systems, network and communications hardware and software could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business depends on the high availability, good performance and strong security of our computer systems, network, and associated hardware and software. Any system interruptions, poor performance or security breaches impacting on Global Sources Online or any of our online sites may drive buyers and other registered users away and reduce the attractiveness of these sites to advertisers, thereby adversely affecting our business, operating results and financial condition.

We host our key customer-facing computer systems with major Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and data center facilities in Hong Kong. Interruptions to these service providers' and/or their partners' hosting services could result from natural disasters as well as catastrophic hardware failures, software problems, extended power loss, telecommunications failure and similar events. While these service providers may have their own disaster recovery capabilities and/or be able to provide us with disaster recovery facilities on request in such circumstances, nevertheless, if there is any failure, inability or delay on their part in providing such disaster recovery capabilities or facilities as committed, serious and prolonged disruptions to our systems and services could result.

Although we support the integrity of our security with IDS (Intrusion Detection Systems), anti-virus and other tools as a precaution against computer malware, viruses, hackings, denial-of-service and other cyber intrusions, such security systems and programs are not completely foolproof or error-free, and new updates to deal with the latest viruses or security threats may not yet be available or may not yet have been implemented. Hence, security breaches could still occur, and we cannot give any assurances that we will always be able to prevent individuals from gaining unauthorized access to our servers. Any such unauthorized access to our database servers, including abuse by our employees, could result in the theft of confidential customer or user information contained in our database servers. If such confidential information is compromised, we could lose customers or become subject to liability or litigation and our reputation could be harmed, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may be subject to legal liability for publishing or distributing advertisements or other content in our trade publications or websites, or at our trade shows.

We may be subject to legal claims or liabilities relating to the advertising or other content on Global Sources Online or our other websites, or the downloading and distribution of such content, as well as legal claims or liabilities arising out of the products or companies featured in our trade publications and at our trade shows. Claims or liabilities could involve matters such as: libel and defamation; negligent misstatements; false or misleading advertisements; patent, trademark, copyright, design or other intellectual property infringement; fraud; invasion of privacy; direct or indirect, or primary or secondary, liability for illegal, prohibited, restricted, controlled, unlicensed, fake, defective, poor quality, hazardous, contaminated or injurious products or substances advertised on our websites or in our publications or exhibited at our trade shows; or other legal theories, for example, based on aiding and abetting our advertisers or exhibitors in our role as a publisher, website operator or trade show organizer (for example, by allegedly facilitating or providing the means for any unlawful or infringing activities conducted through the medium of our websites or publications or at our trade shows), or based on the nature, creation or distribution of our content (for example, the use of hypertext links to other websites operated by third parties).

Media companies have been sued in the past, sometimes successfully, based on the content published or made available by them. Like many companies in our industry, we have received notices of claims based on content made available in our publications, on our website or at our trade shows. In addition, some of the content provided on Global Sources Online is manually entered from data compiled by other parties, including governmental and commercial sources, and this data may have errors, or we may introduce errors when entering such data. If our content is improperly used or if we supply incorrect information, our users or third parties may take legal action against us. In addition, we may violate usage restrictions placed on text or data that is supplied to us by third parties. Regardless of the merit of such claims or legal actions, they could divert management time and attention away from our business, result in significant costs to investigate and defend, and damage our reputation (which could result in client cancellations or overall decreased demand for our products and services), thereby harming our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if we are not successful in defending against such claims or legal actions, we may be liable to pay substantial damages. Our insurance may not cover claims or legal actions of this type, or may not provide sufficient coverage.

We may be subject to legal liability for the supplier verification services that we offer to buyers.

In addition to supplier-provided information, we also offer verification services (by ourselves and/or through third parties whom we engage) to buyers in respect of certain data from certain of our supplier customers. These verification services include: verification of some of a supplier's company and business details; supplier credit profiles and credit reports; and supplier capability assessment. We may be subject to legal claims and actions for any inaccurate, erroneous, incomplete or misleading information provided in connection with such verification services. While we may have liability disclaimers associated with such verification services, such liability disclaimers may nevertheless be insufficient to deter a complainant from attempting to raise a claim or to institute legal action against us, or may be held by a court to be invalid or unenforceable. As for those verification services which are not provided directly by us but by third parties engaged by us, a complainant may nevertheless attempt to hold us responsible for such third parties. Regardless of the merit of any such claims or legal actions, they could divert management time and attention away from our business, result in significant costs to investigate and defend, and damage our reputation (which could result in client cancellations or overall decreased demand for our products and services), thereby harming our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if we are not successful in defending against such claims or legal actions, we may be liable to pay substantial damages. Our insurance may not cover claims or legal actions of this type, or may not provide sufficient coverage.

Our intellectual property protection is limited, and others may infringe upon it, which may reduce our ability to compete and may divert our resources.

Our success and ability to compete are dependent in part upon our proprietary technology, content and information databases, the goodwill associated with our trademarks, and other intellectual property rights. We have relied on a combination of copyright, trade secret and trademark laws and non-disclosure and other contractual restrictions to protect ourselves. However, our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. Although we have filed (and continue to file) applications for and have obtained registration of many of our key trademarks in various jurisdictions, we may not always be able to obtain successful registrations. Our competitors may independently develop similar technology or duplicate our software and services. If others are able to develop or use technology and/or content we have developed, our competitive position may be negatively affected.

We have in the past co-developed, and may in the future co-develop, some of our intellectual property with independent third parties. In these instances, we take all action that we believe is necessary and advisable to protect and to gain ownership of all co-developed intellectual property. However, if such third parties were to introduce similar or competing online products and services that achieve market acceptance, the success of our online services and business, operating results, financial condition and prospects may be harmed.

We cannot determine whether future patent, copyright, service mark or trademark applications, if any, will be granted. No certainty exists as to whether our current intellectual property or any future intellectual property that we may develop will be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented, or will provide us with any competitive advantages.

Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect trade secrets, determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Intellectual property laws provide limited protection. Moreover, the laws of some foreign countries do not offer the same level of protection for intellectual property as the laws of the United States. Such laws may not always be sufficient to prevent others from copying or otherwise obtaining and using our content, technologies or trademarks. In addition, policing our intellectual property rights worldwide is a difficult task, and we may be unable to detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property or to identify infringers. Litigation may result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, regardless of its outcome, which may limit our ability to develop new services and compete for customers.

If third parties claim that we are infringing upon their intellectual property rights, our ability to use technologies and products may be limited, and we may incur substantial costs to resolve these claims.

Litigation regarding intellectual property rights is common in the Internet and software industries. Defending against these claims could be expensive and divert our attention from operating our business. We expect third-party infringement claims involving Internet technologies and software products and services to increase. If we become liable to third parties for infringing their intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay substantial damage awards and be forced to develop non-infringing technology, obtain a license with costly royalties or cease using the products and services that contain the infringing technology or content. We may be unable to develop non-infringing technology or content or to obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. All of this could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may not have, in all cases, conducted formal or comprehensive investigations or evaluations to confirm that our content and trademarks do not or will not infringe upon the intellectual property rights of third parties. As a result, we cannot be certain that we do not or will not infringe upon the intellectual property rights of third parties. If we are found to have infringed a third party's intellectual property rights, the value of our brands and our business reputation could be impaired, and our business and financial condition could suffer.

Apart from U.S. treasury bills, a significant portion of our cash and cash equivalents is held as cash deposits with various banks. In the event of an insolvency of any such banks, we may not be able to recover our cash from them in full or in part, or there may be prolonged delays in such recovery. In addition, the imposition of any regulatory restrictions on the outbound remittance of funds from mainland China could adversely impact the liquidity of our cash balances held with banks located there.

A significant portion of our cash and cash equivalents is held as cash deposits with various commercial banks. Although we have not recognized any losses to date on our cash and cash equivalents, in the event of an insolvency of any such banks, we may not be able to recover our cash from them in full or in part, or there may be prolonged delays in such recovery. This could materially adversely affect the value or liquidity of our cash and cash equivalents and result in an impairment, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

A majority of our aforesaid cash balances are held in banks located outside mainland China. However, as we have started establishing our own sales operations in mainland China, such balances held in banks located in mainland China may gradually increase, as the collections from mainland China customers are deposited in bank accounts in mainland China. In the event of the imposition of any regulatory restrictions on the remittances out of mainland China of such balances, there could be prolonged delays in the remittance of funds, which could adversely impact the liquidity of such balances.

The commercial real estate properties which we own in mainland China constitute a substantial portion of our assets, and there may be legal ownership risks associated with these properties, given the fact that the interpretation of mainland China laws and regulations may involve a degree of uncertainty.

The mainland China legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions can only be used as a reference. From time to time, the mainland China government has been promulgating and may in the future introduce new or amended laws and regulations in relation to economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade, and other commercial law matters, including laws relating to property ownership and development. However, due to the developing nature of such laws and regulations, and because of the limited volume of published cases and the non-binding nature of prior court decisions, interpretation of mainland Chinese laws and regulations may involve a degree of uncertainty. In addition, any litigation in mainland China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and

management attention. All these uncertainties may cause difficulties in the enforcement of our land use rights, entitlements under its permits, and other statutory and contractual rights and interests relating to the commercial real estate properties which we own in mainland China and which constitute a substantial portion of our assets.

The failure of outside parties to meet committed service levels and information accuracy expectations may make our services less attractive to customers and harm our business and financial condition.

We rely on outside parties for some information, licenses, product delivery, telecommunications and technology products and services. We rely on relationships and/or contractual agreements with software developers and providers, systems integrators and other technology or telecommunications firms to support, enhance and develop our products and services.

Although we have contracts with technology providers to enhance, expand, manage and maintain our computer and communications equipment and software, these service providers may not provide acceptable services. Services provided by third parties include providing application licenses, hosting our Global Sources Online servers and database, maintaining our communications and managing the network and data centers which we rely on for the provision of our services. These relationships may not continue or may not be available on the same commercial terms in the future, which could cause customer dissatisfaction and/or a delay in the launch of new software or services.

We license some components of our technology from third parties. These licenses may not be available to us on the same commercial terms in the future. The loss of these licenses could delay the release or enhancement of our services until equivalent technology could be licensed, developed, or otherwise obtained. Any such delay could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. These factors may deter customers from using our services, damage our business reputation, cause us to lose current customers, and harm our ability to attract new customers, thereby adversely affecting our financial condition.

We have no direct control over the accuracy, timeliness, or effectiveness of the information, products and services or performances of these outside parties. As a result of outside party actions, we may fail to provide accurate, complete and current information about customers and their products in a timely manner and to deliver information to buyers and/or other registered users in a satisfactory manner.

Our inability to maintain or acquire effective Internet domain names could adversely impact our online business.

If we are not able to prevent third parties from acquiring Internet domain names that are similar to the various Internet domain names that we own, third parties could create confusion that diverts traffic to other websites away from our online services, thereby adversely affecting our business and financial condition. Furthermore, if we are unable to acquire the preferred or appropriate Internet domain names that we may wish to use for any new or additional websites that we may wish to launch from time to time (for example, if such Internet domain names are already registered by third parties), the timing, scale or effectiveness of our launch efforts could be adversely impacted.

The acquisition and maintenance of Internet domain names generally are regulated by governmental agencies. The regulation of Internet domain names in the United States and in foreign countries is subject to change. As a result, we may not be able to acquire or maintain relevant Internet domain names. Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing such addresses and laws protecting proprietary rights is unclear.

Should our directors or officers incur personal liabilities in connection with the performance of their duties, such liabilities could be substantial. Our insurance coverage for such directors' or officers' liabilities may be inadequate, and we may have to indemnify them (if, and to the extent, applicable and permissible) out of our own funds.

Our insurance coverage for the potential personal liabilities of our directors and officers is limited and may not be sufficient to cover the scope or extent of such liabilities. In such event, our directors and officers may have to rely in whole or in part on indemnities from out of our funds (see "Personal Liability of Directors and Indemnity" under Item 10 for a description of the personal liabilities of our directors and the indemnities by us which may be available to our

directors and officers). If and to the extent such indemnities are applicable and permissible, they could be substantial.

We may be required to record an impairment charge on our accounts receivable if we are unable to collect the outstanding balances from our customers.

We generally collect our fees in advance from customers in markets with higher risk. We have a large number of customers and no individual customer represents more than 10% of our accounts receivable. We estimate the collectability of our accounts receivable based on our analysis of the accounts receivable, historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. We continuously monitor collections from our customers and maintain adequate impairment allowance for doubtful accounts. However, while credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the allowances we established, if the bad debts significantly exceed our impairment allowance, our operating results and liquidity could be adversely affected.

Investment Risks

Our half-yearly operating results may have seasonal fluctuations and as a result, we may fail to meet analyst, investor and/or shareholder expectations.

Trade show revenue is recognized when a particular event is concluded and as a result we may experience fluctuations in our half-yearly revenue based on the movement of annual trade show dates from one half-year to another. In addition, certain expenses associated with future revenues are likely to be incurred in the preceding half-year, which may cause profitability to be lower in the preceding period. As a result of seasonal fluctuations in our half-yearly operating results, we may fail to meet analyst, investor and/or shareholder expectations.

There is a limited public market for our shares and the trading volume for our shares is low, which may limit your ability to sell your shares or purchase more shares.

As of February 28, 2017, we had approximately 914 registered shareholders, and a total of 24,222,272 issued and outstanding common shares of par value \$0.01 each, out of which approximately 12,029,873 issued and outstanding common shares were tradable on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”).

Because of the small number of shareholders and the small number of publicly tradable shares, we cannot be sure that an active trading market will develop or be sustained or that you will be able to sell or buy common shares when you want to. As a result, it may be difficult to make purchases or sales of our common shares in the market at any particular time or in any significant quantity. If our shareholders sell our common shares in the public market, the market price of our common shares may fall. In addition, such sales may create the perception by the public of difficulties or problems with our products and services or management. As a result, these sales may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time or price that is appropriate.

Sales of our common shares by our major shareholders could depress the price of the common shares.

Sales of common shares by our major shareholders could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the common shares. As of February 28, 2017, we had 24,222,272 common shares issued and outstanding, out of which at least 16,295,349 common shares issued and outstanding are beneficially owned by people who may be deemed “affiliates”, as defined by Rule 405 of the Act. Of these 16,295,349 shares, 12,192,399 shares are “restricted securities” which can be resold in the public market only if registered with the SEC or pursuant to an exemption from registration.

We cannot predict what effect, if any, that the sales of such restricted shares or the availability of shares for sale, will have on the market price of the common shares from time to time. Sales of substantial amounts of common shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common shares and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through an offering of our equity securities.

Merle A. Hinrich, our Executive Chairman, is also our major shareholder and he may take actions that conflict with your interest.

As of February 28, 2017, Mr. Merle Allan Hinrich beneficially owned approximately 58.31% of our total issued and outstanding common shares, and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of up to 64.92% of our total issued and outstanding common shares (as described in Item 7 below). Mr. Hinrich is also our Executive Chairman. Accordingly, Mr. Hinrich has substantial voting influence over the election of our directors, the appointment of new management and any actions requiring shareholder approval, such as adopting amendments to our articles of incorporation and approving mergers or sales of all or substantially all of our assets. Such concentration of ownership and substantial voting influence may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control, even if a change of control is in

the best interest of all shareholders. There may be instances in which the interests of our major shareholder may conflict or be perceived as being in conflict with the interests of a holder of our securities or the interest of the Company.

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We are a “controlled company” within the meaning of the corporate governance standards under NASDAQ and may therefore elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements.

As Mr. Hinrich controls more than 50% of our total issued and outstanding common shares, we are classified as a “controlled company” within the meaning of the corporate governance standards under NASDAQ. Under the NASDAQ Listing Rules, a company of which more than 50% of the outstanding voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a “controlled company” and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that (i) a majority of the board of directors consists of “independent directors,” as defined under the rules of NASDAQ, (ii) directors be selected by either (x) independent directors constituting a majority of the board’s independent directors in a vote in which only independent directors participate or (y) a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors, (iii) the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors, (iv) it certify that it has a formal written compensation committee charter that is reviewed and reassessed for adequacy on an annual basis or (v) it has certain specified responsibilities and authority with respect to compensation consultants, legal counsel and other advisors. At this time, we have no present intention to avail ourselves of such corporate governance exceptions. However, this is not a guarantee that we would not seek to take advantage of the corporate governance exceptions available to a “controlled company” in the future, and if we do so, our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the applicable corporate governance standards under NASDAQ.

Because we are governed by Bermuda law rather than the laws of the United States and our assets are outside of the United States, our shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their rights because of differences in the laws of the jurisdictions.

We are incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. In addition, certain of our directors and officers reside outside the United States and a substantial portion of our assets is located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to realize against them judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liabilities under the United States federal securities laws. We have been advised by our legal counsel in Bermuda, Appleby, that final and conclusive judgments of the competent courts of the United States against our Company under which a sum of money is payable (not being a sum of money payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature, in respect of a fine or other penalty, or in respect of multiple damages as defined in The Protection of Trading Interests Act 1981 of Bermuda) may be the subject of enforcement proceedings in the Supreme Court of Bermuda under the common law doctrine of obligation by action on the debt evidenced by the judgment of such competent courts of the United States. A final opinion as to the availability of this remedy should be sought when the facts surrounding the foreign court’s judgments are known, but, on general principles, it would be expected that such proceedings could be successful provided that: (i) the court which gave the judgment was competent to hear the action in accordance with private international law principles as applied in Bermuda; and (ii) the judgment is not contrary to public policy in Bermuda, has not been obtained by fraud or in proceedings contrary to natural justice and is not based on an error in Bermuda law. Enforcement of such judgments against assets in Bermuda may involve the conversion of the judgment debt into Bermuda dollars (although the Bermuda Monetary Authority has indicated that its present policy is to give the consents necessary to enable recovery in the currency of the obligation).

We are a “foreign private issuer,” and have disclosure obligations that are different than those of other U.S. domestic reporting companies, so you should not expect to receive information about us in the same amount and/or at the same time as information received from, or provided by, U.S. domestic reporting companies.

We are a foreign private issuer and, as a result, we are not subject to some of the requirements imposed upon U.S. domestic issuers by the SEC. For example, we are not required to issue quarterly reports or file proxy statements with the SEC, and we and our directors and executive officers are not subject to certain disclosure obligations that would

otherwise be required if we were a U.S. domestic issuer. Hence, our shareholders, potential shareholders and the investing public in general should not expect to receive information about us in the same amount and/or at the same time as information received from, or provided by, U.S. domestic reporting companies.

In addition, unless otherwise required by the Exchange Act or the listing rules of the Nasdaq Global Select Market, with effect from January 1, 2016, we do not intend to continue releasing interim quarterly financial reports, but intend to issue interim financial reports on a semi-annual basis instead. Accordingly, there will be less publicly available information concerning our company as compared to previous reporting periods.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to, and did, follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of otherwise applicable Nasdaq Global Select Market requirements, which may result in less protection than is accorded to investors under rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to, and did, follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the applicable rules of the Nasdaq Global Select Market for domestic U.S. issuers, provided that we disclose the requirements we are not following and describe the home country practices we are following. From time to time, we have followed and may follow home country practice in Bermuda in lieu of Nasdaq Global Select Market rules requiring shareholders to approve equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto. Under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended) (the “Companies Act”), there is no general requirement for equity compensation plans of a Bermuda company to be approved by way of a shareholders’ resolution, which is different than the requirements of the Nasdaq Global Select Market listing standards. As such, while we may choose to seek shareholder approval for any equity compensation plans, our memorandum of association and bye-laws do not require any such approvals. See “Item 16.G – Corporate Governance.” We may in the future elect to follow home country practices in Bermuda with regard to other matters. Following our home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market may provide less protection to you than what is accorded to investors under the applicable rules of the Nasdaq Global Select Market applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.

It may be difficult for a third party to acquire us, and this may depress our share price.

Our bye-laws contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control or the displacement of our management. These provisions may discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for the shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions may also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for our common shares. These provisions include:

- providing for a staggered Board of Directors, so that it would take three successive annual general meetings to replace all directors;
- requiring the approval of 100% of shareholders for shareholder action by written consent;
- establishing advance notice requirements for submitting nominations for election to the Board of Directors and for proposing matters that may be acted upon by shareholders at a general meeting; and
- with respect to engaging in business combinations with, or proposed by or on behalf of, any interested shareholder or its affiliate, requiring the approval of not less than two-thirds of the holders of our voting shares (other than shares held by that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of such interested shareholder), voting together as a single class, or by a simple majority if the business combination is approved by a majority of the continuing directors or if certain prescribed conditions are met assuming that we will receive fair market value in exchange for such business combination. In this context, a “business combination” includes, among others, (i) any mergers, (ii) any asset sales and other material transactions resulting in a benefit to the interested shareholder or any of its affiliates or associates or (iii) the adoption of a plan for our liquidation or dissolution; an “affiliate” or an “associate” have the respective meanings ascribed to such terms in Rule 12b-2 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”); a “continuing director” is a member of our Board of Directors that is not an affiliate or associate or representative of an interested shareholder and was a member of our board prior to such person becoming an interested shareholder; and an “interested shareholder” is any person (other than us or any of our subsidiaries, or any profit sharing, employee share ownership or other employee benefit plan, or any of the shareholders of Trade Media Holdings Limited that received our shares pursuant to a share exchange agreement prior to the listing of our shares on NASDAQ) that owns or has announced its intention to own, or with respect to any of

our affiliates or associates, within the prior two years did own, at least 15% of our voting shares.

We do not have a regular cash dividend payment policy, which may reduce the demand for our shares.

We have not paid any cash dividends in the past and there is no assurance that we may pay any cash dividends in the future. The absence of a regular cash dividend payment policy may reduce the demand for our shares.

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Our share prices may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors.

Our share price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors such as semi-annual variations in operating results; announcements of new services or pricing options by us or our competitors; changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts; failure to meet our financial guidance and/or the financial forecasts of analysts; the operating and share price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable; news reports relating to trends in the Internet and the information technology industry; reports, articles, commentaries, blogs or online postings about us by analysts, short sellers, our competitors, our customers, our users and/or others; announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments; or changes in laws or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control procedures in place, we are still exposed to potential risks from legislation requiring companies to evaluate internal controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, we have evaluated our internal controls systems in order to allow management to report on, and our registered independent public accounting firm to attest to, our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We have performed the system and process evaluation and testing required in an effort to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404. As a result, we have incurred additional expenses and a diversion of management's time. If we are not able to continue to meet the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities such as the SEC or by NASDAQ. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our shares.

U.S. persons that hold our common shares could be subject to material adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences if we were considered to be a PFIC for any taxable year.

A non-U.S. corporation generally will be a "passive foreign investment company," or "PFIC", for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying the relevant look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of its subsidiaries, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is "passive income" (generally including (without limitation) dividends, interest, annuities and certain royalties and rents not derived in the active conduct of a business) or (ii) the average value of its assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50% of the total value of its assets.

Although the application of the PFIC rules is unclear, there is a risk that we could be treated as having become a PFIC in a prior year, and there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current year or any subsequent year. A U.S. person that holds our common shares should consult its own tax advisor regarding possible adverse tax consequences to such person if we are considered to be a PFIC.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

History and Development of the Company

We are a leading facilitator of global merchandise trade. Our business began in 1971 in Hong Kong when we launched Asian Sources, a trade magazine to serve global buyers importing products in volume from Asia. Today, we are one of Asia's leading providers of trade information using face-to-face events, online media and print media, meeting the marketing and sourcing needs of our supplier and buyer communities.

The core business uses English-language media to facilitate trade from Greater China (which includes mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) to the world.

We became one of the first providers of business-to-business online marketplace services by launching Asian Sources Online in 1995. In 1999, we changed the name of Asian Sources Online to Global Sources Online.

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We originally were incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong in 1970. In April 2000, we completed a share exchange with a publicly traded company based in Bermuda, and our shareholders became the majority shareholders of the Bermuda corporation. As a result of the share exchange, we became incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and changed our name to Global Sources Ltd. Our cash outlays for capital expenditures during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$0.4 million, \$1.4 million and \$18.7 million, respectively. For 2016, such expenditures were incurred mainly for purchase of computers, purchased software, office equipment and leasehold improvements. For 2015, such expenditures were incurred mainly for purchase of computers, purchased software, office equipment, leasehold improvements and software development. For 2014, such expenditures were incurred mainly for purchase of office premises in Singapore, computers, purchased software, office equipment, leasehold improvements and software development. Our capital expenditures were financed using cash generated from our operations. The net book value of capital assets disposed of and written off during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$0.002 million, \$11.1 million and \$0.06 million, respectively. Disposals of our commercial properties in 2015 have been discussed under the heading “Properties” in this Item 4.

Our primary operating offices are located in Shenzhen, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong; and Singapore. Our registered office is located at Canon’s Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM 12, Bermuda, and our telephone number at that address is (441) 295-2244. Our website address is <http://www.globalsources.com>. Information contained on our website or available through our website is not incorporated by reference into this document and should not be considered a part of this document.

Business Overview

We are a leading business-to-business (“B2B”) media company that provides information and integrated marketing services, with a particular focus on the Greater China market. Our mission is to facilitate global trade between buyers and suppliers by providing export marketing services and sourcing information. Although our range of media has grown, for more than 45 years we have been in the same primary business of helping buyers worldwide find products and suppliers in Asia.

Buyers rely on our media to find products and suppliers, and to stay current with supply market conditions. Suppliers use our media to find new buyers and markets for their products. Suppliers using our three primary channels – trade shows, online marketplaces and magazines– are supported by our advertising creative services and online content management applications.

We have a significant presence across a number of industry sectors including electronics, fashion accessories, hardware and gifts. We are particularly strong in facilitating China’s two-way trade of electronics, one of China’s largest import and export sectors.

As of February 28, 2017, more than 305,000 suppliers were listed on GlobalSources.com and we serve a buyer community of over 1,000,000 active members in more than 200 countries and territories.

We are diversified in terms of products and services offered, industries served, and our customer base. We have powerful and valuable assets including: the Global Sources brand; leading products and market positions; several strong trade shows in the China domestic market; and an extensive presence in Greater China. We believe that all of these provide a strong platform for success and that we are well-positioned in the industry segments within which we operate.

The following table sets forth our revenue from continuing operations by category for the last three fiscal years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(In U.S. Dollars Thousands)		
Revenues			
Exhibitions	\$92,381	\$91,854	\$88,941
Online and other media services	58,340	70,242	82,430
Miscellaneous	6,946	8,929	7,911
	\$157,667	\$171,025	\$179,282

The following table sets forth our revenue by geographical area for the last three fiscal years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(In U.S. Dollars Thousands)		
Revenues			
China	\$140,542	\$151,005	\$155,432
Rest of Asia	16,809	19,741	23,441
United States	286	228	344
Europe	-	1	-
Others.	30	50	65
	\$157,667	\$171,025	\$179,282

We currently generate the majority of our revenue from suppliers in Asia, with China being our largest market at approximately 89% of total revenue during 2016. Our revenue is derived from two primary sources – Exhibitions, which represented approximately 59% of total revenue in 2016, and online and other media services, which represented approximately 37% of total revenue in 2016.

Exhibitions - Trade Shows and Seminars – Our primary revenue stream is selling booths to suppliers. Our exhibitions offer international and domestic buyers direct access to manufacturers based in China and other Asian countries.

Online and other media services - Our primary service is creating and hosting marketing websites that present suppliers' product and company information in a consistent and easily searchable manner on GlobalSources.com. We also offer banner advertising and publish print and digital trade magazines, which consist primarily of product advertisements from suppliers and our independent editorial reports.

Industry Background

Global Trade and the Role of Greater China

Over the past few decades, as communications and logistics technologies have improved and as more free trade agreements have been signed, international trade has typically grown at a pace exceeding the growth of overall global production. Asia, including Greater China in particular, has been a significant contributor to the growth of global trade.

China has become a major manufacturer and exporter of a wide range of products, due to its significant labor cost advantages, large population, improving quality controls and increasing amounts of foreign investment. Being admitted to the World Trade Organization in 2001 was a very important turning point for China. Membership led to a dramatic shift in global trade, with more orders flowing to China and away from traditional supply markets.

With a population that is more than 15 times as large as Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea combined, and with comparably more manufacturing facilities, the scale of China as an exporter is very substantial. China's exporters include state-owned enterprises, joint ventures and a rapidly growing number of entrepreneurial companies.

With thousands of manufacturers spread across vast regions, and given the large distances between them and their customers, it is difficult for buyers and suppliers to identify and communicate with one another. Accordingly, buyers' search and evaluation costs, and suppliers' advertising and marketing expenses can be substantial.

The Role of Media in Global Trade

In global trade, media plays a key role in helping suppliers and buyers find, connect and transact with each other. To facilitate this, media companies provide three major offerings: trade shows, online marketplaces and magazines.

For media companies doing business in Asia, the fragmentation presents significant challenges. They need to find, qualify and visit tens of thousands of suppliers and then assist them to promote their products to the global marketplace. Building a sales force to contact these suppliers is a significant undertaking and typically requires substantial financial and manpower commitments and resources. In particular, there is a huge challenge to effectively and efficiently hire, train and manage a network of sales representatives across such an immense area, where multiple jurisdictions have varying legal requirements, languages, currencies and customs.

Buyers rely on media to stay current with all available purchasing opportunities. They use the media to identify and pursue new suppliers with which they can compare both pricing and product quality with their existing suppliers. They also seek to purchase new product lines appropriate to their distribution channels. Buyers choose media based on the quality and quantity of information relevant to their interests, and on the range and flexibility of the formats and delivery methods.

Most suppliers frequently introduce new products and actively seek new buyers and markets through the use of media. Their objective is to make sure their products are seen by as many potential buyers as possible, and sold to buyers that will provide them the best price and the right order size. Suppliers select media based on the number and quality of buyers reached, and on the reputation of the medium and its cost. Suppliers measure the return on their promotional investments by the quantity and quality of sales leads, or Requests For Information ("RFIs"), that they receive, by the branding or competitive differentiation achieved, and where possible, by the actual orders generated.

