

## **HTC Corporation and Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 and  
Independent Auditors' Review Report**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
HTC Corporation

### **Introduction**

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company) as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods then ended, and related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies “(collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements)”. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

### **Scope of Review**

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

### **Conclusion**

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated and cash flows for the three-month periods then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan, the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Wen-Yea Shyu and Kwan-Chung Lai.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

May 10, 2019

Notice to Readers

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

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' review report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' review report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail. Also, as stated in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the additional footnote disclosures that are not required under accounting principles and practices generally applied in the Republic of China were not translated into English.*

# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	March 31, 2019 (Reviewed)		December 31, 2018 (Audited)		March 31, 2018 (Reviewed)	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 29,337,268	46	\$ 24,449,548	36	\$ 38,558,837	46
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	56,267	-	83,411	-	108,518	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Note 8)	596,471	1	409,412	1	355,614	1
Trade receivables, net (Notes 10 and 32)	1,433,875	2	1,683,150	3	4,966,966	6
Other receivables (Note 10)	225,964	-	221,707	-	282,714	-
Current tax assets	223,949	-	222,387	-	126,814	-
Inventories (Note 11)	3,201,500	5	3,301,645	5	5,487,390	7
Prepayments (Note 12)	924,046	2	1,160,299	2	1,957,640	2
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	1,672,688	2
Other current financial assets (Notes 9 and 33)	9,183,839	14	16,915,835	25	7,064,944	9
Other current assets	<u>4,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,812</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,126</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current assets	<u>45,187,275</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>48,460,206</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>60,738,251</u>	<u>73</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Note 7)	264,747	-	236,464	-	139,782	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Note 8)	2,539,527	4	2,325,020	3	2,958,177	4
Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 15)	496,200	1	446,133	1	390,314	-
Property, plant and equipment (Note 16)	8,336,668	13	8,425,886	13	8,430,444	10
Right-of-use assets (Note 17)	350,567	1	-	-	-	-
Investment properties, net (Note 18)	2,065,023	3	2,090,226	3	2,142,354	3
Intangible assets (Note 19)	884,542	1	1,181,256	2	1,960,883	2
Deferred tax assets	3,958,990	6	3,957,060	6	3,739,287	5
Refundable deposits (Note 31)	120,856	-	124,962	-	139,292	-
Net defined benefit asset - non-current	273,428	1	270,358	-	25,082	-
Other non-current financial assets (Notes 9 and 33)	154,103	-	153,638	-	145,590	-
Other non-current assets (Note 12)	<u>53,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,261,994</u>	<u>3</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>19,497,751</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>19,250,613</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>22,333,199</u>	<u>27</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 64,685,026</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 67,710,819</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 83,071,450</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>						
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	\$ 47,404	-	\$ 82,156	-	\$ 85,646	-
Note and trade payables (Notes 20 and 32)	9,146,021	14	9,812,847	15	11,376,093	14
Other payables (Notes 21 and 32)	8,369,125	13	9,223,293	14	10,994,507	13
Current tax liabilities	241,713	-	241,167	-	241,978	-
Provisions - current (Note 22)	2,047,304	3	2,004,190	3	2,860,882	4
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 17 and 32)	129,642	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 21)	<u>926,456</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>953,447</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,693,284</u>	<u>3</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>20,907,665</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>22,317,100</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>28,252,390</u>	<u>34</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Deferred tax liabilities	44,139	-	43,451	-	74,424	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 17 and 32)	229,171	1	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received (Note 31)	<u>130,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,740</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>403,624</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>173,851</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>183,164</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>21,311,289</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>22,490,951</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>28,435,554</u>	<u>34</u>
<b>EQUITY (Note 23)</b>						
Share capital - ordinary shares	8,188,119	13	8,188,135	12	8,209,589	10
Capital surplus	15,564,532	24	15,576,268	23	15,558,554	19
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	18,297,655	28	18,297,655	27	18,297,655	22
Unappropriated earnings	3,750,362	6	6,194,337	9	15,107,521	18
Other equity	<u>(2,466,603)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(3,087,557)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(2,559,628)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	43,334,065	67	45,168,838	67	54,613,691	66
<b>NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS</b>	<u>39,672</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,030</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,205</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>43,373,737</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>45,219,868</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>54,635,896</u>	<u>66</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 64,685,026</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 67,710,819</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 83,071,450</u>	<u>100</u>

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

# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 24 and 32)	\$ 2,943,626	100	\$ 8,788,743	100
OPERATING COST (Notes 11, 25 and 32)	<u>2,512,197</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>8,974,207</u>	<u>102</u>
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	<u>431,429</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(185,464)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 25 and 32)				
Selling and marketing	767,795	26	1,257,640	14
General and administrative	942,916	32	867,791	10
Research and development	<u>1,454,930</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,592,949</u>	<u>30</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,165,641</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>4,718,380</u>	<u>54</u>
OPERATING LOSS	<u>(2,734,212)</u>	<u>(93)</u>	<u>(4,903,844)</u>	<u>(56)</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Other income (Note 25)	328,349	11	284,811	3
Other gains and losses (Notes 12, 19 and 25)	(44,842)	(2)	31,027,153	353
Finance costs (Note 25)	(3,720)	-	(1)	-
Share of the loss of associate (Note 15)	<u>(2,062)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,339)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>277,725</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>31,298,624</u>	<u>356</u>
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	(2,456,487)	(84)	26,394,780	300
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE) (Note 26)	<u>982</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,305,216)</u>	<u>(60)</u>
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	<u>(2,455,505)</u>	<u>(84)</u>	<u>21,089,564</u>	<u>240</u>

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# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND LOSS, NET OF INCOME TAX				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 274,514	9	\$ 22,246	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	<u>340,923</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>(187,118)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Other comprehensive income and loss for the period, net of income tax	<u>615,437</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>(164,872)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	<u>\$ (1,840,068)</u>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>\$ 20,924,692</u>	<u>238</u>
NET (LOSS) PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Owners of the parent	\$ (2,443,975)	(83)	\$ 21,096,192	240
Non-controlling interests	<u>(11,530)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,628)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (2,455,505)</u>	<u>(83)</u>	<u>\$ 21,089,564</u>	<u>240</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Owners of the parent	\$ (1,828,710)	(62)	\$ 20,932,039	238
Non-controlling interests	<u>(11,358)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(7,347)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (1,840,068)</u>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>\$ 20,924,692</u>	<u>238</u>
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)				
Basic	<u>\$ (2.98)</u>		<u>\$ 25.70</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ (2.98)</u>		<u>\$ 25.31</u>	

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

(Concluded)

## HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent										
					Other Equity						
	Share Capital Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Losses on Financial at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Unrealized Losses on Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Unearned Employee Benefit	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2018	\$ 8,208,261	\$ 15,551,491	\$ 18,297,655	\$ (6,093,403)	\$ (2,183,148)	\$ -	\$ (35,690)	\$ (49,590)	\$ 33,695,576	\$ 29,552	\$ 33,725,128
Effect of retrospective application	-	-	-	104,732	-	(171,354)	35,690	-	(30,932)	-	(30,932)
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2018 AS RESTATED	8,208,261	15,551,491	18,297,655	(5,988,671)	(2,183,148)	(171,354)	-	(49,590)	33,664,644	29,552	33,694,196
Net profit for the three months ended March 31, 2018	-	-	-	21,096,192	-	-	-	-	21,096,192	(6,628)	21,089,564
Other comprehensive income and loss for the three months ended March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	(186,399)	22,246	-	-	(164,153)	