Trade show organizers generate most of their business from selling booth space to suppliers. Trade shows play a unique role in the sales process since they allow sellers to make face-to-face presentations to buyers and to negotiate and take orders at the booths. In international trade, face-to-face interaction is viewed as vital by many buyers and is something that cannot be accomplished by online or print media.

Operators of online marketplaces generate most of their business from selling marketing services to suppliers, such as publishing and hosting a supplier's website and product catalog, and from advertising. Compared to other media, online marketplaces have the advantages of content depth and timeliness and provide a venue where suppliers can make detailed product and company information accessible to buyers.

Trade magazines offer buyers the convenience of portability while offering suppliers a proven medium that delivers a targeted audience. Magazine advertising enables suppliers to do high-impact, display advertising that can strongly position their company and their products. Such advertising can also stimulate a buyer to make an inquiry, visit the supplier's website and/or visit the supplier's booth at a trade show.

Many suppliers want to reach their customers and prospects in multiple ways -- to make sure they reach their entire target market, because of the benefits of different and more frequent exposures to buyers, and because each of the media plays a different role in the sales cycle.

Our Offerings

Our primary business relates to connecting buyers worldwide with suppliers in Asia (with a particular focus on Greater China) and other emerging markets.

We provide a broad set of B2B media products and services to stimulate and streamline the marketing and sourcing processes of global trade. In particular, we believe that we offer the broadest and most integrated multi-channel offering to suppliers and buyers engaged in international trade with Greater China.

Buyers request information and purchase goods from suppliers who market themselves through our trade shows, online services and trade magazines. We provide information to help buyers evaluate numerous sourcing options so they can place orders with suppliers that have the most suitable capabilities and/or who offer them the best terms. We help suppliers market their products and their capabilities to our community of buyers worldwide. By receiving inquiries from a wide selection of buyers, suppliers have more opportunities to achieve the best possible terms, and to learn about the demand and specific requirements in different markets.

With the combination of our trade show, online and print offerings, supported by our creative and production services, we offer suppliers a comprehensive export marketing service. Moreover, we believe that we are uniquely capable of helping suppliers create and deliver integrated marketing programs that impact all stages of the buying process – from awareness and lead generation – right through to purchase orders.

Media for Buyers Worldwide

Trade Shows

Our primary shows are held in Hong Kong each spring and fall. These shows bring buyers from around the world to meet face-to-face with suppliers.

Online Services

Through GlobalSources.com, our online marketplace and primary source of online revenue, buyers are able to identify, shortlist and make inquiries to suppliers. Our primary source of online services revenue is from suppliers who pay for marketing websites. Each marketing website is comprised of a home page, a company profile and a virtual showroom containing product profile pages of the supplier's products.

Buyers can reach a large potential supply base on GlobalSources.com by searching among, and/or making inquiries to, more than 305,000 suppliers.

Trade Publications

We publish various industry-specific trade magazines. Our trade magazines come in print and digital formats and contain paid advertisements from suppliers, as well as our independent editorial content.

Advertising Creative Services

We offer our customers advertising and marketing creative services, which assist them in communicating their unique selling propositions and in executing integrated marketing campaigns across our trade shows, online services and trade magazines. Customer service officers and copywriters assist suppliers with creative services including digital photography of products, translation, copywriting, ad layout and quality control. Basic media and creative services are included in our media charges.

Media for Executives in China

In addition to our primary media, which connect export suppliers in Asia with buyers worldwide, we are a leading provider of information to the China domestic market. For this segment of our business, our primary services are trade shows for the fashion and machinery sectors.

Mission and Business Strategy

Mission

Global Sources' mission is to connect global buyers and suppliers by providing the right information, at the right time, in the right format.

Our key business objective is to be the preferred provider of content, services, and integrated marketing solutions that enable our customers to achieve a competitive advantage.

Business Strategy

Our primary target market is comprised of professional small, medium and large-sized buyers and suppliers. Moreover, our focus is on verified suppliers and verified buyers. Our business strategy is to serve our markets with trade show, online and print media that address our customers' needs at all stages of the buying process.

The Global Sources strategy is built around the following four key foundations:

1. Focusing on our core business of connecting buyers worldwide with suppliers in mainland China and the rest of Asia,
2. Developing services and content that integrates online marketplaces with trade shows, Expanding our business position in industry sectors: electronics, gifts, home products, and fashion products. We aim
3. to grow and develop each of these, with a significant focus on mainland China's electronics export industry, which is by far our largest business and opportunity, and
4. We continue to evaluate acquisitions, joint ventures and alliances that support our core business.

Products & Services

Media for Buyers Worldwide

Trade Shows

Trade shows are scheduled to be held every April and October in Hong Kong for the following four categories:

- Electronics
- Mobile Electronics
- Gifts & Home
- Fashion

Online Services

GlobalSources.com, our primary online service, is comprised of industry sector marketplaces including the following:

Auto Parts & Accessories	Hardware
Consumer Electronics	Home Products
	Machinery &
Drones & Robotics	Parts
Electronic Components	Mobile
Fashion Accessories & Footwear	Electronics
Fashion Apparel & Fabrics	Security
Gifts & Premiums	Products
	Smart Living

Trade Publications

We currently publish the following industry-specific trade magazines in print and/or digital formats, and in various frequencies ranging from monthly to once a year:

Global Sources Electronics	Global Sources Hardware, Auto & Machinery
Global Sources Electronic Components	Global Sources Home Products
Global Sources Fashion Accessories & Footwear	Global Sources Smart Living
Global Sources Fashion Apparel & Fabrics	Global Sources India Products
Global Sources Gifts & Premiums	Global Sources Korea Products

Media for Buyers and Executives in China
Trade Shows and Exhibitions

Trade Shows / Exhibitions

Description, Scheduled Date and Location

Shenzhen International Machinery Manufacturing Industry Exhibition and its related shows (SIMM)

Includes mold manufacturing technology and products, cutting tools, industrial automation and robotics, and metal forming and metal cutting machine tools, 3D printing, and more. Scheduled to be held March 29 – April 1, 2017 in Shenzhen, China.

Website

Chief Executive China Online

The management portal for China executives in simplified Chinese, with management news, expert blogs and user discussion on leadership, strategy, marketing and human resource management.

Magazine

Global Sources Chief Executive China

A leading journal on management practice for senior executives in China, with a special focus on small and medium enterprise manufacturers. Content includes local cases and expert opinion both globally and from within China on business practices relevant to today's market situation. Published monthly in simplified Chinese.

Customers

We provide services to a broad range of international buyers and suppliers in various industry sectors.

Suppliers

During 2016, 15,039 suppliers paid us for marketing or advertising services compared to 16,002 during 2015. Approximately 87 % of these suppliers were located in mainland China. No individual supplier customer represented more than 1% of our revenue during 2016 or 2015.

Buyers

For our primary group of media, which connect export suppliers in Asia with buyers worldwide, we serve a community of more than 1,000,000 active members in more than 200 countries and territories.

We have developed our services primarily for retailers, distributors and manufacturers who import in volume for resale including a fast-growing segment of online and Amazon sellers. Although we serve a wide range of small, medium and large-sized buyers, we put extra emphasis on serving senior executives with large import buying power. Also, we believe that a significant portion of our buyer community consists of owners, partners, presidents, vice presidents, general managers or directors of their respective companies.

Sales and Marketing

In 2016, we started establishing our own direct sales forces in Hong Kong and mainland China and gradually decreasing our reliance on independent sales representatives for the sale and marketing of our products and services, with a view to have a direct interaction with the market and our customers as well as to shorten the time to market our new products and services. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our eight main independent sales representative companies in mainland China were responsible for approximately 70% of our total revenues compared to 76% for the year ended December 31, 2015. Our sales team currently consists of approximately 640 full-time employees and 720 independent representatives in more than 50 cities worldwide, with approximately 40 of these locations in Greater China. Some of our full-time sales employees oversee and monitor the independent sales representative organizations that employ the respective independent representatives.

Independent sales representative organizations operate pursuant to service agreements with us that generally are terminable by either party on short notice. These representatives focus on developing and maintaining relationships with suppliers that are current customers and they seek to increase the number of new suppliers using our services. The largest representative sales offices are located in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Xi'an, Shenzhen and Taipei. Substantially all of our contracts with suppliers are entered into directly between the supplier and us. Revenue for trade shows is seasonal as it is recognized in the month in which each show is held. Currently, most of our largest trade shows are expected to be held in April and October of each year.

Our marketing strategy leverages our database of more than 305,000 suppliers currently listed on GlobalSources.com. Sophisticated analyses of buyer and supplier profile data enable us to target our sales and marketing programs to new geographic areas and to specific product categories within industry sectors.

Our sales representative organizations are generally structured to offer an integrated marketing solution of our media to customers. Our community development group is responsible for marketing our services to the global buyer community through online, newspaper and magazine advertisements; search engine marketing; trade shows participation; direct mail campaigns and outdoor advertising.

Content Development

Our content development group is responsible for compiling, editing, integrating and processing the content that appears in our online services and print media. Within content development, the advertisement operations and editorial groups compile materials from suppliers and freelance writers, respectively, and transform these materials into the advertising and editorial content. Research teams analyze customer content usage to direct content development and they work with sales representatives and marketing staff to develop appropriate content for new industry sectors. Our site team is responsible for evaluating and integrating content into our online services, as well as maintaining the overall integrity of such services. In addition, members of the content development group manage the pre-press production work and print production processes associated with the creation of our printed and digital trade magazines. They also maintain the back-end supplier database, which is the foundation for our online supplier and product information.

Strategic Relationships

We entered into the eMedia Asia Limited ("eMedia") joint venture in September 2000 to provide new technology content, media and online services for the Asian electronics market, focusing on new opportunities in the Greater China market. On June 30, 2015, we completed the sale of our 60.1% interest in eMedia (whose or whose subsidiaries' businesses included the print and/or online publishing of mainland China and/or certain other Asian editions of Electronic Engineering Times, Electronics Supply & Manufacturing and EDN, and the organizing of the International IC-China and the China International Optoelectronic Exposition trade shows in mainland China) to the 39.9% shareholder, UBM Asia B.V. (a member of the United Business Media group), for a cash consideration of approximately \$12 million.

Haoji Group Limited ("Haoji") is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, which holds the entire issued share capital of Space Exhibition Consultants Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, which in turn holds all of the equity interests in Huanyu Shishang Exhibition (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("Huanyu"). Huanyu operates the China

(Shenzhen) International Brand Clothing & Accessories Fair (now known as Fashion SZ Show) in mainland China, and owns the businesses and assets associated therewith. In March 2012, we acquired 80% of the entire issued share capital of Haoji, from an individual who was the sole shareholder of Haoji, for total cash consideration of approximately \$17.0 million, comprising an initial cash amount of approximately \$12.7 million that was paid by us on completion of the transaction, and another additional cash amount of approximately \$4.3 million was paid in February 2013. On April 6, 2017 we completed the sale of our entire interest in Haoji to the other shareholder, for a total cash consideration of approximately \$1.4 million.

The Shenzhen International Machinery Manufacturing Industry Exhibition and its related shows (the “SIMM Events”) currently consist of two groups of co-located trade shows: (a) the Shenzhen International Machining Automation Exhibition and the Shenzhen International Metal Forming Machine Tool & Mould Exhibition (collectively, the “Group A SIMM Events”); and (b) the Shenzhen International Metal Cutting Machine Tool Exhibition (the “Group B SIMM Events”). We entered into an agreement in April 2013 (and a subsequent supplementary agreement in September 2013) to acquire a 70% interest in the Group A SIMM Events and a 56% effective interest in the Group B SIMM Events, for a total consideration of approximately \$16.3 million. We paid a total of approximately \$15.6 million during 2013, 2014 and 2015 and paid approximately \$0.6 million in 2016 towards the purchase consideration. The balance cash consideration is payable in 2017 upon certain conditions being fulfilled. In addition, there is a potential obligation to pay not more than approximately \$1.2 million for transaction costs.

Technology and Systems

We use a combination of commercial software and internally developed systems to operate our websites and services. We have invested a total of \$24.7 million for years 2016 and 2015 combined in information and technology costs. As of December 31, 2016, we had 145 team members engaged in technology development, maintenance, software customization and data center operations.

As of December 31, 2016, our online marketplace services are run on the Oracle DBMS release 12c. The catalog application that supports Global Sources Online’s core functions uses a Java platform.

Our servers are hosted by AT&T iDC in Hong Kong. We maintain system back-ups and have a Singapore facility that can be used for disaster recovery purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 2016 our external network had 100% uptime availability.

Where appropriate, our systems use secure socket layer (SSL) to encrypt sensitive communications between browsers and Web servers.

Competition

For our trade show, online marketplaces and trade magazines services, the market is highly fragmented and potential competition and competitors vary by the range of services provided, geographic focus and the industry sector served. Some competitors only offer trade shows and other competitors only offer online services.

We may compete to some extent with a variety of organizations that have announced their intention to launch, or have already launched, products and services that compete to a certain degree with ours. These businesses include business media companies; trade show organizers; government trade promotion bodies; domestic retail marketplaces; international trade marketplaces; and transaction software and services providers. We may be at a competitive disadvantage to companies that have greater financial resources, that have more advanced technology, that have greater experience or that offer lower cost solutions than ours.

Intellectual Property

Our primary product and supplier content, in addition to our in-house produced editorial content, is held under common law copyright.

We have also developed several proprietary technology applications. We currently do not hold any patents for our proprietary technology applications. In the future, we may apply for patents for these technology applications, where appropriate, but we may not be successful in obtaining such patents, or even if we are issued a patent, it is possible that others may be able to challenge such a patent or that no competitive advantage will be gained from such patent.

Our intellectual property is very important to our business. We rely on a combination of contractual provisions, employee and third party nondisclosure agreements, and copyright, trademark, service mark and trade secret laws, to establish and protect the proprietary rights of our brands, software, content and services.

We have registrations and/or pending applications for our “Global Sources” trademarks in various countries or regions, including Australia, the European Union, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, mainland China, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States.

We have in the past, and may in the future, co-develop some of our intellectual property with independent third parties. In these instances, we take all action that we believe is necessary or advisable to protect and to gain ownership of all co-developed intellectual property. However, if such third parties were to introduce similar or competing online services that achieve market acceptance, the success of our online services and our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects may be harmed.

Government Regulation

Our services are or may be subject to government regulations in various jurisdictions where we or our operations, business or activities are located or conducted, where our clients or users are located, or where our services are provided, supplied, transmitted, accessed, used or received. Some of these regulations are described below.

Internet Regulation

There are an increasing number of laws and regulations pertaining to the Internet. In addition, various legislative and regulatory proposals are frequently under consideration by federal, state and local and foreign governments and agencies. Laws or regulations have been or may be adopted with respect to the Internet relating to liability for information retrieved from or transmitted over the Internet, regulation of online content (or the provision of Internet content), the transmission of unsolicited commercial e-mails, user privacy, the use of “cookies”, online behavioral advertising practices, taxation and the quality of products and services. Moreover, it may take years to determine whether and how existing laws, such as those governing issues relating to intellectual property ownership and infringement, privacy, libel, copyright, trademark, trade secret, design rights, taxation, and the regulation of, or any unanticipated application or interpretation of, existing laws, may decrease the use of the Internet, which could in turn decrease the demand for our services, increase our cost of doing business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Regulation of Communications Facilities

To some extent, the rapid growth of the Internet has been due to the relative lack of government intervention in the marketplace in respect of, or due to the relative inadequate development or uncertainty of laws and regulations governing, Internet access. However, such laws and regulations could be introduced or increased, or continue to develop and evolve, for example, in respect of telecommunications over the Internet, Internet access services provided by ISPs (including the potential or actual imposition of access fees on such ISPs), and/or broadband Internet access over cable systems. The introduction, increase, development or evolution of such laws and regulations could burden the companies that provide the infrastructure on which the Internet is based, thereby slowing the rapid expansion of the medium and its availability to new users.

Properties

During 2004, we entered into a contract for the purchase of approximately 9,000 square meters of office space in the Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower in Shenzhen, China, at a purchase price of approximately \$19.0

million. Full payment of the purchase price was made during 2004, the physical handover of the premises occurred on or around March 30, 2005 and we received the title certificates. In 2008, we purchased approximately 6,364.50 square meters (gross) of additional office space in this same building, at a price of approximately \$34.4 million. The building is situated on leasehold land. The lease period of the land is 50 years, commencing from the year 2002. At the end of the lease period, the building together with land will revert to the local government authority. Subsequently, in December 2015, we completed the sale of approximately 2,118 square meters (gross) of office space in this building, for a total cash consideration of approximately \$21.1 million.

In 2008, we purchased approximately 22,874 square feet (gross) of office space, together with 6 car parking spaces, in a commercial building known as Southmark in Hong Kong, China, for a total purchase price of approximately \$12.3 million. The lease period of the land is 55 years, commencing from the year 1991. Subsequently, in March 2013, we completed the sale of a portion of this office space, comprising a total area of 9,431 square feet, together with 3 out of the 6 car parking spaces, for a total cash consideration of approximately \$9.0 million.

In 2011, we purchased approximately 6,668 square meters of office space in a commercial building known as “City Point” in Shanghai, China, for a total purchase price of approximately \$52.0 million, in order to support our continued business expansion in China. The lease period of the land is 50 years, commencing from the year 2006.

In 2013, we completed the purchase of commercial property on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd floors of the Vita Tower in Hong Kong, China, which we previously leased and are currently continuing to occupy for operational use. This comprises a total of 36,822 square feet of office space, for a total purchase consideration of approximately \$23.6 million. The building is situated on land with a lease period of 75 years expiring in 2023, which is renewable for a further 75 years.

In February 2014, we purchased office space on the 8th floor of No. 1 Sims Lane in Singapore, with a total gross floor area of approximately 22,496.50 square feet, together with 5 appurtenant rooftop accessory lots, for a total purchase consideration of approximately \$13.1 million. We previously leased this office space and are currently continuing to occupy it for our operational use.

In addition, we generally lease our office space under cancellable and non-cancellable arrangements with terms of two to five years, generally with an option to renew upon expiry of the lease term. We leased in aggregate approximately 105,369 square feet of executive and administrative offices in mainland China, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan during the year ended December 31, 2016. Our aggregate base rental and building management fee expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 was approximately \$1.6 million.

We lease part of our properties to third parties to generate rental income. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded such rental income of \$5.3 million.

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. We do not expect the outcome of any pending litigation to have a material adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the “Selected Financial Data” and the accompanying financial statements and the notes to those statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following discussion contains forward looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, particularly under the caption “Risk Factors.”

Overview

We are a leading business-to-business (“B2B”) media company that provides information and integrated marketing services, with a particular focus on the Greater China market. Our mission is to facilitate global trade between buyers and suppliers by providing export marketing services and sourcing information. For more than 40 years we have been in the same primary business of helping buyers worldwide find products and suppliers in Asia.

Our key business objective is to be the preferred provider of content, services and integrated marketing solutions that enable our customers to achieve a competitive advantage.

We believe that we offer the broadest and most integrated offering to suppliers and buyers through our three primary channels – online marketplaces, magazines and trade shows.

We were originally incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong in 1970. In 1971, we launched Asian Sources, a trade magazine to serve global buyers importing products in volume from Asia. We became one of the first providers of business-to-business online services by launching Asian Sources Online in 1995. In 1999, we changed the name of Asian Sources Online to Global Sources Online.

In April 2000, we completed a share exchange with a publicly-traded company based in Bermuda, and our shareholders became the majority shareholders of the Bermuda corporation. As a result of the share exchange, we became incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and changed our name to Global Sources Ltd.

Revenue

We derive revenue from two principal sources, Exhibitions-trade shows and seminars and online and other media services.

Exhibitions – trade shows and seminars - Our Global Sources trade shows, previously known as China Sourcing Fairs, offer international buyers direct access to manufacturers in China and elsewhere in Asia. These shows bring buyers from around the world to meet face-to-face with suppliers. Our largest shows are our Global Sources trade shows which are held in Hong Kong each spring and fall. We also host our Shenzhen International Machinery Manufacturing Industry Exhibition and its related shows (“SIMM machinery shows”) in Shenzhen, China in the first half of each year and our FashionSZshow in Shenzhen, China in the second half of each year.

We derive revenue primarily from rental of exhibit space and also from advertising and sponsorship fees in show guides and other locations in and around our event venues. We recognize exhibitor services revenue at the completion of the related events. Revenue for trade shows is seasonal as it is recognized in the month in which each show is held. Currently, most of our largest trade shows are expected to be held in April and October of each year.

Online and other media services - Our primary service is creating and hosting marketing websites that present suppliers’ product and company information in a consistent and easily searchable manner on Global Sources Online. We also offer banner advertising and publish print and digital trade magazines which consist primarily of product advertisements from suppliers and our independent editorial reports. Suppliers pay for advertising in our online services and trade magazines to promote their products and companies.

We recognize revenue from our online and other media services ratably over the period in which the advertisement is displayed.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this document. The following is a discussion of our critical accounting policies:

(a) Income Taxes

We have exposure to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the Group wide provision for income taxes and recognition of deferred tax assets. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. We recognize liabilities for expected tax issues (Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8) based on reasonable estimates of whether additional taxes will be due and recognize deferred income tax assets (Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8) on carried forward tax losses and on deductible temporary differences to the extent there are sufficient estimated future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences against which the tax losses and temporary differences can be utilized. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax

recognized in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Goodwill and Intangible assets

Upon acquisition, the purchase consideration is allocated between the net tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill on a fair value basis with any excess purchase consideration representing goodwill. Acquired intangible assets are capitalized and amortized systematically over their estimated useful lives (refer to Note 2.7 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8), subject to impairment review.

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Amortization periods are selected based on assessment of the longevity of the brands, the strength and stability of customer relationships, the market positions of the acquired assets and the technological and competitive risks they face. The longevity of these assets is evidenced by their long established and well regarded brands, and their characteristically stable market condition. We reviewed the useful life of intangible assets and determined that no changes to useful lives were required.

The carrying amounts of goodwill in each business are reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment in accordance to the accounting policy stated in Note 2.8 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. The carrying amounts of all other intangible assets are reviewed where there are indications of possible impairment.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had goodwill balances of \$7.8 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. This goodwill as at December 31, 2016 relates to the business acquisition we completed in 2014.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (“CGUs”) for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

Goodwill is allocated to our CGUs identified according to operating segments. An operating segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016 2015 (in U.S. Dollars Millions)	
Exhibitions, Topranch Limited	\$7.8	\$8.4
	\$7.8	\$8.4

The trademarks intangible assets relating to the acquired businesses as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016 2015 (in U.S. Dollars Millions)	
Exhibitions, Topranch Limited	\$8.5	\$10.4
Exhibitions, Haoji Group	-	6.6
	\$8.5	\$17.0

The carrying amounts of goodwill in each business are reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

An impairment review involves a comparison of the carrying value of the asset with the value in use based on our cash flow projections or fair value less cost to sell based on market comparable transactions or income approach. Key areas of judgment in estimating the recoverable amount of a CGU are the growth in cash flows over a five-year forecast period, the long term growth rate assumed thereafter and the discount rate applied to the forecast cash flows.

We performed an impairment review of goodwill balance at December 31, 2016. The recoverable amounts of CGUs were determined based on value-in-use calculations. For these calculations we used cash flow projections covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates. The growth rate did not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates.

Exhibitions, Topranch Limited:

For testing the goodwill for impairment at year end, we used the following key assumptions for value-in-use calculations:

- Revenue growth rate of average 4%
- Pre-tax discount rate of 20% applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections
- Growth rate beyond five years of 1.5%

We determined revenue growth rate based on past performance and its expectations of market developments. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segment. Based on our testing, there was no impairment to goodwill for Topranch Limited as at December 31, 2016.

We have also performed a sensitivity analysis for the above exhibition business based on changes in key assumptions considered to be reasonably possible. There will be no impact to our results after tax if the pre-tax discount rate and the revenue growth applied to the discounted cash flows for this exhibition business at December 31, 2016 is raised by 1% and decreased by 1%, respectively, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant. In addition, there were no indicators of impairment for the trademark assets relating to Topranch Limited as at December 31, 2016. We have also assessed the useful lives of the trademarks and determined that no change in the useful lives was required.

Exhibitions, Haoji Group:

Due to the continuing decline in the economic climate in China especially in the high fashion industry sector, an increase in market competition and reductions in marketing expenditure by our customers, management noted a decline in booth sales for the 2016 FashionSZshow compared to the earlier projections. Accordingly, management performed an impairment review.

For testing the trademarks for impairment as at December 31, 2016, we used the following key assumptions for value-in-use calculations:

- Revenue growth rate of average -3%
- Pre-tax discount rate of 22% applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections
- Growth rate beyond five years of 1.5%

We determined revenue growth rate based on past performance and its expectations of market developments. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segment. The cash flow projections we used were based on the detailed financial and operating plans of the business. Based on our testing, there was an impairment to the trademark for Haoji Group Limited as at December 31, 2016 and we recorded an impairment charge of \$4.8 million to the trademark for Haoji Group Limited during 2016. The balance of trademark intangible asset for Haoji Group Limited as at December 31, 2016 was nil. The goodwill relating to Haoji Group Limited as at December 31, 2016 was nil as it was fully impaired as at December 31, 2013.

For our exhibitions businesses the estimated future cash flows are based on our internal business plans, adjusted as appropriate for our views of the overall demand for our business-to-business media services. Our internal business

plans for exhibitions businesses reflect management's assumptions related to customer participation in our events, booth yields and visitor traffic. The business plans assume the occurrence of certain events in the future, such as the future booth yields, continued participation by our existing customers and renewal of certain contracts, continued services from key personnel, availability of suitable venues and future visitor traffic volumes. We also make assumptions regarding the sales costs and event organizing costs based on the expected outcome of the aforementioned events. Should the actual outcome of some or all of these assumptions differ significantly from the current assumptions, revisions to current cash flow assumptions could cause the fair value of our reporting units to be significantly different in future periods.

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Another significant factor is our dependence on revenue from the mainland China market. Adverse political, legal or economic changes in mainland China or increased competition in the China market may harm our business and cause our revenues to decline or the overall level of global demand for mainland China's and Asia's exports may not be sustainable in the future which may also cause the fair value of our reporting units to be significantly different in future periods.

We perform annual impairment tests at each year-end. In between annual tests, we monitor our estimates and assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and will update our impairment analyses if a triggering event occurs. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ from our projections. To the extent projected results or cash flows are revised downward, the CGU may be required to impair all or a portion of its goodwill or trademark, which would adversely impact our earnings.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations as a percentage of total revenue:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014		
Revenue					
Exhibitions	59	% 54	% 50		%
Online and other media services	37	41	46		
Miscellaneous	4	5	4		
	100	100	100		
Operating Expenses:					
Sales	29	29	31		
Event production	16	14	13		
Community and content	11	12	12		
General and administrative	27	26	27		
Information and technology	7	8	7		
Total Operating Expenses	90	% 89	% 90		%
Profit on sale of property	-	6	-		
Profit from Operations	10	% 17	% 10		%
Net profit attributable to the Company's shareholders from:					
Continuing operations	12	% 14	10		
Discontinued operations	-	3	-		
Total	12	% 17	% 10		%
Diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from:					
Continuing operations	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.52		
Discontinued operations	\$-	\$0.20	\$0.03		
Total	\$0.73	\$1.03	\$0.55		
Shares used in diluted net profit per share calculations	25,305,261	28,820,976	33,482,371		

The following table represents our revenue by geographical areas as a percentage of total revenue:

	Year ended				
	December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014		
China	89 %	88 %	87 %		
Rest of Asia	11	12	13		
United States	*	*	*		

Europe	-	*	-
Others	*	*	*
	100 %	100 %	100 %

* less than 1%

Fiscal Year 2016 Compared to Fiscal Year 2015 – Continuing operations

Revenue

Our Exhibitions revenue grew by 1% from \$91.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$92.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, resulting mainly from a growth in revenue from our exhibition events in Hong Kong, off-set partially by a decline in revenue from our FashionSZshow in Shenzhen, China as well as from the cancellation of our exhibition events in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2016. Our online and other media services revenue declined by 17% to \$58.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared with \$70.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to a 17% decline in our China market. An increase in market competition in the business-to-business online market sector coupled with weak growth in China export market contributed to a reduced revenue yield from our customers, which impacted our online services revenue negatively. China represented 87% of online and other media services revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 as well as for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Total revenue declined to \$157.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$171.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 resulting mainly from a 17% decline in our online and other media services revenue off-set by a 1% growth in our Exhibitions revenue.

Operating expenses

Sales

We utilize independent sales representatives employed by independent sales representative organizations in various countries and territories to promote our products and services. Under these arrangements, the sales representative organizations are entitled to commissions as well as marketing fees. These representative organizations sell online services, advertisements in our trade magazines and exhibitor services and earn a commission as a percentage of revenue generated. In 2016, we started establishing our direct sales forces in Hong Kong and China and gradually decreasing our reliance on independent sales representatives for the sales and marketing of our products and services, with a view to have a direct interaction with the market and our customers as well as to shorten the time to market our new products and services. The commission expenses relating to the independent sales representatives as well as the commission component of the remuneration to our employee sales personnel are expensed as incurred. For online and other media services, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized. If the right to recover the commission does not exist, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized or when the associated accounts receivable are paid, whichever is earlier. For Exhibitions, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized upon conclusion of the related event.

Sales costs consist of operating costs for our direct sales operations and the commissions, marketing fees and incentives provided to our independent sales representative organizations, as well as sales support fees for processing sales contracts. Sales costs declined by 11% from \$50.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$44.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2016. The decline in sales costs was mainly due to the reduction in sales commissions due to a decline in revenue and reduction in marketing fees.

Event Production

Event production costs consist of the costs incurred for hosting the exhibition or trade show and seminar events. The event production costs include venue rental charges, booth construction costs, travel costs incurred for the event hosting and other event organizing costs. The event production costs are deferred and recognized as an expense when the related event occurs.

Event production costs increased from \$24.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$25.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was mainly due to an increase in event production costs for our Hong Kong events in 2016 due to an increase in the number of booths sold off-set by a decline in event production costs due to a decline in the number of booths sold for our FashionSZshow in Shenzhen, China and cancellation of our exhibition events in Johannesburg, South Africa.

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Community and Content

Community and content costs consist of the costs incurred for servicing our buyer community, for marketing our products and services to the global buyer community and our content management services costs for our print publications business and online services business. Community and content costs also include costs relating to our trade magazine publishing business and marketing inserts business, specifically printing, paper, bulk circulation and promotions for our on-line services, customer services costs and the event specific promotions costs incurred for promoting the trade shows, exhibitions and seminars to the buyer community. The event specific promotion costs incurred for events are expensed as incurred.

Community and content costs decreased by 16% from \$20.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$17.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 due mainly to the declines in content management costs, costs for print magazine business, payroll costs and fees paid to consultants for our buyer community related functions.

General and Administrative

General and administrative costs consist mainly of corporate staff compensation, marketing costs, office rental, depreciation, communications and travel costs, foreign exchange gains/losses arising from the revaluation of monetary assets and monetary liabilities and amortization of software and intangible assets, as well as the impairment charge of intangible assets that may arise.

We have issued share awards under equity compensation plans, the Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and the Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II (amended effective as of May 1, 2012) to former employees, consultants and employees of third party service providers when they resign or retire from their respective employment or consultancy service. Under these plans, the share grants vest over a five-year period on a graded vesting basis, with 20% of shares vesting each year. The grantee is subject to the non-competition terms stipulated in the plan. There is no vesting condition other than the non-competition terms. Under the above plans, if the grantee fails to comply with the non-competition terms, his or her unvested shares may be forfeited. We recognize the intangible asset relating to the non-competition provisions of these awards at the fair value of the respective award. The intangible assets are amortized over the non-competition period on a straight line basis. The amortization expense relating to these intangible assets is included in the general and administrative costs.

Due to the continuing decline in the economic climate in China especially in the high fashion industry sector, an increase in market competition and reductions in marketing expenditure by our customers, management noted a decline in booth sales for the 2016 FashionSZshow compared to the earlier projections. Accordingly, management performed an impairment review as at June 30, 2016 and as at December 31, 2016. These reviews revealed a slower sales and collections trend and shortfall in the future cash flows to support the recoverability of the carrying value of the FashionSZshow business. The cash flow projections used by management covered a five-year period and were based on the financial and operating plans of the business and the decline in the high fashion industry sector. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates. Based on the reviews, management recorded a total impairment charge of \$4.8 million to trademark intangible assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2016. The goodwill relating to the FashionSZshow business was fully impaired as at December 31, 2013. The net book values of the intangible assets relating to the FashionSZshow business as at December 31, 2016 were nil. On April 6, 2017 we completed the sale of the FashionSZshow business to the other shareholder, for a total cash consideration of approximately \$1.4 million.

We completed the acquisition of a majority interest in the SIMM machinery shows business on January 1, 2014. We recorded the acquired intangible assets at fair value of \$16.5 million and the related deferred tax liabilities of \$4.1 million and goodwill of \$9.0 million in connection with this acquisition. The trademark intangible assets have useful

lives of 10 years and the contractual backlog had a useful life of 3 months. The amortization expense relating to the acquired intangible assets is included in the general and administrative costs. This transaction is discussed under “Liquidity and Capital Resources” elsewhere in this Item 5.

General and administrative costs declined by 2% from \$43.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$43.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, due mainly to declines in depreciation costs, legal and professional fees, services fees and exchange loss, off-set partially by an increase in the impairment charges to intangible assets relating to our acquired FashionSZshow business.

Information and Technology

Information and technology costs consist mainly of payroll, office rental and depreciation costs and fees paid to third parties relating to our information and technology support services and the updating and maintenance of Global Sources Online.

Information and technology costs declined from \$13.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$11.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, mainly due to declines in payroll costs and fees paid to third party consultants.

Non-Cash Compensation Expense

We have issued share awards under several equity compensation plans (“ECP”) to both employees and non-employees. The Company’s share awards to non-employees are share grants to consultants and to employees of third party service providers. We also recognize non-cash compensation expenses relating to the share awards granted to our directors under The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan.

The share grants to employees and non-employees vest over a six-year period on a graded vesting basis, with a percentage of shares vesting each year. The share grants have a service condition that the awardees who received the share grants must continue to provide the services during the vesting period. The awardees will receive the shares on the respective vesting dates if they continue to render services to the Company. If an awardee ceases to provide services, any shares that have not vested are forfeited.

Persons eligible to receive grants under the Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan are the directors of the Company. Share grants to directors will be vested at the end of four years or in accordance with such other vesting schedule as may be determined by the Plan Committee.

The Company accelerates the vesting of share grants in the event of death of an awardee or if the Company is in liquidation or in certain cases, if there is a takeover or a change of control of the Company.

The total non-cash compensation expenses resulting from ECP and The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan recorded by us and included under the respective categories of expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$1.9 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

The corresponding amounts for the non-cash compensation expenses were credited to shareholders’ equity.

Profit from Operations

The total profit from operations during the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$16.3 million as compared to \$28.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. The decline in total profit from operations resulted mainly from the profit on sale of property of \$9.8 million recorded in the second half of 2015, a decline in revenue and an increase in event production costs off-set partially by declines in sales costs and other operating costs.

Profit from operations for exhibition services declined from \$8.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$5.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, mainly due to an increase in the impairment loss in intangible assets relating to one of our acquired exhibition businesses and an increase in event production costs, off-set partially by growth in our exhibitions revenue. Profit from operations for online and other media services grew from \$5.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$7.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, an increase of 42%. The increase resulted mainly from reductions in sales costs, community and content costs, general and administrative costs and information and technology costs off-set partially by a decline in online and other media services revenue. Profit from operations for all other segments declined from \$4.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$3.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as a result of a decline in revenue in those segments and an increase in general and administrative costs for those segments.

Interest Income and gain on sale of available-for-sale securities

We recorded interest income of \$0.6 million arising mainly from term deposits placed with banks during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to an interest income of \$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. We also recorded a \$0.09 million gain on sale of available-for-sale securities for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Profit on sale of long term investment

In 2016, we disposed our long term investment with a net book value of \$0.1 million, and recorded a profit on sale of long term investment of \$0.04 million.

Interest expenses

Interest expense represents the unwinding of the discount on the contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of the SIMM machinery shows business.

Income taxes

The Company's major subsidiaries operate in Hong Kong, Singapore, China and certain other jurisdictions and are subject to income taxes in their respective jurisdictions. Certain subsidiaries of the Group operate in the Cayman Islands and other jurisdictions where there are no taxes imposed on companies.

We reported a tax credit of \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a tax expense of \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The reduction in tax expense is mainly due to an increase in recognition of deferred tax assets of \$2.1 million relating to timing differences and available tax losses that can be used to off-set against future taxable profits of which \$0.5 million is primarily relating to certain China subsidiaries and \$1.6 million is attributable to the consolidation of certain business activities of our Group in a Singapore subsidiary in 2016, a reduction of \$1.2 million in deferred tax liability by our subsidiaries relating to the impairment charge on intangible assets of our FashionSZ show business as explained in Note 13 to our financial statements included under Item 8 of this document and a reduction in tax expense for our FashionSZ show for 2016. In addition, in 2015 we recorded a \$2.2 million tax expense relating to the profit on the sale of property in Shenzhen, China and we did not incur such an expense in 2016.

Net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations

Net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$18.4 million as compared to \$24.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. The decline in net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations resulted mainly from the profit on sale of property of \$9.8 million recorded in 2015, a decline in revenue and an increase in event production costs off-set by declines in sales costs, community and content costs, information technology costs, general and administrative costs and income tax expenses.

Diluted net profit per share from continuing operations

The diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from continuing operations declined from \$0.83 for the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$0.73 for the year ended December 31, 2016. The number of shares used for the computation of net profit per share declined from 28.8 million to 25.3 million, resulting from the share repurchase by the company during the third quarter of 2015.

Net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations

Net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations was nil during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations of \$5.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Diluted net profit per share from discontinued operations

The diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from discontinued operations was nil for the year ended December 31, 2016 and \$0.20 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Fiscal Year 2015 Compared to Fiscal Year 2014 – Continuing operations

Revenue

Total revenue declined to \$171.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$179.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 resulting mainly from a 15% decline in our online and other media services revenue off-set partially by a 3% growth in our Exhibitions revenue. Our Exhibitions revenue grew by 3% from \$88.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$91.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, resulting mainly from a growth in revenue from our exhibition events in Hong Kong and our SIMM machinery shows in Shenzhen off-set partially by a decline in revenue in Johannesburg, South Africa exhibition events and the cancellation of our exhibitions in Miami, USA, Sao Paolo, Brazil, Jakarta, Indonesia and Shenzhen, China in 2015, which we held in 2014. Our online and other media services revenue declined by 15% to \$70.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared with \$82.4 million

for the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to a 13% decline in our China market. The decline in our online and other media services revenue resulted from a 15% decline in our revenue from hosting online websites for our customers and an 11% decline in our print advertising services revenue. Continued weak growth in the China export market resulting from the global economic downturn, increasing manufacturing costs in China coupled with market competition contributed to a reduced revenue yield from our customers, which impacted our online services revenue negatively and in addition, magazine advertising continues to be under pressure from the global shift by advertisers to alternative forms of advertising. China represented 87% of online and other media Services revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 86% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Operating expenses

Sales

We utilize independent sales representatives employed by independent sales representative organizations in various countries and territories to promote our products and services. Under these arrangements, the sales representative organizations are entitled to commissions as well as marketing fees. These representative organizations sell online services, advertisements in our trade magazines and exhibitor services and earn a commission as a percentage of revenue generated. The commission expenses are expensed as incurred. For online and other media services, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized or when the associated accounts receivable are paid, whichever is earlier. For exhibitions, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized upon conclusion of the related event. Sales costs consist of operating costs for our sales departments and the commissions, marketing fees and incentives provided to our independent sales representative organizations, as well as sales support fees for processing sales contracts.

Sales costs declined by 11% from \$56.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$50.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. The decline in sales costs was mainly due to the decline in sales commissions due to a decline in revenue and decline in marketing fees.

Event Production

Event production costs consist of the costs incurred for hosting the exhibition or trade show and seminar events. The event production costs include venue rental charges, booth construction costs, travel costs incurred for the event hosting and other event organizing costs. The event production costs are deferred and recognized as an expense when the related event occurs.

Event production costs increased from \$23.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$24.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to an increase in event production costs for our exhibition events in Hong Kong due to an increase in number of booths sold, off-set partially by a reduction in the number of booths sold for our exhibition events in South Africa and the cancellation of our Miami, USA, Sao Paolo, Brazil, Jakarta, Indonesia and Shenzhen, China exhibition events.

Community and Content

Community and content costs consist of the costs incurred for servicing our buyer community, for marketing our products and services to the global buyer community and our content management services costs for our print publications business and online services business. Community and content costs also include costs relating to our trade magazine publishing business and marketing inserts business, specifically printing, paper, bulk circulation and promotions for our on-line services, customer services costs and the event specific promotions costs incurred for promoting the trade shows to the buyer community. The event specific promotion costs incurred for events are

expensed as incurred.

Community and content costs decreased by 8% from \$22.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$20.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 due mainly to the decline in buyer promotions costs for our exhibition events.

General and Administrative

General and administrative costs consist mainly of corporate staff compensation, marketing costs, office rental, depreciation, communications and travel costs, foreign exchange gains/losses arising from the revaluation of monetary assets and monetary liabilities and amortization of software and intangible assets as well as the impairment charge of intangible assets that may arise.

We have issued share awards under equity compensation plans (“ECP”), the Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and the Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II (amended effective as of May 1, 2012) to former employees, consultants and employees of third party service providers when they resign or retire from their respective employment or consultancy service. Under these plans, the share grants vest over a five-year period on a graded vesting basis, with 20% of shares vesting each year. The grantee is subject to the non-competition terms stipulated in the plan. There is no vesting condition other than the non-competition terms. Under the above plans, if the grantee fails to comply with the non-competition terms, his or her unvested shares may be forfeited. We recognize the intangible asset relating to the non-competition provisions of these awards at the fair value of the respective award. The intangible assets are amortized over the non-competition period on a straight line basis. The amortization expense relating to these intangible assets is included in the general and administrative costs.

On March 9, 2012, we acquired an 80% interest in FashionSZshow (formerly known as China (Shenzhen) International Brand Clothing & Accessories Fair) in mainland China. We recorded the acquired intangible assets at a fair value of \$20.4 million, goodwill of \$5.0 million and related deferred tax liabilities of \$5.1 million in connection with this acquisition. Based on the subsequent impairment reviews performed by the management, the goodwill was fully impaired in 2013 and we recorded impairment charges to the acquired intangible assets of \$3.5 million in 2013 and \$2.2 million in the second quarter of 2014. In October 2013, we also reviewed the useful lives of intangible assets relating to this acquisition and revised the useful lives of the intangible assets to seven years from the original seventeen years. The amortization expense relating to these acquired intangible assets is included in the general and administrative costs.

We completed the acquisition of a majority interest in the SIMM machinery shows business on January 1, 2014. We recorded the acquired intangible assets at fair value of \$16.5 million and the related deferred tax liabilities of \$4.1 million and goodwill of \$9.0 million in connection with this acquisition. The trademark intangible assets have useful lives of 10 years and the contractual backlog had a useful life of 3 months. The amortization expense relating to the acquired intangible assets is included in the general and administrative costs. This transaction is discussed under the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this Item 5.

General and administrative costs declined by 9% from \$48.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$43.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, due mainly to reductions in impairment charges to intangible assets relating to our acquired FashionSZshow business and amortization of intangible assets relating to our acquired SIMM machinery shows business.

Information and Technology

Information and technology costs consist mainly of payroll, office rental and depreciation costs and fees paid to third parties relating to our information and technology support services and the updating and maintenance of Global Sources Online.

Information and technology costs increased from \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$13.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, due mainly to an increase in payroll costs and depreciation costs.

Non-Cash Compensation Expense

We have issued share awards under several equity compensation plans (“ECP”) to both employees and non-employees. The Company’s share awards to non-employees are share grants to consultants and to employees of third party service providers. We also recognize non-cash compensation expenses relating to the share awards granted to our directors under The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan.

The share grants to employees and non-employees vest over a six-year period on a graded vesting basis, with a percentage of shares vesting each year. The share grants have a service condition that the awardees who received the share grants must continue to provide the services during the vesting period. The awardees will receive the shares on the respective vesting dates if they continue to render services to the Company. If an awardee ceases to provide services, any shares that have not vested are forfeited.

Persons eligible to receive grants under the Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan are the directors of the Company. Share grants to directors will be vested at the end of four years or in accordance with such other vesting schedule as may be determined by the Plan Committee.

The Company accelerates the vesting of share grants in the event of death of an awardee or if the Company is in liquidation or, in certain cases, if there is a takeover or a change of control of the Company.

The total non-cash compensation expenses resulting from ECP and The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan recorded by us and included under the respective categories of expenses during the year ended December 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were \$2.1 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The corresponding amounts for the non-cash compensation expenses were credited to shareholders' equity.

Profit from Operations

The total profit from operations during the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$28.5 million as compared to \$17.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The growth in total profit from operations resulted mainly from profit on sale of property, declines in sales costs, content and community costs and general and administrative costs, off-set partially by a decline in revenue and an increase in event production costs and information and technology costs.

Profit from operations for online and other media services declined from \$14.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$5.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, a decline of 65%. The decline resulted mainly from a decline in online and other media services revenue and increases in information and technology costs, partly off-set by reductions in sales costs, community and content costs and general and administrative costs. Profit from operations for exhibition services grew to a profit of \$8.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 from a loss of \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, mainly due to growth in our exhibitions revenue and a reduction in the impairment loss in goodwill relating to one of our acquired exhibition businesses, and a reduction in sales costs, community and content costs and general and administrative costs, off-set partially by increases in event production costs and information and technology costs. Profit from operations for all other segments improved from \$3.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$4.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as a result of an increase in revenue in those segments and a reduction in general and administrative cost.

Interest Income and gain on sale of available-for sale securities

We recorded interest income of \$0.8 million arising mainly from term deposits placed with banks during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to interest income of \$1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The decline in interest income was mainly due to the reduction in our term deposits placed with banks in 2015 as we paid \$50.0 million for our tender offer in the third quarter of 2015. We also recorded a \$0.2 million gain on sale of available-for-sale securities for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$0.01 million during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Interest expenses

Interest expense represents the unwinding of the discount on the contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of the SIMM machinery shows business.

Income taxes

Certain subsidiaries of the group operate in the Cayman Islands and other jurisdictions where there are no taxes imposed on companies. Some of our subsidiaries operate in Hong Kong, Singapore, China and certain other jurisdictions and are subject to income taxes in their respective jurisdictions.

We reported a tax provision of \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase is mainly due to the \$2.2 million tax expenses relating to the profit on sale of property in Shenzhen, China and an increase in tax provision for our Hong Kong exhibition events and a reduction in realization of deferred tax liabilities relating to our subsidiaries during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014.

Net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations

Net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations grew from \$17.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$24.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. The growth in net profit attributable to the Company from continuing operations resulted mainly from profit on sale of property, declines in sales costs, content and community costs and general and administrative costs, off-set partially by a decline in revenue and an increase in event production costs and information and technology costs and income tax expenses.

Diluted net profit per share from continuing operations

The diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from continuing operations increased from \$0.52 for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$0.83 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The number of shares used for the computation of net profit per share declined from 33.5 million to 28.8 million resulting from the repurchase of 6.7 million shares by the company during the third quarter of 2015.

Net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations.

Net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations was \$5.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations of \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The net profit attributable to the Company from discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2015 included a \$6.0 million profit on sale of subsidiary, which is discussed under Strategic Relationships section of Item 4.

Diluted net profit per share from discontinued operations

The diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from discontinued operations was \$0.20 for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$0.03 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We financed our activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 using cash generated from our operations and we had no bank debt as at December 31, 2016.

Net cash generated from operating activities was \$34.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$16.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The primary source of cash from operating activities was collections from our customers. The majority of our customers in mainland China pay us in advance for our online and other media services business. The majority of our Exhibitions business collections are advance payments. Our advance payments from customers as at December 31, 2016 grew by 4% to \$81.5 million compared to \$78.2 million as at December 31, 2015. This growth resulted from a 10% growth in advance payments from customers for our Exhibitions business off-set partially by a reduction in advance payments from customers for our online and other media services business. The advance payments from customers in mainland China for our online and other media services business were adversely impacted by an increase in market competition in the business-to-business online market sector and a weak growth in China export market. Net cash generated from operating activities was \$16.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$32.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The reduction in the cash generated from operations was mainly due to reduction in advance payments from our customers. Our advance payments from customers as at December 31, 2015 were \$78.2 million compared to \$88.8 million as at December 31, 2014.

Receivables from sales representative organizations decreased from \$8.8 million as at December 31, 2015 to \$5.0 million as at December 31, 2016 resulting from transfer of collections by the sales representatives to our bank accounts. The receivables from sales representatives represent cash receipts from our customers, net of commissions and fees payable, which are collected by the independent sales representatives on our behalf. These cash receipts are banked into designated bank accounts owned by the independent sales representatives in China. For credit risk management purposes, our employees are the only authorized signatories for the withdrawal of cash from these bank accounts. We have long-standing relationships with a majority of these independent sales representatives, for whom there is no recent history of default in transferring the funds to us. In 2016, we started establishing our direct sales forces in China and Hong Kong in order to have a direct interaction with the market and our customers as well as to

shorten the time to market our new products and services. In the long term, we expect the receivables from sales representative organizations to decrease as we increase the size of our direct sales force and reduce our reliance on independent sales representatives in China.

We continuously monitor collections from our customers and maintain an adequate provision for impairment of receivables. While credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the allowances established, if bad debts significantly exceed our provisions, additional provisions may be required in the future.

We did not recognize deferred income tax assets of \$7.5 million in respect of losses as at December 31, 2016 that can be carried forward against future taxable income as the losses arose from dormant and/or loss-making subsidiaries whereby the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is not probable.

With effect on January 1, 2016, our subsidiary, Trade Media Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in the Cayman Islands, transferred certain intellectual property rights (“IPRs”), relating to some of our online websites and print publications, which it previously owned, to our subsidiary Media Data Systems Pte Ltd, which is incorporated in Singapore. This transfer of IPRs did not have any impact on our revenue.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$12.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, resulting mainly from a \$33.6 million purchase of available-for-sale financial assets, \$18.6 million of term deposits placed with banks, a \$0.6 million payment of contingent consideration for the acquisition of a controlling interest in a subsidiary and a \$0.4 million payment for the purchase of computers, software, office equipment and leasehold improvements equipment, off-set partially by \$17.7 million of proceeds from matured term deposits with banks, \$22.3 million of proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets and \$0.5 million of interest received. Net cash generated from investing activities was \$16.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, resulting mainly from \$20.4 million of net proceeds from the sale of investment property and equipment, \$11.7 million of proceeds from matured term deposits with banks, \$16.9 million of proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets and \$0.8 million of interest received, off-set partially by a \$2.6 million payment of contingent consideration for the acquisition of a controlling interest in a subsidiary, \$16.4 million of term deposits placed with banks, \$12.9 million for the purchase of available-for-sale financial assets, \$0.8 million for the purchase of computers, software, office equipment and leasehold improvements and \$0.6 million for acquisition of intangible assets. Net cash used in investing activities was \$28.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, resulting mainly from a \$9.0 million payment for the acquisition of a controlling interest in a subsidiary, a \$13.8 payment for the purchase of property, \$4.4 million for the purchase of computers, software, a motor vehicle, office equipment and leasehold improvements, \$6.0 million term deposits placed with banks, a \$2.6 million purchase of available-for-sale financial assets and \$0.5 million for acquisition of intangible assets off-set partially by \$1.9 million proceeds from matured term deposits with banks, \$5.2 million of proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets and \$1.2 million interest received.

Currently we own 13,245 square meters of office space in commercial buildings in Shenzhen China, approximately 6,668 square meters of office space in a commercial building in Shanghai, China and approximately 50,265 square feet of office space together with three car parking spaces in commercial buildings in Hong Kong. These buildings are situated on leasehold lands with lease periods ranging between 50 and 75 years from the date of grant. We record the depreciation on these assets on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term or 50 years, whichever is shorter. In addition, we also own 22,496 square feet of office space, together with appurtenant roof top accessory lots, in a commercial building situated on freehold land in Singapore. We record the depreciation on the building portion of this asset on a straight-line basis over 50 years.

As we started establishing our direct sales forces, management reviewed the usage of the office space in 2016 and designated a portion of the properties, that was previously used for generating rental income, for own use. The portion of the properties that is designated for own use has been re-classified from investment properties to property and equipment. The net book value of the portion of the properties classified as investment properties as at December 31, 2016 and as at December 31, 2015 was \$48.0 million and \$69.7 million respectively.

The total net book value of these office properties including the portion classified as investment properties and the portion classified under property and equipment as at December 31, 2016 and as at December 31, 2015 was \$116.8 million and \$124.0 million respectively. The total market value of the office properties held as at December 31, 2016 was \$226.2 million based on independent valuation reports prepared by Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited, Hong Kong for properties situated in Hong Kong and China and by Savills Valuation and Professional

Services (S) Pte Ltd, Singapore for the property situated in Singapore. We did not record the market valuation gains as we record our property and equipment and investment properties at cost less the accumulated depreciation.

We invest our excess cash in term deposits with commercial banks, U.S. Treasury securities and available-for-sale securities to generate income from interest received as well as capital gains, while the funds are held to support our business.

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Generally, we hold securities with specified maturity dates such as Treasury Bills until their maturity. We invest excess cash on hand in U.S. Treasury Bills, in term deposits with major banks and available-for-sale securities to generate interest income. The market values of U.S. Treasury Bills, term deposits with banks and other available-for-sale securities as at December 31, 2016 were nil, \$67.4 million and \$11.5 million respectively, compared to the market values of U.S. Treasury Bills, term deposits with banks and other available-for-sale securities as at December 31, 2015 of nil, \$52.0 million and nil respectively. We do not engage in buying and selling of securities with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price or for other speculative purposes. Our objective is to invest to support our capital preservation strategy.

We hold a Documentary Credit facility with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, for providing documentary credits to our suppliers. This facility has a maximum limit of approximately \$0.6 million. As at December 31, 2016, the unutilized amount under this facility was approximately \$0.6 million. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited has also provided a guarantee on our behalf to our suppliers. As at December 31, 2016, such guarantee amounted to \$0.003 million.

In 2012, 2014, 2015 and in the first half of 2016, we entered into venue license agreements for future exhibition events from 2015 to 2018 for a total amount of \$48.3 million. In the second half of 2016, we entered into venue license agreements for future exhibition events from 2019 to 2020 for a total amount of \$28.4 million. The above agreements are cancelable under force majeure or other specified conditions, or upon notice and payment of cancellation charges to the other party. The amounts paid will be expensed when the related events are held. As at December 31, 2016, we have paid approximately \$30.8 million in the aggregate under these agreements.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, resulting from payment of dividends to non-controlling shareholders by subsidiaries. Net cash used in financing activities was \$51.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 resulting from a \$50.0 million payment for the repurchase of our shares through a self-tender offer and a \$1.9 million payment of dividends to non-controlling shareholders by subsidiaries. Net cash used in financing activities was \$51.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, resulting from a \$50.0 million payment for the repurchase of our shares through a self-tender offer and a \$1.5 million payment of dividends to non-controlling shareholders by subsidiaries off-set partially by a \$0.2 million additional investment in a subsidiary by a non-controlling shareholder.

On February 4, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a program to buy back up to \$50.0 million of common shares. We may, from time to time, as business conditions warrant, purchase shares in the open market or through private transactions. The buyback program does not obligate us to buy back any specific number of shares and may be suspended or terminated at any time at management's discretion. The timing and amount of any buyback of shares will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As at December 31, 2016, we have not bought back any of our shares under this program.

In 2014, we acquired a controlling interest in Shenzhen International Machinery Manufacturing Industry Exhibition and its related shows ("SIMM machinery shows"). These events are held annually in Shenzhen, China. The completion date of this transaction was January 1, 2014. The total consideration for this acquisition was approximately \$16.3 million. We paid a total of \$15.6 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015 towards the purchase consideration and paid \$0.6 million in the first half of 2016. The balance of cash consideration of \$0.1 million is payable in 2017 upon certain conditions being fulfilled. In addition, there is a potential obligation to pay not more than approximately \$1.2 million for transaction costs, which will be expensed upon payment. The contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the date of acquisition and held as a financial liability on the balance sheet. We recorded this acquisition as a business combination.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016:

	Payments due by period (in U.S. Dollars Thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Operating leases	\$1,350	\$620	\$605	\$125	\$ -
Purchase obligations (including venue license/rental obligations)	\$47,038	\$12,355	\$26,098	\$8,585	\$ -
Deferred income and customer prepayments - long term	\$4,040	\$-	\$4,040	\$-	\$ -
Total	\$52,428	\$12,975	\$30,743	\$8,710	\$ -

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Provision for taxes have not been included in the above table because the periods of cash settlement with the respective tax authority cannot be reasonably estimated.

Deferred income and customer prepayments – long term have been included as the Company can be obliged to refund certain customer prepayments under certain circumstances.

We anticipate that our cash and securities on hand and expected positive cash-flows from our operations will be adequate to satisfy our working capital needs, capital expenditure requirements and cash commitments for the next 12 months. However, looking to the long term, we may raise additional share capital, sell debt securities, or obtain credit facilities as and when required to further enhance our liquidity position, and an issue of additional shares could result in dilution to our then existing shareholders.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have a material effect or are reasonably likely to have a material future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following recent accounting pronouncements are applicable for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2017:

- i. IFRS 9, “Financial instruments”
- ii. IFRS 15, “Revenue from contracts with customers”
- iii. IFRS 16, “Leases”

The above accounting pronouncements are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs:

IFRS 9, “Financial instruments”, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the “hedged ratio” to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on our financial statements.

IFRS 15, “Revenue from contracts with customers”, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity’s contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a goods or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 “Revenue” and IAS 11 “Construction contracts” and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The adoption of IFRS 15 could impact allocation of revenue from customer contracts among various revenue streams arising from multiple element arrangements. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 15 on our financial statements and the related disclosures and plan to apply the modified retrospective treatment upon adoption of the standard on January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16, “Leases” replaces IAS 17 “Leases”, and fundamentally changes the accounting for lease transactions. Additional disclosures will also be required. For lessees of operating leases, lease assets and lease liabilities are required to be recognized in the balance sheet. Depreciation of lease assets and interest on lease liabilities are required to be recognized in the income statement over the lease term. For lessees of finance leases, only amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees should be recognized. For lessors, the accounting is substantially the same. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on our financial statements.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on our group.

Non-IFRS Measures

In our press releases on our financials, we provide non-IFRS financial measures and IFRS to non-IFRS reconciliation tables to supplement our financial information presented in accordance with IFRS.

The non-IFRS financial measures that we use in our press releases on our financial information are the following:

“Non-IFRS Net Profit” is defined as IFRS net profit excluding non-cash stock based compensation expense or credit, amortization of intangible assets as it relates to certain equity compensation plans, profits or losses on acquisitions and disposals of investments, net of transaction costs and related tax expenses and/or impairment charges net of related taxes.

“Non-IFRS diluted net profit per share” is defined as Non-IFRS Net Profit divided by the weighted average of diluted common shares outstanding.

“Adjusted EBITDA” is defined as profits before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash stock based compensation expense or credit, profits or losses on acquisitions and disposals of investments, net of transaction costs and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets.

We believe that non-IFRS metrics are useful measures of operations because these help investors to understand and compare business trends among different reporting periods on a consistent basis, independently of share-based compensation and items non-indicative of recurring operating activities. Thus non-IFRS financial metrics enable investors to assess our operating results in a manner that is focused on the performance of our ongoing operations.

Readers should not place undue reliance on non-IFRS financial measures or regard them as a substitute for the nearest IFRS measures. Further, these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

The following table sets forth information regarding the persons who are our executive officers and directors as of the date of this Annual Report on Form-20F.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Merle Allan Hinrich	75	Director and Executive Chairman
Craig Pepples	56	Chief Executive Officer
Connie Lai	43	Chief Financial Officer

Brent Barnes	44	Chief Operating Officer
Peter Zapf	48	Chief Information Officer
Sarah Benecke	60	Director
Eddie Heng Teng Hua	66	Director
David F. Jones	52	Director
Funmibi Chima	42	Director
Michael J. Scown	58	Director

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Mr. Hinrich has been a director since April 2000 and is currently our Executive Chairman. He was our Chief Executive Officer from April 2000 to August 2011. As founder of the business, he was the principal executive officer of our predecessor company, Trade Media Holdings Limited, a Cayman Islands corporation wholly owned by us (“Trade Media”), from 1971 through 1993 and resumed that position in September 1999. From 1994 to August 1999, Mr. Hinrich was chairman of the ASM Group, which included Trade Media. Mr. Hinrich is a director of Trade Media and has also been the Chairman of the Board of Trade Media. Mr. Hinrich graduated from the University of Nebraska with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration and Mathematics, and then gained a Graduate degree in International Trade at Thunderbird School of Global Management. In 1996, the University of Nebraska awarded Mr. Hinrich an Honorary Doctorate Degree, and in 2010, the Thunderbird School of Global Management conferred upon Mr. Hinrich the honorary degree of Doctor of International Law, in recognition of his global mindset and his role as a true global entrepreneur. In recognition of his highly valued support to Hong Kong Baptist University, the university conferred an Honorary University Fellowship upon him in 2015. After 22 years of service, he retired from the board of trustees of Thunderbird and became a Director on the Board of The Thunderbird Independent Alumni Association. He is a member of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington, D.C., co-founder and former chairman of The Society of Hong Kong Publishers, and the chairman of the council of members of the Hinrich Foundation. Mr. Hinrich is also an Investment Promotion Ambassador with Invest Hong Kong and serves as the International Board Member of the Weizmann Institute of Science. His term as director expires in 2018 (subject to the Company’s bye-laws: see “Board Practices” under this Item 6 and “Election or Removal of Directors” under Item 10).

Mr. Pepples was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer with effect from January 1, 2017. Prior to that, he served as Global Sources’ Deputy Chief Executive Officer since October 1, 2016. Mr. Pepples joined the Global Sources team in 1986 and has been with the Company for more than three decades. During his career, he has moved up the ranks to become manager of the Company’s China sales operations from 1989 to 1992, serving as the China Country Manager from 1992 to 1999, then as the Chief Operating Officer from 1999 to 2010. Most recently, he has worked as Global Sources’ President of Corporate Affairs and Publisher of Chief Executive China. Mr. Pepples has extensive B2B media experience and deep industry knowledge of Greater China and other markets where the Company operates. Mr. Pepples graduated with a B.A. in Linguistics from Yale University and speaks fluent Chinese.

Ms. Lai was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer effective August 2010. Ms. Lai joined Global Sources in June 2007 as financial controller, Hong Kong & China. Prior to joining Global Sources, she was chief financial officer and an executive director of HC International, Inc., a Hong Kong listed company. Earlier in her career, she spent over four years with PricewaterhouseCoopers (“PwC”) Hong Kong. Ms. Lai graduated from the Chinese University of Hong Kong with a bachelor’s degree in professional accountancy. She is also a Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Barnes was appointed as our Chief Operating Officer in January 2012. Mr. Barnes is responsible for the Company’s worldwide operations, including community development, content development, trade show operations, and a special brief covering all buyer-facing services. Mr. Barnes began his career managing operations for a lobbyists group in Austin, Texas, and then moved to Mexico City, where he worked in the executive training business for two years. Upon completion of his MBA, Mr. Barnes spent a year working as a Market Analyst for Global Sources in Phoenix, Arizona before moving to Hong Kong to become Executive Assistant to the Chairman & CEO in May of 2000. Since 2003 he has spent time managing each of the core operational departments and assumed the role of General Manager of Content & Community Development in January 2010. Mr. Barnes holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Texas at Austin and an MBA from the Thunderbird School of Global Management.

Mr. Zapf was appointed as our Chief Information Officer in January 2012. Mr. Zapf began his career in software project management with the United States Air Force. He then joined Global Sources in Phoenix, Arizona, working on the development, sales and marketing of the company’s early software and e-commerce products. Later, he worked as a

research analyst at Bear Stearns in New York, focusing on the business-to-business market, after which he joined Hong Kong-based AsiaCommerce, a startup incubator, as Chief Executive Officer. He rejoined Global Sources in 2001, and was chief operating officer from January 2011 to December 2011. Mr. Zapf holds a BS in Electrical Engineering and Engineering and Public Policy from Carnegie Mellon University, an MS in Computer Science from Troy State University, and an MBA from the Thunderbird School of Global Management.

Ms. Benecke has been a director since April 2000 and, since 1993, has been a director of Trade Media. Ms. Benecke was our principal executive officer from January 1994 through August 1999. She joined us in May 1980 and served in numerous positions, including publisher from 1988 to December 1992 and chief operating officer in 1993. From September 1999 to July 2010, Ms. Benecke served as a consultant to Publishers Representatives Ltd. (Hong Kong), a subsidiary of our company. Her consulting work focused largely on the launch, development and expansion of the “China Sourcing Fairs” in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Mumbai, Dubai, Singapore and Johannesburg. Ms. Benecke is also on the boards of Australian media company McPherson Media, Hong Kong art show organizer Asia Contemporary Art Ltd, and Singapore art show organizer Singapore Contemporary Art Ltd. She graduated with a B.A. from the University of New South Wales, Australia. Her term as director expires in 2019 (subject to the Company’s bye-laws: see “Board Practices” under this Item 6 and “Election or Removal of Directors” under Item 10).

Mr. Heng has been a director since April 2000. He joined us in August 1993 as deputy to the vice president of finance and was the Chief Financial Officer (previously titled vice president of finance) from 1994 until June 30, 2009. Mr. Heng returned to serve as Interim Chief Financial Officer from June 30, 2010 until August 1, 2010. He received an MBA from Schiller International University in London in 1993, is a Singapore Chartered Accountant, a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, and a Fellow Member of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom. Mr. Heng is currently an audit committee member of Prison Fellowship Singapore, a Christian non-profit organization that provides counseling and skills training to prisoners and financial support to their families. Prior to joining us, he was the regional financial controller of Hitachi Data Systems, a joint venture between Hitachi and General Motors. His term as director expires in 2018 (subject to the Company's bye-laws: see "Board Practices" under this Item 6 and "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10).

Mr. Jones has been a director since April 2000. He is the Executive Chairman of VGI Partners, a global absolute return funds manager. He spent 17 years in the private equity industry, and before that he was in management consulting, investment banking and general management. Mr. Jones was Managing Director of CHAMP Private Equity, a leading Australian buyout firm from 2002 to 2011. In 1999, he founded and, until 2002, led the development of UBS Capital's Australian and New Zealand business. Prior to that, he spent four years with Macquarie Direct Investment, a venture capital firm in Sydney, Australia, and one year at BancBoston Capital in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Jones began his career as a consultant with McKinsey & Company in Australia and New Zealand. He is Chairman of Derwent Executive and Chair of the National Museum of Australia. He is a director of EC English Pty Ltd, EMR Capital Pty Ltd and Cape York Partnership Group Limited. Mr. Jones holds a Bachelor of Engineering (First Class Hons.) from the University of Melbourne and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School. His term as director expires in 2017 (subject to the Company's bye-laws: see "Board Practices" under this Item 6 and "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10).

Ms. Chima was appointed as a casual director (see "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10 for a description of a "casual director") on September 12, 2016. Since 2015, she has been the Chief Information Officer for Burberry plc, where she oversees Burberry's technology division that is central to its strategy development. From 2010 to 2015, she held several leadership roles, including most recently the Chief Information Officer for Asia (2014-2015), at Wal-Mart Stores, a multinational retail corporation that operates a chain of hypermarkets, discount department stores and grocery stores. Prior to recent experiences in retailing, she spent over 15 years in the financial services industry. She was the Vice President of Corporate Systems at American Express (New York) from 2006 to 2010. Prior to that, she spent two years at JPMorgan Chase (New York) and a number of years at TXU Gas & Electric (Dallas) and PricewaterhouseCoopers (London) as a consultant. Ms. Chima serves on external boards and participates in mentoring networks which include: World Affairs Council – Washington, DC; STEMconnect®; United Nations ESCAP Task Force; Information Technology Senior Management Forum (ITSMF); Executive Leadership Council (ELC); International Women's Forum (IWF); and most recently, B20 Employment Taskforce. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Hull in the U.K. Her term as director expires at the Company's next annual general meeting, at which she will be subject to re-appointment by the Company's shareholders.

Mr. Scown was appointed as a casual director (see "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10 for a description of a "casual director") on September 12, 2016. He is the Asia Managing Director, Treasury, for Intel Capital (since 2006). From 1999 to 2006, he served as Intel Capital's Asia Regional Counsel. Before joining Intel, he practiced law as an associate and partner with Russin & Vecchi, LLC in the firm's San Francisco and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam offices (1988-1998) and worked in hotel development as Asia Assistant Regional Counsel for Marriott International, Inc. (1998-1999). Prior to commencing his legal practice, Mr. Scown served as a Foreign Service Officer with the U.S. Department of State (1985-1988). From 2007 to 2015, he served on the board of directors and audit committee of eLong, Inc. a NASDAQ-listed mobile and online travel service provider in China. He has also served as a director of the Hong Kong Venture Capital and Private Equity Association (2008-2013) and was the Chairman (1995-1996) and a founding member (1994-1998) of the Board of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam, Ho

Chi Minh City Chapter. He is a graduate of U.C. Berkeley (A.B.), the University of San Francisco School of Law (J.D.) and a member of the California Bar. His term as director expires at the Company's next annual general meeting, at which he will be subject to re-appointment by the Company's shareholders.

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2016, we and our subsidiaries provided our fourteen (2015: eleven; 2014: eleven) directors and executive officers as a group aggregate remuneration, pension contributions, allowances and other benefits of approximately \$3,883,213 (2015: \$3,321,927; 2014: \$3,629,037) including non-cash compensation of \$921,367 (2015: \$851,101; 2014: \$1,267,491) associated with the ECPs.

In 2016, we and our subsidiaries incurred \$133,250 (2015: \$82,184; 2014: \$90,566) in costs to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits to our officers and directors pursuant to our retirement plan and pension plan.

At the annual general meetings of our shareholders held on June 19, 2015 and June 17, 2016, our shareholders approved that the maximum number of directors that comprise our whole Board be fixed at 9 persons, that any vacancies on our Board be declared to be casual vacancies and that our Board be authorized to fill those casual vacancies as and when our Board deems fit. Immediately prior to March 31, 2016, we had 7 directors and 2 casual vacancies on our Board. Two of our independent directors (Mr Roderick E. Chalmers and Mr Yam Kam Hon Peter) resigned from our Board with effect from March 31, 2016, as a result of which there were then 5 directors and 4 casual vacancies on our Board. Two new independent directors (Ms. Funmibi Chima and Mr. Michael J. Scown) were then appointed by our Board to fill 2 out of the 4 casual vacancies on our Board, with effect from September 12, 2016, as a result of which there were then 7 directors and 2 casual vacancies on our Board. Ms. Chima's and Mr. Scown's terms as casual directors will continue until our next annual general meeting of shareholders, at which they will then be subject to re-election as directors by our shareholders (see "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10). One of our independent directors (Mr James A. Watkins) resigned from our Board with effect from January 1, 2017, as a result of which there are currently 6 directors and 3 casual vacancies on our Board.

Employment Agreements

We have employment agreements with Mr. Merle A. Hinrich under which he serves as our executive chairman. The agreements contain covenants restricting Mr. Hinrich's ability to compete with us during his term of employment and preventing him from disclosing any confidential information during the term of his employment agreement and for a further period of three years after the termination of his employment agreement. In addition, we retain the rights to all trademarks and copyrights acquired and any inventions or discoveries made or discovered by Mr. Hinrich in the course of his employment. Upon a change of control, if Mr. Hinrich is placed in a position of lesser stature than that of a senior executive officer, a significant change in the nature or scope of his duties is effected, Mr. Hinrich ceases to be a member of the board, or if there is a breach of those sections of his employment agreements relating to compensation, reimbursement, title and duties or termination, we are liable to pay Mr. Hinrich a lump sum cash payment equal to five times the sum of his base salary prior to the change of control and the bonus paid to him in the year preceding the change of control. The agreements may be terminated by either party by giving six months' notice.

We have employment agreements with each of our other executive officers. Each employment agreement contains a non-competition provision preventing the employee from undertaking or becoming involved in any business activity or venture during the term of employment without notice to us and our approval. The employee must keep all of our proprietary and private information confidential during the term of employment and for a period of three years after the termination of the agreement. We can assign the employee to work for another company if the employee's duties remain similar. In addition, we retain the rights to all trademarks and copyrights acquired and any inventions or discoveries made or discovered by the employee during the employee's term of employment. Each employment agreement contains a three or six-months' notice provision for termination, and does not have a set term of employment. Bonus provisions are determined on an individual basis. Our executive officers have, on average, approximately 23 years of service with us

Board Practices

At the annual general meetings of our shareholders held on June 19, 2015 and June 17, 2016, our shareholders approved that the maximum number of directors that comprise our whole Board be fixed at 9 persons, that any

vacancies on our Board be declared to be casual vacancies and that our Board be authorized to fill those casual vacancies as and when our Board deems fit. Immediately prior to March 31, 2016, we had 7 directors and 2 casual vacancies on our Board. Two of our independent directors (Mr Roderick E. Chalmers and Mr Yam Kam Hon Peter) resigned from our Board with effect from March 31, 2016, as a result of which there were then 5 directors and 4 casual vacancies on our Board. Two new independent directors (Ms. Funmibi Chima and Mr. Michael J. Scown) were then appointed by our Board to fill 2 out of the 4 casual vacancies on our Board, with effect from September 12, 2016, as a result of which there were then 7 directors and 2 casual vacancies on our Board. Ms. Chima's and Mr. Scown's terms as casual directors will continue until our next annual general meeting of shareholders, at which they will then be subject to re-election as directors by our shareholders (see "Election or Removal of Directors" under Item 10). One of our independent directors (Mr James A. Watkins) resigned from our Board with effect from January 1, 2017, as a result of which there are currently 6 directors and 3 casual vacancies on our Board. At the present time, the Company does not intend to appoint a new director to fill the casual vacancy resulting from Mr. Watkins' resignation.

Our bye-laws require that at each annual general meeting, one-third (or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third) of our directors retire by rotation from office. The directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by our Board of Directors. Each of our directors therefore holds office until his or her term expires by virtue of retirement by rotation as aforesaid, and he or she is then subject to re-election as a director at the respective annual general meeting for a further term which will subsequently expire on the same basis.

Pursuant to the requirements described above, the terms of 3 of our directors (Mr. David F. Jones, Ms. Funmibi Chima and Mr. Michael J. Scown) will be expiring at our next annual general meeting of shareholders, at which they will then be subject to re-election as directors by our shareholders.

We currently have 5 non-executive directors. Non-executive directors receive a cash fee of \$15,000 per year, plus an additional \$4,000 for each board meeting attended. Non-executive directors who are members of the audit committee also receive a cash fee of \$5,000 per year. In addition, the chairman of the compensation committee receives an additional cash fee of \$3,000 per year, with effect from services rendered in the year 2016 (and for subsequent years thereafter).

Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have established an audit committee and an executive committee of our Board of Directors. The audit committee recommends the appointment of auditors, oversees accounting and audit functions and other key financial matters of our company. The audit committee meets at least four times a year. Eddie Heng Teng Hua, David Jones and Michael Scown are the current members of the audit committee and the Board of Directors determined that Mr. Heng is an audit committee financial expert as defined under appropriate SEC guidelines. The executive committee acts for the entire Board of Directors between board meetings in respect of certain matters. Merle A. Hinrich, Eddie Heng Teng Hua and Sarah Benecke are the current members of the executive committee.

We have a separately-designated standing compensation committee, consisting of independent directors. The current members of the compensation committee are Sarah Benecke, David Jones, Eddie Heng Teng Hua, Funmibi Chima and Michael Scown. The primary function of the compensation committee is to approve compensation packages for each of the Company's executive officers. The compensation committee held at least one meeting in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

We have an executive sessions committee, consisting of the independent directors. The current members of the executive sessions committee are David Jones, Eddie Heng Teng Hua, Sarah Benecke, Funmibi Chima and Michael Scown. The executive sessions committee meets to discuss matters under the purview of the independent directors. The executive sessions committee held at least two meetings in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Our compensation committee and audit committee charters are available on our website at www.corporate.globalsources.com.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics ("Code of Ethics") that applies to our directors, officers (including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller and persons performing similar functions) and employees. Any amendments or waivers to our Code of Ethics that apply to the chief executive officer

or senior financial officers will be promptly disclosed on our website as required by law or by the SEC or by NASDAQ.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we had 1,095 (2015: 449) employees worldwide, the majority of whom work in sales, management, technical or administrative positions. We consider our employee relationships to be satisfactory. Our employees are not represented by labor unions and we are not aware of any attempts to organize our employees. The following summarizes the approximate number of employees and independent contractors by function:

Function	Year 2016		Total
	Employees	Independent Contractors	
Sales	641	724	1,365
Trade Show Services	49	49	98
Content Development	51	103	154
Community Development	64	22	86
Information System Department (includes CIO office)	95	50	145
Corporate Marketing	29	5	34
General & Administration	166	53	219
Total	1,095	1,006	2,101

Share Ownership

Information on the ownership of our common shares is given under Item 7, Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

Equity Compensation Plans

On December 30, 1999, we established The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Trust (the “Trust”) for the purpose of administering monies and other assets contributed to the Trust for the establishment of equity compensation and other benefit plans, including The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan (“ECP”) Numbers IV through VII described below. The Trust is administered by Estera Services (Bermuda) Limited (previously known as “Harrington Trust Limited”, then as “Appleby Trust (Bermuda) Ltd.”, and then as “Appleby Services (Bermuda) Ltd.”), as trustee (the “Trustee”). The number of shares that may be sold pursuant to these plans is limited to the number of our shares held by the Trust. Following our takeover of Trade Media on April 14, 2000, the Trade Media shares were exchanged for our common shares. These Trade Media shares currently represent our common shares. As of February 28, 2017, the Trustee holds 554,313 of our common shares, consisting of common shares contributed to and held in the Trust, as well as already vested common shares under the plans which are held in trust by the Trustee for various grantees who have elected to utilize the trust services of the Trustee for such purpose. The Trustee has informed us that it does not intend to acquire any additional shares. In exercising its powers, including the voting of securities held in the Trust, the Trustee may be directed by the plan committee (“ECP Plan Committee”), whose members are selected by the board of directors of one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated November 28, 2006 by the Trustee, “The Global Sources Equity Compensation Trust 2007” (the “2007 Trust”) was established. The 2007 Trust is administered by Estera Services (Bermuda) Limited (the “2007 Trustee”) as trustee. The purpose of the 2007 Trust is to administer shares contributed by us to the 2007 Trust from time to time in connection with providing equity compensation benefits under The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan described below (“ECP 2007 Master Plan”). As of February 28, 2017, the 2007 Trustee does not hold any unvested common shares contributed by us in the 2007 Trust, but the 2007 Trustee holds 20,981 already vested common shares under the ECP 2007 Master Plan which are held in trust by the 2007 Trustee for various grantees who have elected to utilize the trust services of the 2007 Trustee for such purpose. In exercising its powers under the 2007 Trust, the 2007 Trustee may be directed by the plan committee to be constituted

and appointed by our Board of Directors. The plan committee (“ECP 2007 Plan Committee”) was constituted and appointed by our Board of Directors on February 15, 2007.

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Global Sources Equity Compensation Plans Numbers IV and V

Eligible employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors under ECP IV are awarded a defined amount of compensation payable in Global Sources Ltd. common shares, the number of which are determined by the ECP Plan Committee periodically.

Entitlement of the employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors to these common shares is subject to employment and vesting terms.

Eligible employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors under ECP V were awarded a one-time grant of shares, the number of which was determined by the ECP Plan Committee.

Entitlement of the employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors to these common shares is subject to employment or continued services and vesting terms.

The ECP Plan Committee first approved the awards of common shares under ECP IV in January 2001 and approved additional awards of common shares under ECP IV on various dates during the year 2001. The ECP Plan Committee first approved the awards of common shares under ECP V in January 2001 and approved additional awards of common shares under ECP V on various subsequent dates.

Global Sources Equity Compensation Plan VI

Eligible employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors under ECP VI are awarded, after their resignation or retirement from their respective services, a one-time grant of our common shares, the number of which are determined by the ECP Plan Committee.

Entitlement of the employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors to these common shares is subject to non-competition and vesting terms. There is no forfeiture provision other than pursuant to the non-competition terms.

The ECP Plan Committee approved ECP VI on March 13, 2001 and first approved the awards of common shares under ECP VI in May 2001. The ECP Plan Committee approved additional awards of common shares under ECP VI on various subsequent dates.

Global Sources Equity Compensation Plan VII

Eligible employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors under ECP VII are awarded a grant of a defined number of our common shares, the number of which is determined by the ECP Plan Committee periodically.

Entitlement of the employees, directors, consultants, advisors and independent contractors to these common shares is subject to employment and vesting terms.

The ECP Plan Committee first approved the awards of common shares under ECP VII in January 2002 and approved additional awards of common shares under ECP VII on various subsequent dates.

The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan

The ECP 2007 Master Plan was approved by our shareholders on May 8, 2006. The ECP 2007 Master Plan became effective on January 1, 2007 and, unless terminated earlier by our Board of Directors, was due to expire on December

31, 2012 (but its expiration date has since been extended to December 31, 2017 (as described below)). Our employees, directors and consultants and the employees, directors and consultants of our subsidiaries and of our and our subsidiaries' independent contractors ("Team Members") are eligible to be awarded grants of our common shares under the ECP 2007 Master Plan. The grantees and the number of shares to be awarded, and the vesting rules and other terms and conditions, are determined by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee, which is authorized under the ECP 2007 Master Plan to issue supplementary or subsidiary documents to set out and evidence such vesting rules and other terms and conditions. The total number of shares to be awarded under the ECP 2007 Master Plan was subject to a limit of 3,000,000 common shares.

On November 7, 2006, we filed a Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, with the U.S. SEC, for up to 3,000,000 common shares to be issued under the ECP 2007 Master Plan.

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An amended version of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, known as “The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan (amended effective as of January 1, 2012)” (“ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended)”), was approved by our Board of Directors with effect from January 1, 2012, in order to expressly clarify that, as an alternative to our common shares being first issued to the 2007 Trustee upon an award being made under the ECP 2007 Master Plan (for the 2007 Trustee to hold in trust pending vesting) and then subsequently transferred by the 2007 Trustee to the respective grantee upon vesting, our common shares may instead be issued directly to the respective grantee at the time of vesting.

On June 20, 2012, our shareholders approved the extension of the expiration date of the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended) from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2017.

On March 25, 2014, we awarded 298,546 shares under the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended), which increased the total number of shares granted thereunder to 3,147,131. Thereafter, in 2014 and during the first two months of 2015, we awarded an additional 53,388 shares under the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended), and 49,788 shares previously awarded thereunder were forfeited. As a result of these awards, as of February 28, 2015, we had awarded 3,150,731 shares pursuant to the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended).

On December 15, 2014, our directors approved an amendment to the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended) (as extended to December 31, 2017) to increase the maximum total number of shares that may be awarded under it from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 common shares. By further written resolutions of our board dated February 27, 2015, our directors approved, confirmed and ratified such amendment as being effective as of January 1, 2014. The amended version of the plan is known as “The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan (Amended and Restated effective as of January 1, 2014)” (“ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended and Restated)”).

On March 5, 2015, we filed a Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act with the SEC for up to 2,849,269 additional common shares to be issued under the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended and Restated).

On March 6, 2007, the ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved and issued “The Global Sources Share Grant Award Plan” as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Under the plan, the ECP 2007 Plan Committee determines which eligible Team Members will be granted awards of shares and the number of shares to be awarded to them, and the vesting schedule for such awards. The plan became effective on March 6, 2007, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan on various dates.

On March 6, 2007, the ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved and issued “The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan” as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Persons eligible to receive grants under the plan are persons who have been Team Members for at least five years, who retire “in good standing” (as determined by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee), and who would otherwise have their unvested shares (under any applicable equity compensation plans) forfeited upon retirement. The ECP 2007 Plan Committee determines which eligible persons will be granted awards of common shares. The number of common shares to be awarded to such grantees are calculated according to a formula defined in the plan, and vest in equal installments over a period of five years after retirement, subject to certain non-competition terms and a condition that the grantees remain “in good standing”. There is no forfeiture provision other than pursuant to the non-competition terms and being “in good standing”, not doing anything prejudicial to the Company or other reasons as determined by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee. The plan commenced with effect on March 6, 2007, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan on various dates.

On April 24, 2009, the ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved and issued “The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan” as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Persons eligible to receive grants under the plan are directors of the Company. Under the plan, the ECP 2007 Plan Committee determines which directors of the Company will be granted awards of shares and the number of shares to be awarded to them. Any shares awarded do not vest immediately, but only after four years after the effective date, as specified by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee (or in accordance with such other vesting schedule as may be determined by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee). The plan became effective on April 24, 2009, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan on various dates.

The ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved and issued “The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II”, effective as of January 1, 2012, as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan (Amended). The plan’s provisions are similar to those of The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan, except that it expressly clarifies that, as an alternative to our common shares being first issued to the 2007 Trustee upon an award being made under the plan (for the 2007 Trustee to hold in trust pending vesting) and then subsequently transferred by the 2007 Trustee to the respective grantee upon vesting, our common shares may instead be issued directly to the respective grantee at the time of vesting. An amended version of the plan, known as “The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II (amended effective as of May 1, 2012)”, was approved by the ECP 2007 Plan Committee, with effect from May 1, 2012, in order to clarify that each person eligible to receive an award under the plan must be so eligible as of the effective time of his/her retirement, and all awards to a grantee under the plan shall be or shall be deemed to be effective immediately prior to the effective time of the grantee’s retirement. The ECP 2007 Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan on various dates.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY
TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information about those persons who hold more than 5% of our total outstanding common shares and the share ownership of our directors and officers as of February 28, 2017. The information is based upon our knowledge of the share ownership of such persons on February 28, 2017.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Common Shares Beneficially Owned		
	Shares	Percentage **	
Merle Allan Hinrich	15,725,904***	64.92	%***
Craig Pepples	*	*	
Connie Lai	*	*	
Brent Barnes	*	*	
Peter Zapf	*	*	
Sarah Benecke	*	*	
Eddie Heng Teng Hua	*	*	
David F. Jones	*	*	
Funmibi Chima	*	*	
Michael J. Scown	*	*	
All officers and directors as a group (10 persons)	16,295,349	67.27	%
York Lion, L.P. et al. Ugland House, South Church Street, Box 309, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	2,150,149 ****	8.88	%****

* Indicates beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

Based upon 24,222,272 common shares issued and outstanding as of February 28, 2017. The percentage figures are **calculated based on our total issued and outstanding common shares (and do not take into account that portion of our total issued common shares which are held as treasury shares).

As of February 28, 2017, Mr. Merle Allan Hinrich has the sole power to vote and dispose of 14,125,397 common shares beneficially owned by him (representing approximately 58.31% of our total issued and outstanding common shares), may be deemed to have shared power with his wife Miriam Hinrich to vote or direct to vote and dispose of 288,254 common shares owned by her (representing approximately 1.19% of our total issued and ***outstanding common shares) and may be deemed to have shared power with Hinrich Investments Limited to vote or direct to vote and dispose of 1,312,253 common shares owned by Hinrich Investments Limited (representing approximately 5.42% of our total issued and outstanding common shares). Hinrich Investments Limited is owned by a nominee company in trust for the Hinrich Foundation, of which Mr. Hinrich serves as the chairman of the council of members (the decision-making body), and of which he was the founder and the initial settlor.

Mr. Hinrich, who is our Executive Chairman, may therefore be deemed to beneficially own up to approximately 64.92% of our total issued and outstanding common shares as of February 28, 2017 (as described above), and he is deemed our controlling shareholder.

Based on Schedule 13D filed on October 3, 2016 by a group comprising S. Nicholas Walker (“Mr. Walker”), York Lion, L.P. (“Lion L.P.”) and York GP, Ltd. (“York GP”). Mr. Walker is the Managing Director of York GP, which **** serves as the general partner of Lion L.P. York GP shares the same address as Lion L.P. Mr. Walker also owns an interest in Lion L.P. Additionally, Mr. Walker’s IRA owns an interest in Lion L.P., and he is the beneficiary of a trust, which owns an interest in Lion L.P. The address for Mr. Walker is Praia do Flamengo 278, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Based on a Schedule 13D filed on March 27, 2017, by a group comprising of GAMCO Asset Management Inc., GAMCO Investors, Inc., Gabelli Funds, LLC, Gabelli & Company Investment Advisers, Inc., MJG Associates, Inc., Teton Advisors, Inc., and Gabelli Foundation, Inc., ET. AL., Mario J. Gabelli is deemed to have beneficial ownership of common shares representing 5.01% of our outstanding common shares as reported on our website as of June 30, 2016 (which was 23,914,616 common shares).

As of February 28, 2017, we believe that approximately 10,779,092 of our shares, or approximately 44.50% of our total issued and outstanding common shares, were beneficially owned by U.S. holders and there were 559 shareholders of record in the U.S. (excluding any U.S. holders who may be holding our shares through brokerage firms).

Neither our major shareholders nor our directors or officers have different voting rights. We do not know of any arrangement which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of our company.

Related Party Transactions

There were no material related party transactions from January 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2016

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Global Sources Ltd. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Singapore
March 29, 2017

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GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Exhibitions.	\$92,381	\$91,854	\$88,941
Online and other media services	58,340	70,242	82,430
Miscellaneous	6,946	8,929	7,911
	157,667	171,025	179,282
Operating Expenses:			
Sales	44,767	50,231	56,095
Event production	25,084	24,533	23,333
Community and content	17,163	20,535	22,267
General and administrative	43,019	43,697	48,004
Information and technology	11,315	13,348	12,126
Total Operating Expenses	141,348	152,344	161,825
Profit on sale of property	-	9,791	-
Profit from Operations	16,319	28,472	17,457
Interest income	558	792	1,223
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	93	188	11
Profit on sale of long term investment	43	-	-
Interest expenses	(23)	(83)	(186)
Profit before Income Taxes	16,990	29,369	18,505
Income tax credit/(expense)	1,328	(4,609)	(1,646)
Net Profit from continuing operations	\$18,318	\$24,760	\$16,859
Net Profit from discontinued operations, net of income tax	-	5,629	1,982
Net Profit	\$18,318	\$30,389	\$18,841
Net loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests from:			
Continuing operations	51	(765)	548
Discontinued operations	-	264	(1,059)
Total	51	(501)	(511)
Net Profit attributable to the Company's shareholders from:			
Continuing operations	\$18,369	\$23,995	\$17,407
Discontinued operations	-	5,893	923
Total	\$18,369	\$29,888	\$18,330
Basic net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from:			
Continuing operations	\$0.77	\$0.87	\$0.54
Discontinued operations	-	0.22	0.03
Total	\$0.77	\$1.09	\$0.57
Shares used in basic net profit per share calculations	23,897,328	27,404,537	31,953,136
Diluted net profit per share attributable to the Company's shareholders from:			
Continuing operations	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.52
Discontinued operations	-	0.20	0.03
Total	\$0.73	\$1.03	\$0.55

Shares used in diluted net profit per share calculations	25,305,261	28,820,976	33,482,371
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The notes on pages 68 to 112 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net profit	\$18,318	\$30,389	\$18,841
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences arising from consolidation	(6,867)	(6,150)	(2,832)
Reclassification to income statement of currency translation differences on disposal of subsidiary	-	(209)	-
Financial assets, available-for-sale:			
Fair value gains	127	165	141
Reclassification to income statements on disposal	(93)	(345)	(11)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax of \$nil	(6,833)	(6,539)	(2,702)
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,485	23,850	16,139
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Company's shareholders	11,839	23,894	15,657
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to non-controlling interests	(354)	(44)	482
Total comprehensive income for the year	\$11,485	\$23,850	\$16,139
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Company's shareholders:			
Continuing operations	11,839	18,127	14,740
Discontinued operations	-	5,767	917
	\$11,839	\$23,894	\$15,657

The notes on pages 68 to 112 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$88,749	\$70,356
Term deposits with banks	9,919	9,097
Financial assets, available-for-sale	11,234	-
Accounts receivables, net	838	849
Receivables from sales representatives	4,962	8,802
Inventories	111	176
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,129	16,268
	129,942	105,548
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment	71,604	59,064
Investment properties	47,955	69,726
Intangible assets	16,907	26,309
Financial assets, available-for-sale	257	-
Long term investment	-	100
Deferred income tax assets	2,669	389
Other non-current assets	2,118	951
	141,510	156,539
Total assets	\$271,452	\$262,087

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$5,681	\$7,383
Deferred income and customer prepayments	77,450	75,265
Accrued liabilities	14,917	15,183
Income tax liabilities	934	2,990
	98,982	100,821
Non-current liabilities		
Accounts payable	-	289
Deferred income and customer prepayments	4,040	2,917
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,453	4,493
	6,493	7,699
Total liabilities	\$105,475	\$108,520

Commitments and contingencies (note 25 and 26)

Equity attributable to Company's shareholders
Common shares

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Treasury shares	(250,089)	(250,089)
Other reserves	153,181	157,562
Retained earnings	258,293	239,812
Total Company shareholders' equity	161,921	147,818
Non-controlling interests	4,056	5,749
Total equity	\$165,977	\$153,567
Total liabilities and equity	\$271,452	\$262,087

The notes on pages 68 to 112 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

	Attributable to the Company's shareholders					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common shares	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 525	\$(150,089)	\$ 161,950	\$ 191,594	\$ 203,980	\$ 9,582	\$ 213,562
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,673)	18,330	15,657	482	16,139
Transaction with owners:							
Fair value of non-controlling interest in business acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	4,894	4,894
Dividend issued by a subsidiary to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1,490)	(1,490)
Fair value of non-cash compensation expense	-	-	1,857	-	1,857	-	1,857
Capitalization of intangible assets relating to share grants for non-compete agreements	-	-	112	-	112	-	112
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(50,000)	-	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Issue of new shares	4	-	(4)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 529	\$(200,089)	\$ 161,242	\$ 209,924	\$ 171,606	\$ 13,468	\$ 185,074
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(5,994)	29,888	23,894	(44)	23,850
Transaction with owners:							
Non-controlling interests in subsidiary sold	-	-	-	-	-	(5,795)	(5,795)
Dividend issued by a subsidiary to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(1,880)	(1,880)
Fair value of non-cash compensation expense	-	-	2,149	-	2,149	-	2,149
Capitalization of intangible assets relating to share grants for non-compete agreements	-	-	169	-	169	-	169
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(50,000)	-	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Issue of new shares	4	-	(4)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 533	\$(250,089)	\$ 157,562	\$ 239,812	\$ 147,818	\$ 5,749	\$ 153,567
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,530)	18,369	11,839	(354)	11,485
Reclassification arising from change in functional currency of a subsidiary	-	-	(112)	112	-	-	-
Transaction with owners:							

Dividend issued by a subsidiary to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(1,339)	(1,339)
Fair value of non-cash compensation expense	-	-	1,905	-	1,905	-	1,905
Capitalization of intangible assets relating to share grants for non-compete agreements	-	-	359	-	359	-	359
Issue of new shares	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$536	\$(250,089)	\$153,181	\$258,293	\$161,921	\$ 4,056	\$165,977

The notes on pages 68 to 112 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit	\$18,318	\$30,389	\$18,841
Adjustments for:			
Income tax (credit)/expense	(1,328)	4,888	2,468
Depreciation and amortization	8,946	10,326	13,061
Profit on sale of property and equipment and investment property	(12)	(9,793)	(41)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	(93)	(345)	(11)
Gain on sale of long term investment	(43)	-	-
Profit on sale of subsidiary	-	(6,382)	-
Interest income	(558)	(828)	(1,314)
Provision/(write back) for impairment of receivables	111	(35)	166
Interest expense	23	83	186
Non-cash compensation expense	1,905	2,149	1,857
Equipment written off	-	95	40
Impairment of intangible assets	4,791	-	2,242
Net foreign exchange differences	308	561	76
Changes in working capital (excluding the effects of acquisition and exchange differences on consolidation):			
Accounts receivable	(100)	450	687
Receivables from sales representatives	3,862	(1,389)	2,732
Inventories	65	(21)	112
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,031	468	1,549
Other non-current assets	(1,178)	147	657
Accounts payable	(1,293)	(642)	(1,921)
Accrued liabilities	(141)	(2,884)	(19)
Deferred income and customer prepayments	3,598	(4,300)	(5,977)
Cash generated from operations	39,212	22,937	35,391
Income tax paid	(4,803)	(6,973)	(3,120)
Net cash generated from operating activities	34,409	15,964	32,271
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired and related contingent consideration	(618)	(2,556)	(9,019)
Net cash flow from sale of subsidiary	-	(9)	-
Proceeds from disposal of long term investment	143	-	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(584)	(515)
Purchase of property and equipment and investment property	(435)	(837)	(18,154)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and investment property, net of transaction costs	14	20,379	57
Placement of term deposits with banks	(18,649)	(16,411)	(6,098)
Proceeds from matured term deposits with banks	17,708	11,681	1,932
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	(33,693)	(12,883)	(2,640)

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Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	22,329	16,946	5,183
Interest received	528	771	1,247
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(12,673)	16,497	(28,007)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Additional investment in subsidiary by non-controlling shareholder	-	-	149
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(1,339)	(1,880)	(1,490)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,339)	(51,880)	(51,341)
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	20,397	(19,419)	(47,077)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	70,356	90,223	137,359
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,004)	(448)	(59)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$88,749	\$70,356	\$90,223

The notes on pages 68 to 112 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In U.S. Dollars Thousands, Except Number of Shares and Per Share Data)

1. General information

Global Sources Ltd. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries' (together 'Group') principal business is to provide services that allow global buyers to identify suppliers and products, and enable suppliers to market their products to a large number of buyers. The Group launched Global Sources exhibitions, previously known as China Sourcing Fairs, in 2003. These exhibitions offer international buyers direct access to China and other Asian manufacturers. The Group's online service is creating and hosting marketing websites that present suppliers' products and company information in a consistent, easily searchable manner on Global Sources Online. Complementing this service are various trade magazines. The Group's businesses are conducted primarily through its wholly owned subsidiaries. Certain majority owned subsidiaries of the Group organize exhibitions on fashion and machinery related industries.

The Company was incorporated in Bermuda. The Company's registered office address is Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM 12, Bermuda.

In 2015, the Group sold its 60.1% interest in its subsidiary eMedia Asia Limited. In compliance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the operating results of this subsidiary, including prior year comparatives, are presented separately on the consolidated income statement as part of discontinued operations.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the executive committee of the Board of Directors on March 29, 2017.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Global Sources Ltd. have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could affect the results of operations reported in future periods.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group:

On January 1, 2016, the Group adopted the new or amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective IFRS and IFRIC interpretations. The adoption of these new or amended standards and interpretations did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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2.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its majority owned or otherwise controlled subsidiaries.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment by the Company. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in the consolidated income statement.

(c) Associate

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition. The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount adjacent to 'share of loss of associate', on the face of the consolidated income statement.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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2.3 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker, which is the Company's Board of Directors. The chief operating decision maker assesses the Group's performance and makes decisions about resources to be allocated to each segment.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's functional currency is United States dollar ('\$' or 'USD'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are measured and recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. As at the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency denominated accounts are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

(c) Group companies

The financial statements of the subsidiaries reported in their respective local currencies are translated into USD for consolidation as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate as at the balance sheet date,
- (ii) shareholders' equity at the historical rates of exchange,
income and expense amounts at the average monthly exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable
- (iii) approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions),
- (iv) all resulting translation differences are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated in 'currency translation reserve' within equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations on or after January 1, 2009 (the Group's date of transition to IFRS) are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rates at the reporting date.

2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (note 2.8). Cost represents the purchase price of the asset and other costs incurred to bring the asset into its existing use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated income statement during the year in which they are incurred.

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Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	Over the remaining lease period or 50 years, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	5 years
Reusable trade show booths	2 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

No depreciation is recognized for freehold land and for capital work-in-progress.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties include those portions of buildings that are held either to earn rental income or capital appreciation or both in the short to medium term. The portions of building and its associated land use rights are, together, classified as investment property if the components are not separable. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Depreciation is calculated using a straight line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated lives of 50 years or over the remaining lease period whichever is shorter. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Transfers to, or from, investment properties are made when there is a change in the Company's use of the property.

2.7 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries on or after January 1, 2009 (the Group's date of transition to IFRS) represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in 'intangible assets'. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGU) for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

(b) Trademarks

Trademarks acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 7 to 10 years. The useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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(c) Contractual backlog and others

Contractual backlog and others acquired in a business combination mainly relates to customer relationships which are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. The contractual customer relationships have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the customer relationship of 3 to 12 months.

(d) Non-compete agreements

Intangible assets relating to non-compete agreements with the Group's former employees and consultants and to the former employees of third party service providers are recorded at fair values at the date the respective agreements are entered into and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using a straight-line basis over the non-compete period of 5 years. The fair values are estimated based on the cash flow valuation model whereby valuation inputs include an estimate of future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset (note 2.15 (b)).

(e) Computer software

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include fees paid to consultants for software development, the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Computer software development costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest

levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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2.9 Financial assets

2.9.1 Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans and receivables comprise 'accounts receivables', 'receivables from sales representatives', 'term deposits with banks', 'cash and cash equivalents' and assets other than 'prepaid expenses', 'deferred expenses' and 'club memberships' included in the 'prepaid expenses and other current assets' and 'other non-current assets' in the balance sheet.

(b) Financial assets, available-for-sale

Financial assets, available-for-sale are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

2.9.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date - the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables (note 2.9.3).

Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in 'fair value reserve' within equity.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the consolidated income statement.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less provision for impairment in value.

2.9.3 Impairment of financial assets

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

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The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio.

For loans and receivables, the Group estimates the collectability of the trade receivables based on the analysis of trade receivables, historical bad debts, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends and maintains adequate impairment allowance. The amount of allowance is the difference between the receivables' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated income statement.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the consolidated income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement.

2.9.4 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Cost includes the purchase cost and the delivery costs incurred in bringing the inventory to the warehouse. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less with insignificant risk of change in value.

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2.12 Share capital

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

Where any group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.13 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Retirement contribution plans

Group companies contribute to a number of retirement contribution plans. The Group pays contributions to privately administered retirement contribution plans or government authorities on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis based on a percentage of each eligible employee's salary. Employees working in a jurisdiction where there is no statutory provision for retirement contributions are covered by the Company's plans. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

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2.15 Non-cash compensation expenses

(a) Share grants to employees and team members

The Group operates a number of equity-settled compensation plans, under which the Group receives services from employees, and consultants and employees of third party service providers (collectively known as ‘team members’) as consideration for equity instruments of the Group. The Group’s employee and team member equity compensation plans are share grants without any exercise price or exercise period. Therefore, the fair value of the share grants at the date of grant approximates the intrinsic value. The fair value of the employee or team member services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognized as an expense in the income statement with a corresponding increase in ‘capital reserve’ within equity.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of share grants that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the consolidated income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The Group made share awards to its directors under The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan. These awards are share grants without any exercise price or exercise period. Therefore, the fair value of the share grants at the date of grant approximates the intrinsic value. The Group recognizes the compensation costs associated with share awards with cliff vesting to directors on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

(b) Share grants for non-compete agreements

The Group issues share grants to former employees, and former consultants and the former employees of third party service providers when they resign or retire from their respective employment or consultancy service. Under these plans, the share grants vest over a five-year period with a percentage of shares vesting each year. The grantee is subject to the non-compete terms stipulated in the plan. There is no other vesting condition other than the non-compete terms.

Where the Group has the ability to enforce the non-compete agreement and the grantees are entitled to the shares, an intangible asset is recognized in relation to the non-compete provisions of these awards at the fair value of the respective award. The intangible asset is amortized over the non-compete period on a straight-line basis (note 2.7 (d)).

2.16 Revenue recognition

The Group derives its revenue from organizing exhibitions and business seminars, advertising fees in its websites and published trade magazines and sales of trade magazines and reports.

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group’s activities. Revenue is shown excluding value added taxes, net of discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group. The Group presents the sales taxes imposed on revenue generating transactions on

a gross basis in 'sales costs'.

The Group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below.

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Revenue from organizing exhibitions and business seminars is recognized at the conclusion of the event and the related direct event production costs are deferred and recognized as expenses upon conclusion of the event. Revenue from advertising in websites and trade magazines, net of discounts, are recognized ratably over the period in which the advertisement is displayed. Revenue from sales of trade magazines and reports is recognized upon delivery of the magazine/report. Magazine subscriptions received in advance are deferred and recognized as revenue upon delivery of the magazine. When multiple deliverables are contracted under a single arrangement, the Group allocates the total consideration to each unit of accounting based on its relative percentage of the total fair value of all units of accounting included in the arrangement. Where the Group is unable to determine the fair value of each of the unit in an arrangement, total consideration is allocated by estimating the stand-alone selling price for one performance obligation if a directly observable price exists.

For contracts where fees are collected in advance from customers, deferred income and customer prepayments are recognized on the balance sheet.

Barter transactions are recorded at the fair value of the merchandise or services received. Where the fair value of the merchandise or services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the services rendered.

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognized as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

2.17 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. The Group leases certain office facilities and exhibition venues under cancellable and non-cancellable operating leases, generally with an option to renew upon expiry of the lease term. Rentals under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are expensed on a straight-line basis over the life of the leases.

2.18 Advertising expenses

Advertising and promotion expenses are expensed as incurred.

2.19 Transactions with independent sales representatives

The Group utilizes independent sales representatives in various territories to promote the Group's products and services. Under these arrangements, these sales representatives are entitled to commissions as well as marketing fees. Commission expenses are expensed as incurred. For online and other media services, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized or when the associated accounts receivable are paid, whichever is earlier. For exhibitions, the commission expense is incurred when the associated revenue is recognized, upon

conclusion of the event.

These third party sales representatives, which are mainly corporate entities, handle collections from clients on behalf of the Group. Included in receivables from these sales representatives are amounts collected on behalf of the Group.

2.20 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts payable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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2.21 Discontinued operations

A discontinued operations is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated income statement.

2.22 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk, and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a group of senior management personnel. This particular group identifies, evaluates and takes appropriate measures to alleviate financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board of Directors provides direction for overall risk management, covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Chinese Renminbi ('RMB'). Foreign currency risk arises from commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. A majority of the Group's contracts with customers that are denominated in foreign currencies are in RMB. The conversion of these contract proceeds to USD could result in losses and reflects the foreign exchange risk assumed by the Group between contract signing and the conversion of cash into USD. The Group also maintains a portion of its bank balances in RMB. The conversion of these bank balances to USD could result in foreign exchange losses.

The Group has not engaged in foreign currency hedging activities. Historically a majority (ranging between 98% to 99%) of the revenue is denominated in USD or is received in Hong Kong Dollar ('HKD'), RMB or New Taiwan Dollar ('TWD'). HKD is currently pegged to the USD. RMB has weakened against USD in 2015 and 2016. TWD is relatively stable against USD.

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through identification of the specific risks and taking appropriate measures to alleviate the risk.

At December 31, 2016, if the RMB had weakened/strengthened by 6% (2015: 4%) against the USD with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been \$72 (2015: \$48) lower/higher as a result of foreign currency losses/gains on translation of RMB denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

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(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group has no interest-bearing borrowings as at December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Group's exposure to changes in market interest rates is mainly attributable to its interest-bearing assets including term deposits with banks, available-for-sale financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the term deposits with banks are all fixed interest rate instruments and the available-for-sale securities are highly liquid and are short term in nature or are equity instruments. Therefore interest rate risk is considered to be insignificant.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from investments in checking and savings accounts, debt securities issued by U.S. Treasury, term deposits with banks, available-for-sale securities, accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives.

The Company maintains checking, money market accounts, term deposits with banks, debt securities issued by U.S. Treasury held in custody with banks and available-for-sale securities with high quality institutions. The Company has a large number of customers, operates in different geographic areas and generally does not require collateral on accounts receivable or receivables from sales representatives. The Company generally collects in advance from customers in markets with higher credit risk. In addition, the Company is continuously monitoring the credit transactions and maintains impairment allowance where necessary.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Available-for-sale financial assets are highly liquid instruments maintained with reputable institutions. Accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the Group.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group finance. Group finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The Group invests its excess cash in term deposits with commercial banks, U.S. Treasury securities and available-for-sale securities to generate income from interest received as well as capital gains, while the funds are held to support its business.

Generally, the Group holds securities with specified maturity dates such as U.S. Treasury Bills to maturity. The Group does not engage in buying and selling of securities with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price or for other speculative purposes. Its objective is to invest to support the Group's capital preservation strategy.

The Group's financial liabilities which consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 12 months, except \$nil (2015: \$289) which are payable over next two years. The contractual undiscounted cash flows of current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant. The undiscounted cash flow of the non-current financial liabilities is \$nil (2015: \$308) as at December 31, 2016.

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(v) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may return capital to shareholders and issue new shares. Currently the Group has no external borrowings and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Group defines the total equity as the capital of the Group.

(vi) Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2016				
Asset				
Available-for-sale securities	\$11,234	\$ -	\$257	\$11,491
Total asset	\$11,234	\$ -	\$257	\$11,491
December 31, 2015				
Asset				
Available-for-sale securities	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$-
Total asset	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$-
December 31, 2016				
Liability				
Contingent consideration payable in a business combination	\$-	\$ -	\$284	\$284
Total liability	\$-	\$ -	\$284	\$284
December 31, 2015				
Liability				
Contingent consideration payable in a business combination	\$-	\$ -	\$897	\$897
Total liability	\$-	\$ -	\$897	\$897

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The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Financial assets, available-for-sale	Contingent consideration	Total
December 31, 2016			
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ (897)	\$(897)
Purchases	257	-	257
Contingent consideration paid in relation to acquisition of Topranch Limited	-	618	618
Losses recognized in consolidated income statement	-	(5)	(5)
Closing balance	\$ 257	\$ (284)	\$(27)
December 31, 2015			
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ (3,414)	\$(3,414)
Contingent consideration paid in relation to acquisition of Topranch Limited	-	2,556	2,556
Losses recognized in consolidated income statement	-	(39)	(39)
Closing balance	\$ -	\$ (897)	\$(897)

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily of available-for-sale financial assets.

If one or more of the significant inputs is based on unobservable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Changing one or more of the unobservable inputs in the valuation technique used for level 3 instruments will not significantly impact the fair value of these instruments.

The assessment of the fair value of unquoted equity securities is performed at the balance sheet date based on the latest available data such as underlying net asset value of the investee entity to approximate the fair value as at reporting date.

The contingent consideration is payable if the average profit before tax increased by 11% or more for 2015 and 2016 compared to 2013. The contingent consideration was measured at fair value on the date of acquisition by applying the income approach and held as a financial liability on the balance sheet. This is a level 3 fair value measurement. The fair value estimates are based on a discount rate of 6% (2015: 6%) and estimated revenue and/or average profit before tax for the relevant period as at date of acquisition. The fair values of investment properties are disclosed under note 12.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

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(a) Income Taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes and recognition of deferred tax assets. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes liabilities for expected tax issues (note 9) based on reasonable estimates of whether additional taxes will be due and recognizes deferred income tax assets (note 15) on carried forward tax losses and on deductible temporary differences to the extent there are sufficient estimated future taxable profits and/or taxable temporary differences against which the tax losses and temporary differences can be utilized. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax recognized in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Goodwill and Intangible assets

Upon acquisition, the purchase consideration is allocated between the net tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill on a fair value basis with any excess purchase consideration representing goodwill. Acquired intangible assets are capitalized and amortized systematically over their estimated useful lives (refer to note 2.7), subject to impairment review.

Amortization periods are selected based on assessment of the longevity of the brands, the strength and stability of customer relationships, the market positions of the acquired assets and the technological and competitive risks they face. The longevity of these assets is evidenced by their long established and well regarded brands, and their characteristically stable market condition. The Group has reviewed the useful life of intangible assets and determined that no changes to useful lives were required.

The carrying amounts of goodwill in each business are reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment in accordance to the accounting policy stated in note 2.8. The carrying amounts of all other intangible assets are reviewed where there are indications of possible impairment.

An impairment review involves a comparison of the carrying value of the asset with the higher of value in use based on management cash flow projections or fair value less cost to sell based on market comparable transactions or income approach. Key areas of judgment in estimating the recoverable amount of a CGU are the growth in cash flows over a five-year forecast period, the long term growth rate assumed thereafter and the discount rate applied to the forecast cash flows.

There was no impairment to goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016 the Group recorded a trademark intangible asset impairment charge of \$4,791 relating to the Haoji Group's exhibitions business. A detailed discussion on the events leading to the impairment charge is included in note 13. After recording this impairment charge the balance of intangible assets relating this business as at December 31, 2016 was nil. The Group recorded impairment to trademark intangible asset of nil and \$2,238 during the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, relating to Haoji Group's exhibitions business. Goodwill relating to this business was fully impaired in 2013. A sensitivity analysis has been performed for the Exhibition business relating to

Topranch Limited based on changes in key assumptions considered to be reasonably possible by management. There will be no impact to the Group's results after tax if the pre-tax discount rate and the revenue growth applied to the discounted cash flows for this Exhibition business at December 31, 2016 is raised by 1% (2015: 1%) and decreased by 1% (2015: 1%), respectively, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant.

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5. Segment information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the business activities whose operating results are reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker ('CODM'), which is the Company's Board of Directors to assess the Group's performance and to make decisions about resources to be allocated to each segment.

The Group considers the business from a services perspective. The reportable operating segments derive their revenue primarily from the exhibitions and from the online and other media services. The various exhibitions within the exhibitions segment have been aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar long term economic growth trend.

Miscellaneous revenue consists mainly of technical services fee income and rental income. The results of these operations are included in the 'all other segments' column.

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of profit/loss from operations. This measurement basis excludes interest income. Other gains or losses comprising gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets and impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets are not allocated to segments, as this type of activity is driven by the treasury of the Group, which manages the cash position of the Group.

The segment information provided to the CODM for the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Exhibitions	Online and other media services	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 92,381	\$58,340	\$ 6,946	\$ 157,667
Reportable segment profit from operations	\$ 5,719	\$7,392	\$ 3,208	\$ 16,319
Impairment of intangible assets	\$ 4,791	\$-	\$-	\$ 4,791
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 4,666	\$2,689	\$ 1,591	\$ 8,946
Other material non-cash items:				
Non-cash compensation expenses	\$ 1,168	\$737	\$-	\$ 1,905
Additions to property and equipment and intangible assets	\$ 424	\$367	\$ 3	\$ 794
Reportable segment assets	\$ 145,659	\$75,512	\$ 50,281	\$ 271,452

The segment information provided to the CODM for the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Online and other	All other segments	Total
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	Exhibitions	media services		
Revenue from external customers	\$ 91,854	\$70,242	\$ 8,929	\$ 171,025
Reportable segment profit from operations	\$ 8,719	\$5,234	\$ 4,728	\$ 18,681
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 5,239	\$ 1,654	\$ 3,106	\$ 9,999
Other material non-cash items:				
Non-cash compensation expenses	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,139	\$ -	\$ 2,149
Additions to property and equipment and intangible assets	\$ 545	\$ 1,001	\$ 44	\$ 1,590
Reportable segment assets	\$ 120,310	\$ 64,136	\$ 77,641	\$ 262,087

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The segment information provided to the CODM for the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	Exhibitions	Online and other media services	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 88,941	\$82,430	\$ 7,911	\$179,282
Reportable segment (loss)/profit from operations	\$ (904)	\$14,770	\$ 3,591	\$17,457
Impairment of intangible assets	\$ 2,242	\$-	\$-	\$2,242
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 7,580	\$1,539	\$ 3,278	\$12,397
Other material non-cash items:				
Non-cash compensation expenses	\$ 913	\$944	\$-	\$1,857
Additions to property and equipment and intangible assets	\$ 34,933	\$9,118	\$ 176	\$44,227
Reportable segment assets	\$ 132,772	\$88,449	\$ 92,790	\$314,011

The revenue from external parties reported to the CODM is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated income statement.

Revenue from barter transactions, which was mainly attributable to Online and Other media Services, was \$4,438, \$4,779 and \$3,104 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The expenses from barter transactions were \$3,251, \$3,370 and \$3,940 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The amounts provided to the CODM with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the consolidated financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment. For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the CODM monitors the total assets attributable to each segment.

A reconciliation of the reportable segment profit from operations to profit before income taxes is provided as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Total profit from operations for reportable segments	\$16,319	\$18,681	\$17,457
Unallocated amounts:			
Profit on sales of long term investment	43	-	-
Profit on sale of property	-	9,791	-
Interest income	558	792	1,223
Interest expenses	(23)	(83)	(186)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	93	188	11
Profit before income taxes	\$16,990	\$29,369	\$18,505

Revenue from external customers is derived mainly from the exhibitions and from the online and other media services. The online and other media services comprise online services and print services.

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Breakdown of the revenue from all services is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues			
Exhibitions	\$92,381	\$91,854	\$88,941
Online services	52,750	64,421	75,895
Print services	5,590	5,821	6,535
Miscellaneous	6,946	8,929	7,911
	\$157,667	\$171,025	\$179,282

Miscellaneous income includes rental income for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 of \$5,266, \$7,185 and \$6,780, respectively.

Geographic information

Revenue by geographic locations is based on the location of the customer. Segment assets are based on the location of the assets. Non-current assets exclude investments and deferred income tax assets. There are no revenue and assets generated from or located in Bermuda.

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues			
China	\$140,542	\$151,005	\$155,432
Rest of Asia	16,809	19,741	23,441
United States	286	228	344
Europe	-	1	-
Others	30	50	65
	\$157,667	\$171,025	\$179,282

December	December
31,	31,
2016	2015

Non-current assets		
China	\$93,138	\$108,528
Hong Kong	31,373	32,387
Rest of Asia	14,073	15,135
	\$138,584	\$156,050

There is no revenue derived from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue (2015: nil and 2014: nil).

6. Interest income

	2016	2015	2014
Interest income			
Balances with banks	\$128	\$76	\$84
Term deposits with banks	430	716	1,139
	\$558	\$792	\$1,223

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7. Expenses by nature

	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 11)	\$3,674	\$3,670	\$3,327
Depreciation of investment property (note 12)	1,591	2,015	2,197
Amortization of intangible assets (note 13)	3,681	4,314	6,873
Total depreciation and amortization	\$8,946	\$9,999	\$12,397
Employee benefit expenses (note 8)	37,186	30,492	28,991
Rental expense on operating leases	15,498	14,407	13,016
Content, community, marketing and administrative service fees	12,995	25,842	26,259
Advertising costs	7,060	6,898	9,405
Sales commissions to third parties	27,173	35,466	39,091
Business tax	1,211	1,968	1,317
Legal and professional fees	730	1,374	1,211
Magazine, printing and mailing	796	961	1,172
Materials and supplies	10,838	10,700	11,197
Impairment of intangible assets (note 13)	4,791	-	2,242
Exchange loss	1,237	2,094	2,547
Other expenses	12,887	12,143	12,980
Total operating expenses	\$141,348	\$152,344	\$161,825

The general and administrative expenses in the consolidated income statement consist of:

	2016	2015	2014
Amortization of intangible assets	\$3,681	\$4,314	\$6,873
Impairment of intangible assets	4,791	-	2,242
Exchange loss	1,237	2,094	2,547
Other general and administrative expenses	33,310	37,289	36,342
	\$43,019	\$43,697	\$48,004

8. Employee benefit expenses

	2016	2015	2014
Wages and salaries	\$31,629	\$25,981	\$25,005
Retirement contribution plans	2,638	1,753	1,705
Non-cash compensation expenses	1,804	1,824	1,431
Other employee's benefits	1,115	934	850

\$37,186 \$30,492 \$28,991

9. Income tax expense

Some of the Company's subsidiaries operate in Hong Kong, China, Singapore and certain other jurisdictions and are subject to income taxes in their respective jurisdictions. The Group is also subject to withholding taxes for revenues earned in certain countries.

The Company received an exemption from Bermuda taxation under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1996 (as amended) of Bermuda until March 31, 2035. The Group did not utilize this tax holidays as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as there were no taxable profits. Some of the Company's subsidiaries operate in the Cayman Islands and other jurisdictions where there are no taxes imposed on companies.

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Income tax expense for the year consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
Current tax:			
Current foreign tax on profits for the year	\$2,832	\$6,277	\$4,430
Total current tax	2,832	6,277	4,430
Deferred foreign tax benefit (note 15)	(4,160)	(1,389)	(1,962)
Income tax (credit)/expense	\$(1,328)	\$4,888	\$2,468

Income tax (credit) /expense is attributable to:

Profit from continuing operations	\$(1,328)	\$4,609	\$1,646
Profit from discontinued operations	-	279	822
	\$(1,328)	\$4,888	\$2,468

The tax on the Group's profit before income taxes differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate of 0% as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Profit before income taxes	\$16,990	\$35,277	\$21,309
Tax calculated at statutory income tax rate of nil% (2015: nil%; 2014: nil%)	-	-	-

Tax effect of:

Foreign income and revenues taxed at higher rates, net of deferred tax assets recognized	\$(1,328)	\$4,888	\$2,468
Income tax (credit)/expense	\$(1,328)	\$4,888	\$2,468

The Company's subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries that employ the Group's own direct sales force established in 2016, are subject to taxation in Hong Kong, China, Singapore and other jurisdictions. There are certain open tax assessments as at December 31, 2016. The tax returns of the Company's subsidiaries remain open to assessment in the following major tax jurisdictions: Hong Kong - for the financial years from 2015 to 2016, Singapore - for the financial years from 2015 to 2016 and China - for the financial years from 2012 to 2016. Accordingly, the Group's estimates of income tax expenses and liabilities of each year end include management judgment about the eventual outcome of the reviews of open years based on the latest information available about the positions taken by each tax authority.

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10. Earnings per share

(a) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

	2016	2015	2014
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations	\$ 18,369	\$ 23,995	\$ 17,407
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from discontinued operations	-	5,893	923
Total profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 18,369	\$ 29,888	\$ 18,330
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	23,897,328	27,404,537	31,953,136
Basic earnings per share (\$ per share):			
Continuing operations	\$0.77	\$0.87	\$0.54
Discontinued operations	-	0.22	0.03
Total basic earnings per share (\$ per share)	\$0.77	\$1.09	\$0.57

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The dilutive potential ordinary shares of the Company consist of share grants.

For share grants, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the outstanding share grants. The number of shares so calculated is compared against the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the shares granted. The difference is added to the denominator as an issue of ordinary share for no consideration. No adjustment is made to earnings (the numerator).

	2016	2015	2014
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations	\$ 18,369	\$ 23,995	\$ 17,407
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from discontinued operations	-	5,893	923
Total profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 18,369	\$ 29,888	\$ 18,330

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Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	23,897,328	27,404,537	31,953,136
Adjustments for share grants	1,407,933	1,416,439	1,529,235
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	25,305,261	28,820,976	33,482,371
Diluted earnings per share (\$ per share):			
Continuing operations	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.52
Discontinued operations	-	0.20	0.03
Diluted earnings per share (\$ per share)	\$0.73	\$1.03	\$0.55

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11. Property and equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment, software, fixtures, fittings and office equipment and reusable trade show booths	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Year ended December 31, 2016							
Cost							
Opening balance	\$9,350	\$49,906	\$ 13,113	\$ 31,947	\$ 333	\$ -	\$104,649
Exchange differences	-	(1,410)	(102)	(53)	(4)	(3)	(1,572)
Transfer from investment property	-	19,851	-	-	-	-	19,851
Additions	-	-	58	284	44	49	435
Disposals and write off	-	-	(22)	(1,045)	(33)	-	(1,100)
Total cost	\$9,350	\$68,347	\$ 13,047	\$ 31,133	\$ 340	\$ 46	\$122,263
Year ended December 31, 2016							
Accumulated depreciation							
Opening balance	\$-	\$4,986	\$ 10,488	\$ 29,931	\$ 180	\$ -	\$45,585
Exchange differences	-	(174)	(85)	(43)	(3)	-	(305)
Transfer from investment property	-	2,803	-	-	-	-	2,803
Depreciation for the year	-	1,259	1,129	1,232	54	-	3,674
Disposals and write off	-	-	(22)	(1,043)	(33)	-	(1,098)
Total accumulated depreciation	-	8,874	11,510	30,077	198	-	50,659
Net book amount	\$9,350	\$59,473	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,056	\$ 142	\$ 46	\$71,604
Year ended December 31, 2015							
Cost							

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Opening balance	\$10,007	\$50,585	\$13,756	\$33,703	\$396	\$117	\$108,564
Exchange differences	(657)	(679)	(354)	(1,017)	(2)	42	(2,667)
Transfer	-	-	-	318	-	(318)	-
Additions	-	-	25	653	-	159	837
Disposals and write off	-	-	(314)	(1,630)	-	-	(1,944)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	(80)	(61)	-	(141)
Total cost	\$9,350	\$49,906	\$13,113	\$31,947	\$333	\$-	\$104,649

Year ended December 31,
2015

Accumulated depreciation							
Opening balance	\$-	\$3,957	\$9,678	\$31,241	\$169	\$-	\$45,045
Exchange differences	-	(49)	(238)	(921)	(1)	-	(1,209)
Depreciation for the year	-	1,078	1,299	1,244	64	-	3,685
Disposals and write off	-	-	(251)	(1,598)	-	-	(1,849)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	(35)	(52)	-	(87)
Total accumulated depreciation	-	4,986	10,488	29,931	180	-	45,585
Net book amount	\$9,350	\$44,920	\$2,625	\$2,016	\$153	\$-	\$59,064

Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower

In 2004, the Group entered into an agreement to purchase approximately 9,000 square meters of office space in a commercial building in Shenzhen, China. The building is situated on leasehold land. The lease period of the land is 50 years, commencing from 2002. At the end of the lease period, the building together with land will revert to the local government authority. The construction was completed and the property was put in use during 2005. Depreciation of the property commenced during 2005. This building is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

In 2008, the Group purchased approximately 6,365 square meters of office space in the above mentioned commercial building in Shenzhen, China. Depreciation of the property commenced during 2008. This building is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

In 2015, the Group sold 22,800 square feet of property, which was classified as investment property, and recorded as profit on sale of property of \$9,791 and related taxes of \$2,241 resulting from this transaction.

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Southmark

In 2008, the Group purchased approximately 22,874 square feet of office space, together with six car parking spaces, in a commercial building in Hong Kong. The lease period of the land is 55 years, commencing from 1991. Depreciation of the property commenced during 2008, and the building is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

In 2013, the Group sold 9,431 square feet of the property, which was classified as property and equipment and three car parking spaces and recorded a profit on sale of property of \$4,457 resulting from this transaction.

City Point

In 2011, the Group purchased approximately 6,668 square meters of office space in Shanghai, China. The lease period of the land is 50 years, commencing from 2006. Depreciation of the property commenced during 2011, and the building is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

Vita Tower

In 2013, the Group purchased approximately 36,822 square feet of office space in a commercial building situated in Hong Kong. The building is situated on land with a lease period of 75 years expiring in 2023, which is renewable for a further 75 years. Depreciation of the property commenced during 2013 and the building is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over 50 years.

One Sims Lane

In 2014, the Group purchased approximately 22,496 square feet of office space together with appurtenant roof top accessory lots in a commercial building situated in Singapore. The building is situated on freehold land. There is no depreciation on the land portion of the property. The depreciation on the building portion of the property commenced during 2014 and the building portion is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over 50 years.

The carrying amounts of the land and buildings as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2016	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2015
Property and equipment		
Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower	\$7,250	\$3,731
Southmark	\$5,648	\$5,833
City Point	\$21,143	\$9,374
Vita Tower	\$22,731	\$23,224

One Sims Lane	\$ 12,051	\$ 12,108
	\$ 68,823	\$ 54,270
Investment properties (note 12)	\$ 47,955	\$ 69,726
	\$ 116,778	\$ 123,996

The total carrying amount of the investment properties (note 12) and freehold land and buildings under property and equipment as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$116,778 and \$123,996, respectively. The total fair value of these properties as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$226,151 and \$227,349, respectively. The fair values of the properties in Hong Kong and China, as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were determined by Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited, Hong Kong and the fair value of the property in Singapore as at December 31, 2016 was determined by Savills Valuation and Professional Services (S) Pte Ltd., using internationally accepted valuation methods.

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The fair values of properties are determined with the assistance of independent licensed appraisers who have appropriate recognized qualifications and experience to carry out such an exercise. The fair value is based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property can be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The Group did not record the fair value gains as the Group records the property and equipment and the investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses as disclosed in notes 2.5 and 2.6, respectively.

12. Investment properties

	2016	2015
Cost		
Opening balance	\$81,323	\$97,567
Exchange differences	(3,647)	(3,222)
Transfer to property and equipment	(19,851)	-
Disposals	-	(13,022)
Total cost	\$57,825	\$81,323
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance	\$11,597	\$12,021
Exchange differences	(515)	(385)
Transfer to property and equipment	(2,803)	-
Depreciation for the year	1,591	2,015
Disposals	-	(2,054)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$9,870	\$11,597
Net book amount	\$47,955	\$69,726

The information of the properties is detailed in note 11.

The fair value attributable to investment properties determined using income capitalization approach, based on the highest and best use, as at December 31, 2016 was \$103,926 (2015: \$142,778). In the case when investment property forms part of a larger property unit, it is distinguished by management on the basis of the area which it occupies in the total area of the property unit.

The table below analyses the fair values of investment properties, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

·Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

·Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

·Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs).

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The following table presents the Group's investment properties at fair value.

At 31 December 2016

	Level			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Asset				
Investment properties	\$-	\$ -	\$ 103,926	\$ 103,926
Total asset	\$-	\$ -	\$ 103,926	\$ 103,926

At 31 December 2015

	Level			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Asset				
Investment properties	\$-	\$ -	\$ 142,778	\$ 142,778
Total asset	\$-	\$ -	\$ 142,778	\$ 142,778

Level 3 fair values of investment properties have been derived using the income capitalization approach whereby the rental incomes from rental contract for remaining rental periods are capitalized, taking into account the changes in market rents after the expiry of the contracts. The most significant input into this valuation approach is rental yield per square foot.

The rental income from investment properties for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$5,208, \$6,965 and \$6,565, respectively.

Direct operating expenses for investment properties, which generated rental income for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Insurance	\$43	\$56	\$61
Property tax/services fee/management fee	588	692	712
Building maintenance	3	11	36
Business tax	131	239	232
Depreciation	1,591	2,015	2,197
Total expenses	\$2,356	\$3,013	\$3,238

The contractual obligations relating to the investment property for maintenance for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$26, \$31 and \$26, respectively.

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13. Intangible assets

	Trademarks	Non-compete agreements	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
Year ended					
December 31, 2016					
Cost					
Opening balance	\$ 32,206	\$ 139	\$ 13,223	\$ 1,019	\$46,587
Exchange differences	(2,049)	-	(866)	-	(2,915)
Additions	-	359	-	-	359
Write-off	-	(498)	-	-	(498)
Total cost	\$ 30,157	\$ -	\$ 12,357	\$ 1,019	\$43,533
Year ended					
December 31, 2016					
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance	\$ 15,162	\$ 135	\$ 4,843	\$ 138	\$20,278
Exchange differences	(1,309)	-	(317)	-	(1,626)
Amortization for the year	2,979	363	-	339	3,681
Impairment charge	4,791	-	-	-	4,791
Write-off	-	(498)	-	-	(498)
Total accumulated amortization and impairment	\$ 21,623	\$ -	\$ 4,526	\$ 477	\$26,626
Net book amount	\$ 8,534	\$ -	\$ 7,831	\$ 542	\$16,907
Year ended					
December 31, 2015					
Cost					
Opening balance	\$ 40,626	\$ 1,758	\$ 18,472	\$ 488	\$61,344
Exchange differences	(1,554)	-	(742)	(53)	(2,349)
Additions	-	169	-	584	753
Write-off	-	(1,788)	-	-	(1,788)
Disposal of subsidiary	(6,866)	-	(4,507)	-	(11,373)
Total cost	\$ 32,206	\$ 139	\$ 13,223	\$ 1,019	\$46,587
Year ended					
December 31, 2015					
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance	\$ 15,060	\$ 1,542	\$ 6,991	\$ 19	\$23,612
Exchange differences	(879)	-	(138)	(5)	(1,022)

Amortization for the year	4,121	381	-	124	4,626
Write-off	-	(1,788)	-	-	(1,788)
Disposal of subsidiary	(3,140)	-	(2,010)	-	(5,150)
Total accumulated amortization and impairment	\$ 15,162	\$ 135	\$ 4,843	\$ 138	\$ 20,278
Net book amount	\$ 17,044	\$ 4	\$ 8,380	\$ 881	\$ 26,309

The Group has recognized intangible assets relating to non-compete agreements with its former employees and former team members at fair values as discussed in note 2.15 (b) and note 21. The Group amortizes these intangible assets on straight-line basis over the non-compete term which is specified in the award.

The amortization expense was included under general and administration expenses in the consolidated income statements.

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Impairment test for goodwill/trademarks:

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units ('CGUs') identified according to operating segments. An operating segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation is:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Exhibitions, Topranch Limited	\$ 7,831	\$ 8,380
Net book amount	\$ 7,831	\$ 8,380

The trademark intangible assets relating to acquired businesses as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Exhibitions, Topranch Limited	\$ 8,534	\$ 10,438
Exhibitions, Haoji Group	-	6,606
	\$ 8,534	\$ 17,044

The recoverable amount of CGU has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates. The growth rate did not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates. The trademark intangible asset as at December 31, 2016 will be amortized over its remaining useful life of 7 years.

Exhibitions, Shenzhen China:

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations in 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Topranch Limited:

- Revenue growth of average 4% (2015: 4%)
- Pre-tax discount rate of 20% (2015: 21%) applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections
- Growth rate beyond five years of 1.5% (2015: 1.5%)

These above assumptions have been used for the analysis of the CGU within the operating segment.

Management determined revenue growth rate based on past performance and its expectations of market developments. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segment.

There was no impairment to goodwill for Topranch Limited as at December 31, 2016. In addition, there were no indicators of impairment for the trademark relating to Topranch Limited as at December 31, 2016. The Group also re-assessed the useful lives of the trademarks and determined that no change in the useful lives was required in 2016.

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Haoji Group:

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculation in 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

- Revenue growth of average -3% (2015: 8%).
- Pre-tax discount rate of 22% (2015: 21%) applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections
- Growth rate beyond five years of 1.5% (2015: 1.5%)

Management determined revenue growth rates based on past performance and its expectations of market developments. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segment.

Due to continuing decline in the economic climate in China especially in the high fashion industry sector, increase in market competition and reductions in marketing expenditure by the customers, management noted a decline in booth sales for the 2016 event compared to the earlier projections. Accordingly, management performed impairment reviews as at June 30, 2016 and as at December 31, 2016. These reviews revealed a slower sales and collections trend and a shortfall in the future cash flows to support the recoverability of the carrying value of the Haoji Group exhibition business. The cash flow projections used by management were based on the detailed financial and operating plans of the business and the decline in the high fashion industry sector and covered a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates. Based on the review, management recorded a total impairment of \$4,791(2015: nil and 2014: \$2,238) to trademark intangible assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2016. The goodwill relating to Haoji Group business was fully impaired as at December 31, 2013. The net book value of the intangible assets relating to the Haoji Group exhibition business as at December 31, 2016 was nil.

14. Financial assets, available-for-sale and long term investments

(a) Financial assets, available-for-sale

	2016	2015
At January 1	\$-	\$3,952
Purchases during the year	33,693	12,883
Disposals	(22,329)	(16,946)
Exchange differences	-	(54)
Fair value gains recognized in other comprehensive income	127	165
At December 31	\$11,491	\$-

Financial assets, available-for-sale include the followings:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Listed securities:		
Quoted money market debt instruments	\$ 11,234	\$ -
Unquoted equity instruments	257	-
	\$ 11,491	\$ -

The quoted money market debt instruments of \$11,234 were recorded under short-term available-for-sale financial assets and the unquoted equity instruments of \$257 were recorded under long-term available-for-sale financial assets.

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The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the debt securities classified as available for sale.

None of these financial assets are either past due or impaired (2015: nil).

(b) Long term investment

During 2016, equity instruments carried at \$100 were sold for \$143. These equity instruments were previously held in a privately held unaffiliated electronic commerce company for business and strategic purposes.

15. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown on the balance sheets as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	\$ 2,470	\$ 11
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	199	378
	\$ 2,669	\$ 389
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	\$ (1,829)	\$ (3,413)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(624)	(1,080)
	\$ (2,453)	\$ (4,493)

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
At January 1	\$ (4,104)	\$ (6,646)
Credited to consolidated income statement	4,160	1,389
Disposal of subsidiary	-	918
Exchange differences	160	235
At December 31	\$ 216	\$ (4,104)

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The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

<u>Deferred tax assets</u>	Provisions and expenses	Tax losses	Other	Total
At January 1, 2014	\$ 98	\$-	\$ -	\$98
(Charged)/credited to the consolidated income statement	(90)	428	-	338
At December 31, 2014	\$ 8	\$428	\$ -	\$436
Credited to the consolidated income statement	3	146	-	149
At December 31, 2015	\$ 11	\$574	\$ -	\$585
Credited to the consolidated income statement	312	1,796	-	2,108
Exchange differences	-	(24)	-	(24)
At December 31, 2016	\$ 323	\$2,346	\$ -	\$2,669
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>	Accelerated tax depreciation	Withholding tax on unremitted profits	Fair value adjustments on acquisition of business	Total
At January 1, 2014	\$ 60	\$ -	\$ 4,531	\$4,591
Acquisition of business	-	-	4,115	4,115
Charged/(credited) to the consolidated income statement	203	445	(2,272)	(1,624)
At December 31, 2014	\$ 263	\$ 445	\$ 6,374	\$7,082
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(918)	(918)
Credited to the consolidated income statement	(54)	(225)	(961)	(1,240)
Exchange differences	-	-	(235)	(235)
At December 31, 2015	\$ 209	\$ 220	\$ 4,260	\$4,689
(Credited)/charged to the consolidated income statement	(200)	90	(1,942)	(2,052)
Exchange differences	-	-	(184)	(184)
At December 31, 2016	\$ 9	\$ 310	\$ 2,134	\$2,453

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carry-forwards and on deductible temporary differences to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences is probable. The increase in deferred tax assets in 2016 is primarily due to the deductible temporary differences and tax losses in certain China subsidiaries and the consolidation of certain business activities of the Group in a Singapore subsidiary in 2016. The decrease in deferred tax liabilities in 2016 is mainly due to the reversal of deferred tax liability relating to the impairment of trademark of Haoji Group as explained in Note 13. The Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets of \$7,482 (December 31, 2015: \$8,674) in respect of losses amounting to \$25,974 (December 31, 2015: \$30,860) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Losses amounting to \$21,086 (December 31, 2015: \$25,632) expire by 2024, and the remaining losses have no expiry date. In 2016, \$850 (2015: \$5,031) of previously unrecognized losses were utilized.

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16. Prepaid expenses and other current assets

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-current portion:		
Club memberships	\$ 216	\$ 216
Deferred expenses - exhibition (ii)	1,509	524
Rental, utility and other deposits	393	211
	\$ 2,118	\$ 951
Current portion:		
Unsecured employee loans (i)	\$ 21	\$ 17
Prepaid expenses	1,660	1,441
Deferred expenses - exhibition (ii)	11,876	14,010
Other current assets	572	800
	\$ 14,129	\$ 16,268

(i) The loans for the lease of residence are unsecured, interest free and are repayable in equal monthly installments over the period of the lease, typically less than or equal to twelve months.

There were no loans due from the Company's directors and executive officers as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(ii) Deferred expenses relate to deferred commission expenses and direct event production costs for exhibition events to be held in future periods.

The fair value of club membership, employee loans and other receivables at the reporting date approximates its carrying value of each asset mentioned above.

17. Inventories

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Stock of paper, at cost	\$ 111	\$ 176
	\$ 111	\$ 176

The cost of inventories recognized as expense and included in community and content amounted to \$136 and \$164 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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18. Accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 947	\$ 931
Less: provision for impairment of accounts receivable	(109)	(82)
Accounts receivable - net	838	849
Receivables from sales representatives	4,962	8,802
	\$ 5,800	\$ 9,651

The fair values of accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 838	\$ 849
Receivables from sales representatives	4,962	8,802
	\$ 5,800	\$ 9,651

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, receivables from sales representatives of \$4,962 and \$8,802, respectively, were neither past due nor impaired. The receivables from sale representatives represent cash receipts from the Group's customers, net of commissions and fees payable, and which are collected by the independent sales representatives on behalf of the Group. These cash receipts are banked into designated bank accounts owned by the independent sales representatives in China. For credit risk management purposes, the Group's employees are the only authorized signatories for the withdrawal of cash from these bank accounts. The majority of these independent sales representatives have long standing relationships with the Group, and for whom there is no recent history of default.

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 accounts receivable of \$838 and \$849, respectively were past due but not impaired. The aging analysis of these accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Up to 3 months	\$ 645	\$ 729
3 to 6 months	149	93
Over 6 months	44	27
	\$ 838	\$ 849

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the gross trade receivable of \$109 and \$82, respectively, were impaired and provided for. The individually impaired receivable mainly relate to certain customers for online and other media services, which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations.

The aging of these accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Up to 3 months	\$ 28	\$ 35
3 to 6 months	36	21
Over 6 months	45	26
	\$ 109	\$ 82

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Movements on the Group's provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
At January 1	\$ 82	\$ 291	\$ 476
Provision/(write back) for receivable impairment	111	(35)	166
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(84)	(174)	(351)
At December 31	\$ 109	\$ 82	\$ 291

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in sales costs in the consolidated income statements. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

19. Cash, bank balances, term deposits with banks and financial assets, available-for-sale

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash at bank and on hand	\$31,247	\$ 27,441
Term deposits with original maturities of three months or less	57,502	42,915
Cash and cash equivalents	\$88,749	\$ 70,356
Quoted money market debt instruments	11,234	-
Unquoted equity instruments	257	-
Financial assets available-for-sale	\$ 11,491	\$ -
Term deposits with original maturities of over three months	9,919	9,097
Total	\$110,159	\$ 79,453

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20. Share capital and treasury shares

	Number of common shares Issued		Amount Issued		
	share capital	Treasury shares	share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium
At January 1, 2014	52,481,771	(17,996,000)	\$525	\$(150,089)	\$39,985
Issuance of common shares under Equity Compensation Plans	420,456	-	4	-	-
Common shares	-	(5,000,000)	-	(50,000)	-
At December 31, 2014	52,902,227	(22,996,000)	\$529	\$(200,089)	\$39,985
Issuance of common shares under Equity Compensation Plans	375,126	-	4	-	-
Common shares	-	(6,666,666)	-	(50,000)	-
At December 31, 2015	53,277,353	(29,662,666)	\$533	\$(250,089)	\$39,985
Issuance of common shares under Equity Compensation Plans	322,549	-	3	-	-
At December 31, 2016	53,599,902	(29,662,666)	\$536	\$(250,089)	\$39,985

The authorized share capital of the Company as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is 75,000,000 common shares of \$0.01 par value. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has 23,937,236 and 23,614,687 common shares outstanding, respectively. The share premium of \$39,985 as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is recognized under capital reserves in note 22.

On February 4, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a program to buy back up to \$50,000 worth of common shares. The Company may, from time to time, as business conditions warrant, purchase shares in the open market or through private transactions. The buyback program does not obligate the Company to buyback any specific number of shares and may be suspended or terminated at any time at management's discretion. The timing and amount of any buyback of shares will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has not bought back any of its shares under this program.

Under a separate program approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 10 and 11, 2008, the Company repurchased 6,875,000 issued and outstanding common shares at a total purchase price of \$50,000 or \$8.00 per share pursuant to a tender offer available for all shareholders to participate in 2008. The Company is holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares.

On June 24, 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a program to repurchase 11,121,000 of its common shares by tender offer at purchase price of \$9.00 per share. Accordingly, in August 2010, the Company

completed the repurchase and paid a total purchase consideration of \$100,089. The Company is holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares.

On March 11, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized the repurchase of 5,000,000 of its common shares by tender offer at purchase price of \$10.00 per share. The Company completed the repurchase in June 2014 and paid a total purchase consideration of \$50,000. The Company is holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares.

On June 9, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized the repurchase of 6,666,666 of its common shares by tender offer at purchase price of \$7.50 per share. The Company completed the repurchase in July 2015 and paid a total purchase consideration of \$50,000. The Company is holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares.

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21. Non-cash compensation

On December 30, 1999, the Company established The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Trust (the 'Trust') for the purpose of administering monies and other assets to be contributed by the Company to the Trust for the establishment of equity compensation and other benefit plans, including the Equity Compensation Plans Numbers I to VII described below. The Trust is administered by Appleby Services (Bermuda) Ltd (previously known as 'Harrington Trust Limited' and then as 'Appleby Trust (Bermuda) Ltd.') (the 'Trustee'). The Trustee in the exercise of its power under the Declaration of Trust may be directed by the Equity Compensation Plan committee, including the voting of securities held in the Trust. The Board of Directors of the Company will select the members of the Equity Compensation Plan committee.

On February 4, 2000, in conjunction with the establishment of the Trust and the Share Exchange, the former parent company of Global Sources Ltd. assigned 4,034,552 common shares of the Company at a historical cost of less than \$1, representing a 10% equity interest in the Company, for the establishment of share option plans and/or share award plans, known as ECP I, ECP II and ECP III. Subsequently, share option plans and/or share award plans, known as ECP IV, ECP V, ECP VI and ECP VII were established.

Pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated November 28, 2006 by the Trustee, 'The Global Sources Equity Compensation Trust 2007' ('2007 Trust') was established. The 2007 Trust is administered by the Trustee as trustee. The purpose of the 2007 Trust is to administer shares contributed by the Company to the 2007 Trust from time to time in connection with providing equity compensation benefits under The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan described below ('ECP 2007 Master Plan'). In exercising its powers under the Trust, the Trustee may be directed by a plan committee to be constituted and appointed by the Company. The Plan Committee ('ECP 2007 Plan Committee') was constituted and appointed by the Board of Directors on February 15, 2007.

The ECP 2007 Master Plan was approved by the Company's shareholders on May 8, 2006. The ECP 2007 Master Plan commenced with effect on January 1, 2007 and, unless terminated earlier by the Company's Board of Directors, will expire on December 31, 2017. The Group's employees, directors, consultants and the Group's independent contractors' employees are eligible to be awarded grants of the Company's common shares under the ECP 2007 Master Plan. The grantees and the number of shares to be awarded, and the vesting rules and other terms and conditions, are to be as determined by the Plan Committee, which is authorized under the ECP 2007 Master Plan to issue supplementary or subsidiary documents to set out and evidence such vesting rules and other terms and conditions. The total number of shares to be issued under the ECP 2007 Master Plan is subject to a limit of 3,000,000 common shares which was subsequently increased in 2014 to 6,000,000 common shares, by an amendment to the ECP 2007 Master Plan.

On November 7, 2006, the Company filed a Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, for up to 3,000,000 common shares to be issued under the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Subsequently on March 5, 2015 the Company filed a Form S-8 Registration Statement under Securities Act of 1933, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, for up to 2,849,269 shares to be issued under the amended ECP 2007 Master Plan.

(a) Share grants to employees and team members

The Equity Compensation Plan committee approved and made several share awards/ options under the plans ECP I, ECP II, ECP III, ECP IV and ECP VII. All the share awards/ options under these plans have fully vested. The non-cash compensation expenses associated with these awards have been recognized over the vesting terms of the awards from their respective award dates.

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Eligible employees, directors and team members (consultants and the employees of third party independent contractors) under ECP V are awarded grants of shares, the numbers of which are determined by the Equity Compensation Plan committee.

Entitlement of the employees and directors to these common shares is subject to employment and vesting terms. Entitlement of team members to these common shares is subject to continued services provided by them and vesting terms.

The Equity Compensation Plan committee approved the awards of common shares under ECP V on January 23, 2001. The Equity Compensation Plan committee subsequently approved additional awards of common shares under ECP V on various dates.

The non-cash compensation expenses associated with the above awards are recognized over the five or six year vesting term as applicable from the respective award dates.

On March 6, 2007, the Plan Committee approved and issued 'The Global Sources Share Grant Award Plan' as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Under the plan, the Plan Committee is to determine who will be granted awards of shares and the number of shares to be awarded to them, and the vesting schedule for such awards. The plan commenced with effect on March 6, 2007, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan during the years 2007 to 2016 to employees and team members (consultants and the employees of third party independent contractors). The non-cash compensation expenses associated with the awards are recognized over the six year vesting term of the award.

On April 24, 2009, the Plan Committee approved and issued 'The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan' as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Persons eligible to receive grants under the plan are directors of the Company. Under the plan, the Plan Committee is to determine who amongst the directors of the Company will be granted awards of shares and the number of shares to be awarded to them. Any shares awarded will not vest immediately, but only at the end of four years after such effective date as may be specified by the Plan Committee (or in accordance with such other vesting schedule as may be determined by the Plan Committee). The plan commenced with effect on April 24, 2009, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The Plan Committee made several awards of common shares under this plan during the period June 2009 to December 2015. In 2016, the plan committee awarded 21,000 common shares (comprising 3,000 common shares each to seven directors of the Company) and 17,000 common shares (comprising 3,000 common shares each to five directors and 1,000 common shares each to two directors of the Company), in February 2016 and December 2016, respectively, under this plan. The non-cash compensation expenses associated with the awards under the plan are recognized over the four year vesting term of the award.

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was \$3,496 and \$3,498, respectively, of unrecognized non-cash compensation cost associated with the awards under the above ECP plans, excluding the awards under ECP VI, and The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II, which

are expected to be recognized over the next six years.

(b) Share grants for non-compete agreements

Eligible employees and team members under ECP VI are awarded, when they resign or retire from their respective employment or consultancy service, one-time grants of Global Sources Ltd. common shares, the numbers of which are determined by the Equity Compensation Plan committee. Entitlement of the grantees to these common shares is subject to non-compete terms. There is no other vesting conditions other than the non-compete terms. The Equity Compensation Plan committee approved ECP VI on March 13, 2001 and made awards of common shares under the plan on various dates subsequently.

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On March 6, 2007, the Plan Committee approved and issued 'The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan' as a supplementary or subsidiary document to the ECP 2007 Master Plan. Persons eligible to receive grants under the plan are persons who have been the employees and team members for at least five years, who retire 'in good standing' (as determined by the Plan Committee), and who would otherwise have their unvested shares (under any applicable equity compensation plans) forfeited upon retirement. The Plan Committee is to determine who amongst eligible persons will be granted awards of common shares. The number of common shares to be awarded to such grantees is calculated according to a formula defined in the plan, and will vest in equal installments over a period of five years after retirement, subject to certain non-compete terms and the grantees remaining 'in good standing'. There is no other vesting conditions other than the non-compete terms. The plan commenced with effect from March 6, 2007, and will terminate upon the expiration or termination of the ECP 2007 Master Plan, or upon the liquidation of the Company, or upon termination by the Plan Committee, whichever is the earliest to occur. The Plan Committee approved awards of common shares under the plan during 2007 to 2012.

On May 9, 2012, the Company established The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II (amended effective as at May 1, 2012) to issue share awards to former employees and former team members when they resign or retire from their respective employment or consultancy service. Under this plan, the share grants vest over a five-year period on a graded vesting basis, with a percentage of shares vesting each year. The grantee is subject to the non-compete terms stipulated in the plan. There is no vesting conditions other than the non-compete terms. The shares awarded to a grantee can be issued by the Company to the trustee of the 2007 Trust, to be held by the trustee, at any time following the award thereof or can be issued by the Company directly to the grantee, in accordance with the vesting rules. The Company recognizes the intangible asset relating to the non-compete provisions of the awards under the ECP VI, The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II at the fair value on date of grant in accordance with note 2.15(b).

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was \$nil and \$4 balance of intangible asset, respectively, associated with the awards under the ECP VI, The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II which is expected to be amortized over the next five years. During the year ended December 31, 2016 the Company recorded \$363 (2015: \$381 and 2014: \$594) amortization of intangible assets associated with the awards under these plans.

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The Company's non-vested shares as at December 31, 2016 and changes during the year ended December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	<u>ECP V Grant Plan</u>		<u>The Global Sources Share Grant Award Plan</u>		<u>The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan and the Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II</u>		<u>The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan</u>	
	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	8,800	\$ 4.30	1,280,460	\$ 7.30	233,368	\$ 7.11	82,500	\$ 6.39
Granted	-	\$ -	330,580	\$ 7.83	165,636	\$ 9.08	38,000	\$ 8.05
Vested	-	\$ -	(249,732)	\$ 7.90	(53,317)	\$ 6.93	(19,500)	\$ 5.08
Forfeited	-	\$ -	(165,636)	\$ 7.51	-	4 -	-	\$ -
Non-vested at December 31, 2016	8,800	\$ 4.30	1,195,672	\$ 7.29	345,687	\$ 8.08	101,000	\$ 7.26
Non-vested at January 1, 2015	13,000	\$ 4.97	1,385,875	\$ 7.52	147,767	\$ 7.17	84,000	\$ 7.57
Granted	-	\$ -	337,267	\$ 5.56	151,706	\$ 7.21	21,000	\$ 5.44
Vested	(4,200)	\$ 6.38	(290,976)	\$ 6.38	(61,622)	\$ 7.42	(22,500)	\$ 9.91
Forfeited	-	\$ -	(151,706)	\$ 7.25	(4,483)	\$ 8.16	-	\$ -
Non-vested at December 31, 2015	8,800	\$ 4.30	1,280,460	\$ 7.30	233,368	\$ 7.11	82,500	\$ 6.39

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The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Year ended <u>December 31,</u>	ECP V Grant <u>Plan</u>	The Global Sources Share Grant <u>Award</u> <u>Plan</u>	The Global Sources Retention Share Grant <u>Award</u> <u>Plan II</u>	The the Global Sources Share Grant <u>Award</u> <u>Plan</u>	The Global Sources Directors Share Grant <u>Award</u> <u>Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ -	\$ 1,948	\$ 431	\$ 152		\$ 2,531
2015	\$ 30	\$ 1,851	\$ 431	\$ 144		\$ 2,456

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no shares vested under ECP VI and ECP VII Grant Plans.

Non-cash compensation expenses associated with the employee and team member Equity Compensation Plans and Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan included under various categories of operating expenses are as follows: sales: \$279 (2015: \$418; 2014: \$409), community and content: \$62 (2015: \$88; 2014: \$16), general and administrative \$1,360 (2015: \$1,418; 2014: \$1,215), and information and technology: \$204 (2015: \$225; 2014: \$217).

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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22. Other reserves

	<u>Accumulated other comprehensive income</u>			
	Fair value reserve	Currency translation reserve	Capital reserve	Total
At January 1, 2016	\$-	\$ 1,187	\$156,375	\$157,562
Fair value gains	127	-	-	127
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of available-for-sale financial asset	(93)	-	-	(93)
Currency translation differences	-	(6,867)	-	(6,867)
Less: Share of non-controlling interests	-	303	-	303
Non-cash compensation	-	-	1,905	1,905
Capitalization of intangible assets relating to share grants for non-compete agreements, net (note 13)	-	-	359	359
Reclassification arising from change in functional currency of subsidiary	-	(112)	-	(112)
Issuance of shares	-	-	(3)	(3)
At December 31, 2016	\$34	\$ (5,489)	\$158,636	\$153,181
At January 1, 2015	\$84	\$ 7,097	\$154,061	\$161,242
Fair value gains	146	-	-	146
Fair value gains – discontinued operations	19	-	-	19
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of available-for-sale financial asset	(188)	-	-	(188)
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of available-for-sale financial asset – discontinued operations	(157)	-	-	(157)
Currency translation differences	-	(6,150)	-	(6,150)
Currency translation differences – discontinued operations	-	(209)	-	(209)
Less: Share of non-controlling interests	18	306	-	324
Less: Share of non-controlling interests – discontinued operations	78	143	-	221
Non-cash compensation	-	-	2,149	2,149
Capitalization of intangible assets relating to share grants for non-compete agreements, net (note 13)	-	-	169	169
Issuance of shares	-	-	(4)	(4)
At December 31, 2015	\$-	\$ 1,187	\$156,375	\$157,562

Capital reserve mainly relates to share premium (note 20) and accumulation of non-cash compensation expenses.

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23. Deferred income and customer prepayments

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-current portion:		
Exhibitions	\$ 3,255	\$ 2,425
Advertising	785	492
	\$ 4,040	\$ 2,917
Current portion:		
Exhibitions	\$ 45,861	\$ 42,158
Advertising, subscription and others	31,589	33,107
	\$ 77,450	\$ 75,265

24. Accrued liabilities

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$ 3,575	\$ 1,310
Retirement contribution accruals	708	769
Liabilities for incentive plan	1,767	1,870
Printing, paper and bulk mailing costs	7	100
Sales commissions and fees to third parties	1,096	1,698
Business taxes	3,078	3,636
Barter payables	1,104	2,245
Others	3,582	3,555
	\$ 14,917	\$ 15,183

25. Commitments

(a) Capital commitment

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

	2016	2015
Purchase of property and equipment	\$ 286	\$ 46

Total \$286 \$46

(b) Operating lease commitments - group company as lessee

The Group leases office facilities and exhibition venues under cancellable and non-cancellable operating leases generally with an option to renew upon expiry of the lease term.

In 2012, 2014, 2015 and again in 2016, the Group entered into venue license agreements for future exhibition events from 2015 to 2020 amounting to a gross value of approximately \$76,666. All the above agreements are cancellable under force majeure or other specified conditions, or upon notice and payment of cancellation charges to the other party. The amounts paid will be expensed when the related events are held. As at December 31, 2016, the Group paid approximately, in aggregate, \$30,778 for the above agreements.

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The future aggregate minimum lease rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases for office premises are as follows:

	2016	2015
No later than 1 year	\$620	\$440
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	730	301
Total	\$1,350	\$741

(c) Operating lease commitments - group company as lessor

The Group leases out office premises to non-related companies under non-cancellable operating leases. The future aggregate lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for office premises are as follows:

	2016	2015
No later than 1 year	\$3,506	\$5,406
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	3,071	5,724
Total	\$6,577	\$11,130

26. Contingencies

From time to time the Group is involved in litigation in the normal course of business. While the results of such litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Group is of the view that the probability is remote that the outcome of the outstanding litigation and the claims will individually, and in aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position, results of operation and cash flows.

27. Related party transactions

There were no material related party transactions during the year 2016, 2015 and 2014, except for the compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2016	2015	2014
Wages, salaries, bonus, fees and other short-term benefits	\$2,962	\$2,471	\$2,362
Non-cash compensation expenses	921	851	1,267
Total	\$3,883	\$3,322	\$3,629

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28. Discontinued Operations

On June 5, 2015, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement to sell its 60.1 percent interest in its subsidiary eMedia Asia Limited to the minority shareholder of the subsidiary, for \$12,033 in cash consideration. The subsidiary's business includes the China International Optoelectronic Expo exhibition and print and online publications serving Asia's electronics engineering community. The transaction was completed on June 30, 2015 and is reported in 2015 as discontinued operations. In 2015, the Group recorded a pre-tax profit on sale of subsidiary of \$6,382 and a tax provision of \$361, resulting in a profit after tax of \$6,021, in connection with this transaction. Financial information relating to the discontinued operations for the period to the date of disposal in 2015 is set out below.

The financial performance and cash flow information presented are for the six months ended 30 June 2015 (2015 column) and the year ended 31 December 2014.

	2016	2015	2014
Revenue	\$ -	\$4,776	\$18,930
Operating Expenses	-	5,443	16,217
Profit/(loss) from operations	-	(667)	2,713
Interest income	-	36	91
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	-	157	-
Profit/(loss) before income taxes	-	(474)	2,804
Income tax credit/(expense)	-	82	(822)
Profit/(loss) after income taxes of discontinued operations	-	(392)	1,982
Profit on sale of subsidiary after income taxes	-	6,021	-
Profit from discontinued operations	-	5,629	1,982
Currency translation differences arising from consolidation	-	*	(78)
Reclassification to income statement of currency translation differences on disposal of subsidiary	-	(209)	-
Fair value gains on available-for-sale securities	-	19	64
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of available- for- sale financial asset	-	(157)	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income from discontinued operations	-	(347)	(14)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-	1,892	2,806
Net cash inflow from investing activities (2015 includes net cash outflow of \$9 on the sale of subsidiary)	-	1,406	68
Net cash outflow from financing activities	-	(538)	(1,988)
Net increase in cash generated by the subsidiary	\$ -	\$2,760	\$886

* Less than \$1.

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	2016	2015	2014
Cash consideration received	\$ -	\$11,672	\$ -
Cash consideration receivable	-	361	-
Total disposal consideration	-	12,033	-
Cash consideration received	-	11,672	-
Cash and cash equivalents in subsidiary sold	-	(11,681)	-
Net cash flow on sale of subsidiary	\$ -	\$(9)	\$ -

29. Recent accounting pronouncements

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are effective for future financial periods:

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a goods or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The adoption of IFRS 15 could impact allocation of revenue from customer contracts among various revenue streams arising from multiple element arrangements. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 15 on its financial statements and the related disclosures and plans to apply the modified retrospective treatment upon adoption of the standard on January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on its financial statements.

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IFRS 16, 'Leases' replaces IAS 17 'Leases', and fundamentally changes the accounting for lease transactions. Additional disclosures will also be required. For lessees of operating leases, lease assets and lease liabilities are required to be recognized in the balance sheet. Depreciation of lease assets and interest on lease liabilities are required to be recognized in the income statement over the lease term. For lessees of finance leases, only amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees should be recognized. For lessors, the accounting is substantially the same. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Price history of stock

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common shares for the periods indicated.

Period	High	Low
Year 2012	\$7.37	\$4.90
Year 2013	\$8.48	\$5.55
Year 2014	\$9.18	\$6.08
Year 2015	\$9.75	\$5.07
Year 2016	\$9.48	\$6.03
First Quarter 2015	\$6.47	\$5.07
Second Quarter 2015	\$7.37	\$5.18
Third Quarter 2015	\$8.91	\$6.20
Fourth Quarter 2015	\$9.75	\$6.42
First Quarter 2016	\$8.33	\$6.03
Second Quarter 2016	\$9.48	\$7.95
Third Quarter 2016	\$9.29	\$7.79
Fourth Quarter 2016	\$9.30	\$7.84
First Quarter 2017	\$9.29	\$7.85
October 2016	\$9.06	\$7.85
November 2016	\$9.30	\$7.84
December 2016	\$9.28	\$8.20
January 2017	\$9.25	\$8.20
February 2017	\$9.29	\$8.75
March 2017	\$9.00	\$7.85

Markets

Our shares are listed and traded under the symbol “GSOL” on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Bye-Laws

The following statements are brief descriptions of our common shares, and the more important rights and privileges of our shareholders conferred by the laws of Bermuda and our memorandum of association and bye-laws, and is based upon the advice of Appleby, our Bermuda counsel. These statements are not complete, do not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the rights and privileges of our shareholders conferred by the laws of Bermuda or our memorandum of association and bye-laws, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to our memorandum of association and bye-laws and the laws of Bermuda.

Description of Shareholder Rights Attaching to Our Common Shares

The Company is registered with the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda with registration number 27310. It has the usual objects and powers of a Bermuda exempt company, found in clauses 6 and 7 of its memorandum of association, empowering it to, among other things, deal in goods of all kinds, and to acquire, hold and dispose of all forms of real property outside Bermuda, and personal property worldwide, including intellectual property. Our authorized share capital is \$750,000 divided into 75,000,000 common shares of par value \$0.01 each. As of February 28, 2017, we had a total of 53,884,938 common shares issued, comprised of 24,222,272 common shares outstanding and 29,662,666

common shares held as treasury shares.

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· Holders of common shares have no preemptive, redemption, conversion or sinking fund rights.

· Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of common shares and do not have any cumulative voting rights.

· In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, the holders of common shares are entitled to share ratably in our assets, if any, remaining after the payment of all our debts and liabilities.

· Our issued and outstanding common shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Non-assessable means, in relation to fully-paid shares of a company and subject to any contrary provision in any agreement in writing between such company and the holder of shares, that no shareholder shall be obliged to contribute further amounts to the capital of the company, either in order to complete payment for its shares, to satisfy claims of creditors of the company, or otherwise; and no shareholder shall be bound by an alteration of the memorandum of association or bye-laws of the company after the date on which he became a shareholder, if and so far as the alteration requires him to take, or subscribe for additional shares, or in any way increases his liability to contribute to the share capital of, or otherwise to pay money to, the company.

· Additional authorized but unissued common shares may be issued by our Board of Directors without the approval of the shareholders.

· The holders of common shares (other than the Company as holder of treasury shares) will receive dividends, if any, as may be declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available for purposes. We may not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

· we are, or after the payment would be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due; or

· the realizable value of our assets after such payment or distribution would be less than our liabilities. (However, in order to avoid the possibility of an unauthorised reduction of capital, a company should act as if the old limitation of section 54(1)(b) of the Companies Act applied, i.e., a company should not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.)

· The following is a summary of provisions of Bermuda law and our organizational documents, including our bye-laws. We refer you to our memorandum of association and bye-laws, copies of which have been filed with the SEC. You are urged to read these documents for a complete understanding of the terms of the memorandum of association and bye-laws.

Share Capital and Treasury Shares

Our authorized capital consists of one class of common shares. Under our bye-laws, our Board of Directors has the power to issue any authorized and unissued shares on such terms and conditions as it may determine. Any shares or class of shares may be issued with such preferred, deferred, qualified or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as we may from time to time by resolution of the shareholders prescribe.

As of February 28, 2017, we had a total of 53,884,938 common shares issued, comprised of 24,222,272 common shares outstanding and 29,662,666 common shares held by the Company as treasury shares; all of our issued common shares were fully paid; and apart from the common shares held as treasury shares, no other shares of the Company were held by the Company or its subsidiaries.

For a history of our share capital for the last three years, please see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Voting Rights

Save where a greater majority is required by the Companies Act or our bye-laws, under Bermuda law and our bye-laws, questions brought before a general meeting are decided by a simple majority vote of shareholders present or represented by proxy. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share held. Matters will be decided by way of votes cast on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded.

If a poll is demanded, each shareholder who is entitled to vote and who is present in person or by proxy has one vote for each common share entitled to vote on such question. A poll may only be demanded under our bye-laws by:

- the chairman of the meeting;
- at least three shareholders present in person or represented by proxy;
 - any shareholder or shareholders present in person or represented by proxy and holding between them not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all shareholders having the right to vote at such meeting; or
 - a shareholder or shareholders present in person or represented by proxy holding shares conferring the right to vote at such meeting, being common shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all such common shares conferring such right.

No shareholder shall, unless our Board of Directors otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by that shareholder in respect of all shares held by such shareholder have been paid.

Dividend Rights

Under Bermuda law, a company may declare and pay a dividend or make a distribution out of contributed surplus unless there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is, or after the payment would be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or that the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than its liabilities. (However, in order to avoid the possibility of an unauthorized reduction of capital, a company should act as if the old limitation of section 54(1)(b) of the Companies Act applied, i.e., a company should not declare or pay a dividend or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.)

Under our bye-laws, each share is entitled to a dividend if, as and when dividends are declared by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors may determine that any dividend may be paid in cash or will be satisfied in paying up in full in our common shares to be issued to the shareholders credited as fully paid or partly paid or partly in one way and partly the other. Our Board of Directors may also pay any fixed cash dividend which is payable on any of our common shares half-yearly or on other dates, whenever our position, in the opinion of our Board of Directors, justifies such payment.

Dividends, if any, on our common shares will be paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors if it appears to our Board of Directors to be justified by the position of the Company and will depend on our future operations and earnings, capital requirements, surplus and general financial conditions, as our Board of Directors may deem relevant. No dividend shall be paid to the Company in respect of shares held by the Company as treasury shares.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common shares since October 1999. Previously, we paid cash dividends as a private company as a means to distribute earnings to shareholders. Beginning in October 1999, we have focused on the implementation of our growth plans, and we have retained earnings in furtherance of such plans. Our Board of

Directors reviews its options for the use of cash on a regular basis, including whether or not to pay any cash dividends.

Purchase by the Company of its Own Common Shares

We may purchase our own common shares out of the capital paid up on the common shares in question or out of funds that would otherwise be available for dividend or distribution or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of common shares made for the purposes of the purchase. We may not purchase our shares if, on the date on which the purchase is to be effected, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Company is, or after the purchase would be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or as a result, our issued share capital would be reduced below the minimum capital specified in our memorandum of association.

However, to the extent that any premium is payable on the purchase, the premium must be provided out of the funds of a company that would otherwise be available for dividend or distribution or out of a company's share premium account. Any common shares purchased by a company are treated as cancelled and the amount of the company's issued capital is diminished by the nominal value of the shares accordingly but shall not be taken as reducing the amount of the company's authorized share capital. However, a company may also purchase its own shares, to be held as treasury shares, if authorized to do so by its memorandum of association or bye-laws. A proposed resolution for the amendment of our bye-laws, to authorize us to purchase our own shares, to be held as treasury shares, was put forth to our shareholders for approval at our Annual General Meeting, held on June 18, 2007 (Hong Kong time). The resolution was approved by our shareholders, so we are now able to acquire our own shares and hold them as treasury shares, subject always of course to the provisions of the Companies Act, to our bye-laws, to the securities laws of the United States and to the rules of NASDAQ. On February 4, 2008, we announced via a press release that our Board of Directors had authorized a program to repurchase up to \$50 million of our common shares in the open market or through private transactions, from time to time, as business conditions warrant, but on the basis that we are not obligated to repurchase any specific number of shares and that the program may be suspended or terminated at any time at our management's discretion. The timing and amount of the repurchase of shares (if any) will be determined by our management, based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As of February 28, 2017, no repurchases of our common shares have been made under this program.

On November 21, 2008, we commenced a tender offer for the purchase of up to 6.25 million of our common shares, or approximately 13.4% of our total common shares then issued and outstanding, at a total purchase price of up to \$50.0 million or \$8.00 per share. The tender offer expired on December 19, 2008. Our common shares that were properly tendered and not properly withdrawn were greater than the number of shares that we offered to purchase. Consequently, we accepted for purchase on a pro rata basis 6.25 million of the shares properly tendered and not properly withdrawn by shareholders. We are holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares, which are disclosed as such on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

On June 30, 2010, we commenced a tender offer for the purchase of up to 11,121,000 of our common shares, or approximately 24.9% of our total issued and outstanding common shares as of April 30, 2010, at a total purchase price of up to \$100.089 million or \$9.00 per share. The tender offer expired on July 28, 2010. Our common shares that were properly tendered and not properly withdrawn were greater than the number of shares that we offered to purchase. Consequently, we accepted for purchase on a pro rata basis 11,107,023 and on an "odd lot" basis 13,977 of the shares properly tendered and not properly withdrawn by shareholders. We are holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares, which are disclosed as such on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

On April 30, 2014, we commenced a tender offer for the purchase of up to 5,000,000 of our common shares, or approximately 14.4% of our total issued and outstanding common shares as of February 28, 2014, at a total purchase price of up to \$50 million or \$10.00 per share. The tender offer expired on May 28, 2014. Our common shares that were properly tendered and not properly withdrawn were greater than the number of shares that we offered to purchase. Consequently, we accepted for purchase on a pro rata basis 4,482,132 and on an "odd lot" basis 517,868 of the shares properly tendered and not properly withdrawn by shareholders. We are holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares, which are disclosed as such on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

On June 26, 2015, we commenced a tender offer for the purchase of up to 6,666,666 of our common shares, or approximately 22.05% of our total issued and outstanding common shares as of April 30, 2015, at a total purchase price of up to \$49.999995 million or \$7.50 per share. The tender offer expired on July 27, 2015. Our common shares that were properly tendered and not properly withdrawn were greater than the number of shares that we offered to purchase. Consequently, we accepted for purchase on a pro rata basis 6,431,411 and on an "odd lot" basis 235,255 of the shares properly tendered and not properly withdrawn by shareholders. We are holding the repurchased shares as treasury shares, which are disclosed as such on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

Preemptive Rights

Our bye-laws do not provide the holders of our common shares with preemptive rights in relation to any issues of common shares held by us or any transfer of our shares.

Variation of Rights

We may issue more than one class of shares and more than one series of shares in each class. If we have more than one class of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares may be altered or abrogated either:

with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than seventy-five percent of the issued shares of that class; or

with the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of such shares, voting in person or by proxy, at which a quorum is present.

Our bye-laws provide that a quorum for such a meeting shall be two or more persons present in person or by proxy representing a majority of the shares of the relevant class. Our bye-laws also specify that the creation or issue of shares ranking on parity with existing shares will not, subject to any statement to the contrary in the terms of issue of those shares or rights attached to those shares, vary the special rights attached to existing shares.

Change of Control

Our bye-laws have two provisions that could delay a change of control. The first is the classified board, which means that only a portion of the directors come up for election every year, thus delaying a change in the composition of our Board of Directors. The second is the “Business Combinations” bye-law (bye-laws 155-163), which requires the approval of sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 ⅔ %) of shareholders voting at a general meeting, over and above any other approvals required by our bye-laws, to permit certain mergers, amalgamations or similar transaction to go forward.

Transfer of Common Shares

Subject to the Companies Act and the “Transfer Restrictions” section below, under our bye-laws, a shareholder may transfer title to all or any of his shares by completing an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such other form as our Board of Directors may approve.

Transfer Restrictions

Our Board of Directors may in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason refuse to register the transfer of any share that is not fully paid.

Our Board of Directors may refuse to register an instrument of transfer of a share unless it:

is duly stamped, if required by law, and lodged with us;

is accompanied by the relevant share certificate and such other evidence of the transferor’s right to make the transfer as our Board of Directors shall reasonably require;

has obtained, where applicable, permission of the Bermuda Monetary Authority; and

·is in respect of only one class of shares.

A “blanket” authorization has been obtained from the Bermuda Monetary Authority for all transfers of our common shares between persons who are not resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes, provided our common shares remain listed on an “appointed stock exchange” (which includes listing on NASDAQ).

Transmission of Shares

In the event of the death of a shareholder, the survivor or survivors, where the deceased shareholder was a joint holder, or the estate representative (meaning the person to whom probate or letters of administration has or have been granted in Bermuda or, failing any such person, such other person as the Board of Directors may in its absolute discretion determine to be the person recognized by us) of such shareholder, if the deceased was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognized by us as having any title to the shareholder’s shares.

Disclosure of Interests

Our bye-laws provide that a director who has at least a five percent interest, directly or indirectly, in an entity that is interested in a contract or proposed contract or arrangement with us, shall declare the nature of such interest at the first opportunity at a meeting of our Board of Directors, or by writing to our Board of Directors. If the director has complied with the relevant sections of the Companies Act and our bye-laws with regard to the disclosure of his interest, the director may vote at a meeting of our Board of Directors or a committee thereof on a contract, transaction or arrangement in which that director is interested and he will be taken into account in ascertaining whether a quorum is present.

Under Bermuda law, the Company may not make loans to its directors unless approved by a majority of the shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than 90% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at a shareholders' meeting.

Rights in Liquidation

Under Bermuda law, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of a company, after satisfaction in full of all claims of creditors and subject to the preferential rights accorded to any series of preference shares, the proceeds of such liquidation, dissolution or winding-up are distributed among the holders of shares in accordance with a company's bye-laws.

Under our bye-laws, if we are wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a resolution of shareholders from us and any sanction required by the Companies Act, divide amongst the shareholders in specie or kind the whole or part of our assets, whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not, and may for such purposes set such values as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as set out above and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders.

Meetings of Shareholders

Under Bermuda law, a company is required to convene at least one general shareholders' meeting as an Annual General Meeting per calendar year unless, according to the provisions of the Companies Act, shareholders elect to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings. The directors of a company, notwithstanding anything in its bye-laws, shall, on the requisition of the shareholders holding at the date of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the company carrying the right to vote, proceed duly to convene a special general meeting.

Under the Companies Act, our Board of Directors may convene a special general meeting whenever in its judgment such a meeting is necessary. Unless the bye-laws of a company specify longer period otherwise, Bermuda law requires that shareholders be given at least five days' notice of a meeting of the company. Our bye-laws extend this period to provide that at least 21 days' written notice of a general meeting must be given to those shareholders entitled to receive such notice. The accidental omission to give notice to or non-receipt of a notice of a meeting by any person does not invalidate the proceedings of a meeting.

Our bye-laws provide that no business can be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of at least two shareholders representing more than 50% of the issued shares of the company are present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. A shareholder present at a general meeting or a meeting of a class of shareholders in person or by proxy shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting.

Under our bye-laws, notice to any shareholders may be delivered either personally, by electronic means or by sending it through the post, by airmail where applicable, in a pre-paid letter addressed to the shareholder at his address as appearing in the register of shareholders or by delivering it to, or leaving it at such registered address or, in the case of delivery by electronic means, by delivering it to the shareholder at such address as may be provided to the Company by the shareholder for such purpose. A notice of a general meeting is deemed to be duly given to the shareholder if it is sent to him by cable, telex, telecopier or electronic means. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been served twenty-four hours after its dispatch.

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Access to Books and Records and Dissemination of Information

Under Bermuda law, members of the general public have the right to inspect the public documents of a company available at the office of the Bermuda Registrar of Companies. These documents include a company's certificate of incorporation, its memorandum of association (including its objects and powers) and any alteration to the memorandum of association and address of registered office and resident representative.

Our shareholders and directors have the additional right to inspect our bye-laws, our minute books and our audited financial statements, which, unless agreed by all shareholders and directors, must be presented at an annual general meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to the aforesaid inspection of our minute books, our shareholders only have the right under our bye-laws to inspect minutes of shareholder meetings.

Our bye-laws provide that our register of shareholders is required to be open for inspection during normal business hours by shareholders without charge and to members of the general public on the payment of a fee. A company is required to maintain its share register in Bermuda but may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, establish one or more branch register(s) outside of Bermuda. We have established a branch register with our transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., 250 Royall Street, Canton, MA 02021, U.S.A.

Under Bermuda law, a Bermuda company is required to keep at its registered office a register of its directors and officers that is open for inspection for not less than two hours in each day by members of the public without charge. Our bye-laws extend this obligation to provide that the register of directors and officers be available for inspection by the public during normal business hours. With effect from 1 April 2016, a Bermuda company shall also file with the Bermuda Registrar of Companies in Bermuda a list of its directors, and shall notify the Registrar of any change in such directors within 30 days of any such change. The list of directors must contain the following particulars with respect to each director: (i) in the case of an individual, his present first name, surname and address; and (ii) in the case of a company, its name and the address of its registered office. The Registrar shall keep a register containing such information on directors filed and such register shall be available for public inspection subject to such conditions as the Registrar may impose and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

Bermuda law does not, however, provide a general right for shareholders to inspect or obtain copies of any other corporate records.

Election or Removal of Directors

Our bye-laws provide that the number of directors will be such number, not less than two, as our shareholders by resolution may from time to time determine. A director of a Bermuda company will serve until his successor is appointed or his prior removal in the manner provided by the Companies Act or the bye-laws of a Bermuda company. Our bye-laws provide that at each annual general meeting one-third of the directors will retire from office on a rotational basis based on length of time served. A director is not required to hold shares in the Company to qualify to join our Board of Directors, and once appointed may sit on our Board of Directors regardless of age, unless the bye-laws provide otherwise. Our bye-laws do not require qualifying shares to join our Board of Directors and do not set age limits for directors who serve on our Board of Directors. All directors must provide written acceptance of their appointment within thirty days of their appointment.

Our Board of Directors has the power at any time and from time to time to appoint any individual to be a director so as to fill a casual vacancy. As set forth in our bye-laws, a casual director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and if not reappointed at such annual general meeting, shall vacate office. As approved by our shareholders at our last annual general meeting, the maximum number of directors that comprise our whole Board is fixed at 9 persons. We currently have six directors (of whom two directors, namely, Ms. Funmibi

Chima and Mr. Michael J. Scown, were appointed by our Board to fill casual vacancies on the Board, with effect from September 12, 2016) and three casual vacancies on our Board.

Our Board of Directors may approve the appointment of alternate directors.

We may, in a special general meeting called for this purpose, remove a director, provided notice of such meeting is served upon the director concerned not less than fourteen days before the meeting and he shall be entitled to be heard at that meeting.

The office of a director will be vacated in the event of any of the following:

- if he resigns his office by notice in writing to be delivered to our registered office or tendered at a meeting of our Board of Directors;
- if he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute or applicable law relating to mental health, and our Board of Directors resolves that his office is vacated;
- if he becomes bankrupt under the law of any country or compounds with his creditors;
- if he is prohibited by law from being a director;
- if he ceases to be a director by virtue of the Companies Act or our bye-laws, or is removed from office pursuant to our bye-laws;
- if he (or his alternate director, if any) is absent from more than three consecutive Board of Directors' meetings without the permission of our Board of Directors and our Board of Directors resolves that his office be vacated; or
- if he is requested to resign in writing by not less than three quarters of the other directors.

Directors' Power to Vote Compensation to Themselves

Under our Bye-laws, the ordinary remuneration of our directors who do not hold executive office for their services (excluding amounts payable under any other provision of our Bye-laws) shall not exceed in aggregate \$20,000 per annum or such higher amount as our Board of Directors may from time to time determine. Subject to this limit, each such director is paid a fee at such rate as may from time to time be determined by our Board of Directors. Our Bye-laws further provide that any of our directors who has disclosed his or her interest in a transaction or arrangement with the Company in accordance with the Companies Act and our Bye-laws may be counted in the quorum and vote at any meeting at which such transaction or arrangement is considered by our Board of Directors.

Amendment of Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws

Bermuda law provides that the memorandum of association of a company may be amended by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders of which due notice has been given. An amendment to a memorandum of association does not require the consent of the Minister of Finance save for specific circumstances, for example, the adopting of any objects which constitute restricted business activities under the Companies Act.

Under Bermuda law, the holders of an aggregate of no less than 20% in par value of a company's issued share capital or any class of issued share capital have the right to apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda (the "Bermuda Court") for an annulment of any amendment of the memorandum of association adopted by shareholders at any general meeting, other than an amendment that alters or reduces a company's share capital as provided in the Companies Act. Where an application is made, the amendment becomes effective only to the extent that it is confirmed by the Bermuda Court. An application for the annulment of an amendment of the memorandum of association must be made within 21 days after the date on which the resolution altering the company's memorandum of association is passed and may be made on behalf of the person entitled to make the application by one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose. No application may be made by persons voting in favor of the amendment.

Our bye-laws provide that they may be amended in the manner provided for in the Companies Act. The Companies Act provides that the directors may amend the bye-laws, provided that any such amendment shall be operative only to the extent approved by the shareholders.

Transactions with Interested Shareholders

Our bye-laws contain provisions that require, with respect to engaging in a business combination with, or proposed by or on behalf of, any interested shareholder or its affiliate, the approval of not less than two-thirds of the holders of our voting shares (other than shares held by that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of such interested shareholder), voting together as a single class, or by a simple majority if the business combination is approved by a majority of continuing directors or if certain prescribed conditions are met assuming that we will receive fair market value in exchange for such business combination. In this context, a “business combination”

includes, among others, (i) any mergers, (ii) any asset sales and other material transactions resulting in a benefit to the interested shareholder or any of its affiliates or associates or (iii) the adoption of a plan for our liquidation or dissolution; an “affiliate” or an “associate” have the respective meanings ascribed to such terms in Rule 12b-2 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Exchange Act; a “continuing director” is a member of our Board of Directors that is not an affiliate or associate or representative of an interested shareholder and was a member of our Board of Directors prior to such person becoming an interested shareholder; and an “interested shareholder” is any person (other than us or any of our subsidiaries, or any profit sharing, employee share ownership or other employee benefit plan, or any of the shareholders of Trade Media Holdings Limited that received our shares pursuant to a share exchange agreement prior to the listing of our shares on NASDAQ) that owns or has announced its intention to own, or with respect to any of our affiliates or associates, within the prior two years did own, at least 15% of our voting shares.

Appraisal Rights and Shareholder Suits

Amalgamation and Merger

The Companies Act provides that, subject to the terms of a company’s bye-laws, both the amalgamation and the merger of a Bermuda company with another company requires the amalgamation agreement or the merger agreement (as applicable) to be approved by the board of directors and at a meeting of the shareholders by a majority vote of seventy-five percent of the members present and entitled to vote at that meeting in respect of which the quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing at least one-third of the issued shares of the company or class, as the case may be.

Our bye-laws alter the majority vote required and provide that any resolution submitted for the consideration of shareholders at any general meeting to approve a proposed amalgamation with another company also requires the approval of two-thirds of the votes of disinterested shareholders cast at such meeting.

Under Bermuda law, in the event of an amalgamation or a merger of a Bermuda company, a shareholder who did not vote in favor of the amalgamation or the merger and who is not satisfied that fair value has been offered for such shareholder’s shares may apply to the Bermuda Court within one month of notice of the meeting of shareholders to appraise the fair value of those shares.

Class Actions and Derivative Actions

Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. Under Bermuda law, a shareholder may commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong done to the company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company, or is illegal or would result in the violation of the company’s memorandum of association or bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the company’s shareholders than those who actually approved it.

When the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, one or more shareholders may apply to the Bermuda Court, which may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the company’s affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the shares of any shareholders, by other shareholders or by the company.

Capitalization of Profits and Reserves

Under our bye-laws, our Board of Directors may resolve to capitalize all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund which is available for distribution or to the credit of our share premium

account; and accordingly make that amount available for distribution among the shareholders who would be entitled to it if distributed by way of a dividend in the same proportions and on the footing that the same may be paid not in cash but be applied:

· in or towards paying up amounts unpaid on any of our shares held by the shareholders;

· in payment up in full of our unissued shares, debentures or other obligations, to be allotted and credited as fully paid amongst such shareholders; or

· partly in one way and partly in the other.

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As a proviso to the foregoing, the share premium account may be applied only in paying up unissued shares to be issued to shareholders credited as fully paid, and provided, further, that any sum standing to the credit of a share premium account may only be applied in crediting as fully paid shares of the same class as that from which the relevant share premium was derived.

Registrar or Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent and branch registrar is Computershare Trust Company, N.A. In addition to a register held by Computershare Trust Company, N.A., a register of holders of the shares is maintained by Estera Services (Bermuda) Limited in Bermuda, located at Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda.

Personal Liability of Directors and Indemnity

The Companies Act requires every officer, including directors, of a Bermuda company in exercising powers and discharging duties, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the company, and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Companies Act further provides that a Bermuda company may in its bye-laws or in any contract or arrangement between the company and any officer, or any person employed by the company as auditor, exempt such officer or person from, or indemnify him in respect of, any loss arising or liability attaching to him by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which the officer or person may be guilty in relation to the company or any subsidiary thereof, but any provision whether contained in the bye-laws of a Bermuda company or in any contract or arrangement between the company and any officer, including a director, or any person employed by the company as auditor, exempting such officer or person from, or indemnifying him against, any liability which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to him, in respect of any fraud or dishonesty of which he may be guilty in relation to the company, shall be void.

Under our bye-laws, every director, officer, resident representative and committee member shall be indemnified out of our funds against all liabilities, loss, damage or expense, including but not limited to liabilities under contract, tort and statute or any applicable foreign law or regulation and all reasonable legal and other costs and expenses properly payable, incurred or suffered by him as director, officer, resident representative or committee member; provided that the indemnity contained in the bye-laws will not extend to any matter which would render it void under the Companies Act as discussed above.

Our bye-laws also contain provisions for the advancement of funds to our directors, officers and other indemnified persons for expenses incurred in defending legal proceedings against them arising from the course of their duties. At our Annual General Meeting on June 11, 2008, our shareholders approved amendments to our bye-laws to provide more specifically that if any fraud or dishonesty on the part of the director, officer or other indemnified person concerned is proved, any such funds advanced to him or her must be repaid. These amendments conformed our bye-laws with changes to the Companies Act.

Material Contracts

We do not believe any of our outstanding contracts to be material to the operation of the Company, taken as a whole.

Exchange Controls

Bermuda Law

We have been designated as a non-resident under the Exchange Control Act of 1972 by the Bermuda Monetary Authority. This designation will allow us to engage in transactions in currencies other than the Bermuda dollar.

The Registrar of Companies in Bermuda has neither approved nor disapproved of the securities to which this document relates, nor passed on the accuracy or adequacy of this document and accepts no responsibility for the financial soundness of any proposals or the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to such securities. Approvals or permissions received from the Bermuda Monetary Authority do not constitute a guarantee by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as to our performance or our creditworthiness. Accordingly, in giving such approvals or permissions, the Bermuda Monetary Authority will not be liable for our performance or default or for the correctness of any opinions or statements expressed in this document.

The transfer of common shares between persons regarded as resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes and the issue of common shares to such persons may be effected without specific consent under the Exchange Control Act and regulations thereunder. Issues and transfers of common shares to any person regarded as non-resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes require specific prior approval from the Bermuda Monetary Authority under the Exchange Control Act.

There are no limitations on the rights of persons regarded as non-resident of Bermuda for foreign exchange control purposes owning our shares. Because we have been designated as a non-resident for Bermuda exchange control purposes, there are no restrictions on our ability to transfer funds, other than funds denominated in Bermuda dollars, in and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to non-Bermuda residents who are holders of our shares, other than in respect of local Bermuda currency.

Under Bermuda law, share certificates are only issued in the names of corporations, partnerships or individuals. In the case of an applicant acting in a special capacity, for example an executor or a trustee, certificates may, at the request of the applicant, record the capacity in which the applicant is acting.

Notwithstanding the recording of any such special capacity, we are not bound to investigate or incur any responsibility in respect of the proper administration of any such estate or trust.

We will take no notice of any trust applicable to any of our common shares whether or not we had notice of such trust.

As an “exempted company”, we are exempt from Bermuda laws which restrict the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians. However, as an exempted company subject to the Companies Act, we are generally not permitted to participate in most business transactions and activities of any kind or type conducted from within Bermuda, including those which involve land in Bermuda, except in furtherance of our business carried on outside Bermuda or under a license granted by the Minister of Finance of Bermuda.

Taxation

Bermuda Taxation

This summary is based on laws, regulations, treaty provisions and interpretations now in effect and available as of the date of this Form 20-F. The laws, regulations, treaty provisions and interpretations, however, may change at any time, and any change could be retroactive to the date of issuance of our common shares. These laws, regulations and treaty provisions are also subject to various interpretations, and the relevant tax authorities or the courts could later disagree with the explanations or conclusions set out below.

We have received from the Minister of Finance a written undertaking under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1966 (as amended) of Bermuda, to the effect that in the event of there being enacted in Bermuda any legislation imposing tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax shall not be applicable to us or to any of our operations or to our shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035. These assurances are subject to the proviso that they are not construed so as to prevent the application of any tax or duty to such persons as are ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to prevent the imposition of property taxes on any company owning real property or leasehold interests in Bermuda.

Currently there is no Bermuda withholding tax on dividends that may be payable by us in respect to the holders of our common shares. No income, withholding or other taxes or stamp duty or other duties are imposed upon the issue, transfer or sale of the shares or on any payment thereunder. There is no reciprocal income tax treaty affecting us that

exists between Bermuda and the United States.

As an exempted company, we and our Bermuda subsidiaries are liable to pay in Bermuda an annual government fee calculated on a sliding scale basis by reference to our and our Bermuda subsidiaries' respective assessable capital, which is the aggregate of our and our Bermuda subsidiaries' respective authorized share capital and the premium on our and our Bermuda subsidiaries' respective issued shares. For the year 2016, the applicable annual government fees were \$10,455.00 for us and \$1,995.00 for our Bermuda subsidiary. For the year 2017, the applicable annual government fees are \$10,455.00 for us and \$1,995.00 for our Bermuda subsidiary. These amounts have already been paid.

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Documents on Display

Where You May Find More Information

We are required to comply with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act applicable to a foreign private issuer. We will file annually a Form 20-F no later than four months after the close of our fiscal year, which is December 31. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. We will furnish our shareholders with annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with IFRS as issued by the IASB. We may, although we are not obligated to do so, furnish our shareholders with semi-annual reports by mail with the assistance of a corporate services provider, which may include unaudited interim financial information. We may discontinue providing semi-annual reports at any time without prior notice to our shareholders.

Our reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material may be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates.

These reports and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the Nasdaq Global Select Market, 1735 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our activities expose us to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Our overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on our financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a group of senior management personnel. This particular group identifies, evaluates and takes appropriate measures to alleviate financial risks in close co-operation with our operating units. The Board of Directors provides direction for overall risk management, covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

We operate internationally and are exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the RMB. Foreign currency risk arises from commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. A majority of our contracts with customers that are denominated and priced in foreign currencies are in RMB. The conversion of these contract proceeds to USD could result in losses and reflects the foreign exchange risk assumed by us between contract signing and the conversion of cash into USD. We also maintain a portion of our bank balances in RMB. The conversion of these bank balances to USD could result in foreign exchange losses.

We have not engaged in foreign currency hedging activities. Historically a majority (ranging between 98% to 99%) of our revenue is denominated in USD or is received in the Hong Kong Dollar (“HKD”), RMB or New Taiwan Dollar (“TWD”). The HKD is currently pegged to the USD. The RMB weakened against the USD in 2015 and 2016. The TWD is relatively stable against the USD.

We have certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of our foreign operations is managed primarily through identification of the specific risks and taking appropriate measures to alleviate the risk.

At December 31, 2016, if the RMB had weakened/strengthened by 6% (2015: 4%; 2014: 2%) against the USD with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been \$0.07 million (2015: \$0.05 million; 2014: \$0.8 million) lower/higher as a result of foreign currency losses/gains on translation of RMB denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

We had no interest-bearing borrowings as of December 31, 2016 or 2015. Our exposure to changes in market interest rates is mainly attributable to our interest-bearing assets including available-for-sale financial assets, term deposits with banks and cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the term deposits with banks were all fixed interest rate instruments and a majority of the available-for-sale securities were highly liquid and were short term in nature or were equity instruments. Therefore interest rate risk is considered to be insignificant.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from investments in checking and savings accounts, debt securities issued by U.S. Treasury, term deposits with banks, available-for-sale securities, accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives.

We maintain checking accounts, money market accounts, term deposits with banks, debt securities issued by U.S. Treasury held in custody with banks and available-for-sale securities with high quality institutions. We have a large number of customers, operate in different geographic areas and generally do not require collateral on accounts receivable or receivables from sales representatives. We generally collect in advance from customers in markets with higher credit risk. In addition, we are continuously monitoring the credit transactions and maintain impairment allowance where necessary.

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Our maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Available-for-sale financial assets are highly liquid instruments maintained with reputable institutions. Accounts receivable and receivables from sales representatives that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially with companies with a good collection track record with us.

In the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we derived more than 90% of our revenue from customers in the Asia-Pacific region. We expect that a majority of our future revenue will continue to be generated from customers in this region. Future political or economic instability in the Asia-Pacific region could negatively impact our business.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed in our operating entities and aggregated by our finance personnel. Our finance personnel monitor rolling forecasts of our liquidity requirements to ensure we have sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

We invest our excess cash in term deposits with commercial banks, U.S. Treasury securities and available-for-sale securities to generate income from interest received as well as capital gains, while the funds are held to support our business.

Generally, we hold securities with specified maturity dates such as U.S. Treasury Bills until their maturity. We do not engage in buying and selling of securities with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price or for other speculative purposes. Our objective is to invest to support our capital preservation strategy.

Our financial liabilities which consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 12 months, and their contractual undiscounted cash flows approximate their carrying amount as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(v) Capital risk management

Our objectives when managing capital are to safeguard our ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, we may return capital to shareholders and issue new shares. Currently we have no external borrowings and are not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. We define the total equity as our capital.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

– (Not applicable)

PART II

All financial information contained in this document is expressed in U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

- (Not applicable)

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

- (Not applicable)

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ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, management, with the participation of our Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Disclosure controls and procedures refer to controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding our required disclosure.

Based on the foregoing, management, with the participation of the Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

Internal control over financial reporting refers to a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

— pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

— provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and members of our Board of Directors; and

— provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 using the 2013 framework set forth in the report of the Treadway Commission's Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO"), "Internal Control — Integrated Framework."

Based on the foregoing, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016. Our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

Changes to Internal Controls

Management has evaluated, with the participation of our Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, whether any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal year have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on the evaluation we conducted, management has concluded that no such changes have occurred.

ITEM 15T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (Not applicable)

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our audit committee financial expert is Eddie Heng Teng Hua, an independent director. Our other two audit committee members are David F. Jones and Michael Scown, who are also independent directors.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our directors, officers (including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller and other persons performing similar functions) and employees. Our Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.corporate.globalsources.com.

During 2016, the Company did not grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from any provision of the Code of Ethics to the executive chairman, the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller or any other person performing similar functions.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP served as our independent registered public accounting firm from August 2008. The following table shows the aggregate audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees for the services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for 2016 and 2015:

	Year ended	
	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Audit fees	\$846,841	\$837,044
Audit-related fees	10,364	10,583
Total	\$857,205	\$847,627
Tax fees	26,128	48,822
All other fees	-	-
Total fees	\$883,333	\$896,449

Audit fees include fees associated with the review of the Company's annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

The audit-related fees billed to the Company by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 were fees for services relating to accounting workshops and training conducted for the Company. The audit-related fees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 were fees for services relating to accounting workshops and training conducted for the Company.

Tax fees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning consisted of review of tax returns for five subsidiaries of the Company, filing of quarterly value added tax returns for a subsidiary,

assistance with value added tax matters in a local jurisdiction, assistance with tax matters in a local jurisdiction and permissible tax advice to a subsidiary. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, such fees consisted of review of tax returns for five subsidiaries of the Company, filing of quarterly value added tax returns for a subsidiary, assistance with value added tax matters in a local jurisdiction and assistance with tax matters in a local jurisdiction.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, there were no other fees incurred.

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Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our Audit Committee nominates and engages our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our financial statements. Our Audit Committee also requires management to obtain the Audit Committee's approval on a case-by-case basis before engaging our independent registered public accounting firm to provide any audit or permitted non-audit services to us or our subsidiaries.

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

- (Not applicable)

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

- (Not applicable)

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

- (Not applicable)

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Under NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5615(a)(3), foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of any of such NASDAQ rules must submit to NASDAQ, in advance, a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws and such foreign private issuer discloses the requirements it is not following and describes the home country practices it is following.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to, and did, follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the applicable rules of the Nasdaq Global Select Market for domestic U.S. issuers. In 2015, we provided NASDAQ with notice of noncompliance with respect to the requirement to obtain shareholders' approval for the establishment or amendment of certain equity based compensation plans and material revisions thereto. Under the Bermuda Companies Act, there is no general requirement for equity compensation plans of a Bermuda company to be approved by its shareholders by way of a shareholders' resolution, which is different than the requirements of the Nasdaq Global Select Market listing standards. Appleby, our Bermuda counsel, provided a letter dated January 8, 2015 to NASDAQ confirming that our election to follow Bermuda company law practice, in lieu of the requirements of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5635(c) (which provides that "shareholder approval is required prior to the issuance of securities when ... [an] equity compensation arrangement... [is to be] materially amended, pursuant to which stock may be acquired by officers, directors, employees, or consultants") is not prohibited by Bermuda law, provided that the Company shall continue to comply with those rules which are required to be followed pursuant to the provisions of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(a)(3). Following our home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market may provide less protection to you than what is accorded to investors under the Nasdaq Global Select Market requirements applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.

We otherwise intend to comply with the rules generally applicable to U.S. domestic companies listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. We may in the future decide to use the foreign private issuer exemption with respect to some or all of the other Nasdaq Global Select Market corporate governance rules.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

– (Not applicable)

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PART III

All financial information contained in this document is expressed in U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

– (Not applicable)

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As provided in Item 8, the Company has presented its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB in lieu of Item 18.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Company. ⁽²⁾
1.2	Bye laws of the Company ⁽²³⁾
1.3	Amendments to the bye-laws of Global Sources Ltd., as approved at the May 6, 2002 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. ⁽¹¹⁾
2.1	Specimen Certificate. ⁽²⁾
4.2	Form of executive officer employment agreement. ⁽¹⁾
4.3	Employment Agreement dated November 1, 1999, by and between Trade Media Holdings Limited and Merle Hinrich. ⁽¹⁾
4.4	Amendment to Employment Agreement dated January 19, 2000, between Trade Media Holdings Limited and Merle Hinrich. ⁽¹⁾
4.5	Employment Agreement dated as of January 29, 2000, by and between LER Corporation and Merle Hinrich. ⁽¹⁾
4.6	Form of Restricted Stock Award and Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2000, by and between LER Corporation and Merle Hinrich. ⁽¹⁾
4.7	Amendment No.1 to Restricted Stock Award and Agreement dated as of February 29, 2000, by and between LER Corporation and Merle Hinrich. ⁽¹⁾
4.18	Form of The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan No. IV. ⁽³⁾
4.19	Form of The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan No. V. ⁽³⁾
4.20	Form of The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan No. VI. ⁽⁴⁾
4.21	Form of The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan No. VII. ⁽⁷⁾
4.22	Global Sources' Code of Ethics (updated effective as of January 1, 2014) (approved and adopted by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2013). ⁽²³⁾
4.23	Form of The Global Sources Employee Equity Compensation Plan No. V (Amended). ⁽⁷⁾
4.24	Placement Agency Agreement dated March 17, 2005, between the Company and W.R. Hambrecht & Co. LLC. ⁽²⁰⁾
4.25	Form of Purchase Agreement between the Company and certain purchasers of the common shares. ⁽²⁰⁾
4.26	Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower Subscription Agreement dated July 5, 2004 (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
4.27	Real Estate Sales Contract of Shenzhen (Presale) dated August 31, 2004 (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾

- 4.28 Supplemental Agreement to the Contract on Purchasing Shenzhen International Commercial Chamber Center Premises dated August 31, 2004 (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
- 4.29 Summary Table of Property Units and Payment Amounts. ⁽¹³⁾
- 4.30 Supplementary Agreement Concerning Alteration of Payment Method dated December 3, 2004 (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
- 4.31 Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated May 24, 2006, by and between IDG Technology Venture Investment, Inc., Trade Media Holdings Limited and International Data Group, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾
- 4.32 Call Option Deed Relating to Shares in HC International, Inc., dated May 24, 2006, between Trade Media Holdings Limited and other parties thereto. ⁽⁶⁾
- 4.33 Call Option Deed Relating to Equity Interest in Beijing Huicong International Information Co., Ltd., dated May 24, 2006, between Trade Media Holdings Limited and HC Construction Co., Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾
- 4.34 The Global Sources Ltd. Directors Purchase Plan (as of 5 November 2005). ⁽¹⁴⁾

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Exhibit

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.36	The Global Sources Share Grant Award Plan. ⁽¹⁵⁾
4.37	The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan. ⁽¹⁵⁾
4.38	Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated December 10, 2007, by and between Global Sources Ltd., Trade Media Holdings Limited and IDG Technology Venture Investment III, L.P. ⁽¹⁶⁾
4.39	The Global Sources Directors Share Grant Award Plan. ⁽¹⁷⁾
4.40	Directors Purchase Plan (updated effective as of January 1, 2009). ⁽¹⁷⁾
4.41	Real Estate Sales Contracts of Shanghai (For Office Building) and Supplementary Terms (English translation). ⁽⁸⁾
4.42	Summary Table of Property Units and Payment Amounts. ⁽⁸⁾
4.45	The Global Sources Retention Share Grant Plan II (amended effective as of May 1, 2012). ⁽¹⁸⁾
4.46	The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan (amended effective as of January 1, 2012) (as extended to December 31, 2017). ⁽¹⁹⁾
4.47	Letter of intent for assignment of property of Shenzhen Excellence Times Square. ⁽⁹⁾
4.48	Agreement for sale and purchase of property in Vita Tower, Hong Kong. ⁽⁹⁾
4.49	Agreement for sale and purchase of a portion of property in Southmark building, Hong Kong. ⁽⁹⁾
4.50	Second-Hand Real Estate Sales Contract of Shenzhen Municipality. ⁽²³⁾
4.51	Summary Table of Property Units and Prices. ⁽²³⁾
4.52	Sale and purchase agreement relating to 1 Sims Lane #08-01 Singapore 387355. ⁽²³⁾
4.53	The Global Sources Equity Compensation (2007) Master Plan (Amended and Restated effective as of January 1, 2014). ⁽²⁴⁾
4.54	Letter of Intent for Assignment of Property of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower. ⁽²⁵⁾
4.55	Tripartite Escrow Agreement (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.56	Letter of Agreement (for transferee arrangement relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.57	The Declaration regarding Payment on behalf of others (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.58	Second-Hand Real Estate Sales Contract of Shenzhen Municipality (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower) (first agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.59	The Supplementary Agreement of Assignment of Property of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower (first agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.60	The Supplementary Agreement of Assignment of Property of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower (second agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.61	Second-Hand Real Estate Sales Contract of Shenzhen Municipality (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower) (second agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.62	Letter of Agreement (relating to the change of transferee for the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.63	Escrow Agreement of the Transaction Funds for Property Sale and Purchase (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower) (first agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.64	Escrow Agreement of the Transaction Funds for Property Sale and Purchase (relating to the sale and purchase of the 50 th Floor of Shenzhen International Chamber of Commerce Tower) (second agreement). ⁽²⁵⁾
4.65	Summary of Table Property Units and Prices. ⁽²⁵⁾
8.1	Subsidiaries of Global Sources Ltd.
12.1	Certification of the Executive Chairman pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
12.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- 13.1 Certification by the Executive Chairman pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.2 Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002.
- 14.1 Consent of Independent Accountants for incorporation of their report filed with Form 6-K into the Company’s previously filed Registration Statements File No. 333-59058 and 333-62132. ⁽⁵⁾
- 14.2 Changes in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant.⁽¹²⁾
- 14.3 Letter to the SEC from the Company pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-8070, dated April 9, 2002. ⁽⁵⁾
- 14.4 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for incorporation of their report filed under Form 20-F into the Company’s previously filed Registration Statements File No. 333-104426, 333-59058, 333-138474, 333-202510 and 333-204083.
- 14.5 Consent of Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited for incorporation of their valuation of properties as at December 31, 2016 and their name which appears in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 20-F into the Company’s previously filed Registration Statements File No. 333-104426, 333-59058, 333-138474, 333-202510 and 333-204083.

Exhibit

No. Description

14.6	Consent of Savills Valuation and Professional Services (S) Pte Ltd for incorporation of their valuation of properties as at December 31, 2016 and their name which appears in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F into the Company's previously filed Registration Statements File No. 333-104426, 333-59058, 333-138474, 333-202510 and 333-204083.
14.10	Press release dated February 4, 2008 to announce share buyback program . ⁽²¹⁾
14.11	Press release dated February 12, 2009 to announce the bonus share issue by Global Sources Ltd. ⁽²²⁾
14.12	Letter to Securities and Exchange Commission from the Company's previous Independent Registered Public Accountants. ⁽¹⁷⁾

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2000.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2001.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Form S-8 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1, 2001.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 25, 2002.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 12, 2006 and confidential treatment requested (the confidential portions of such exhibits have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Form S-8 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 10, 2003.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2012.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2013.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2002.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 6, 2002.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 13, 2002.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 13, 2005.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Form S-8 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 7, 2006.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 28, 2007.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 25, 2008.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2009.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 11, 2012.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2012.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 21, 2005.
- (21) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2008.

(22) Incorporated by reference to Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2009.

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- (23) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2014.
- (24) Incorporated by reference to Form S-8 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2015.
- (25) Incorporated by reference to Form 20-F Annual Report of Global Sources Ltd. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2016.

SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

GLOBAL SOURCES LTD.

By: /s/ Connie Lai
Connie Lai,
Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 26, 2017

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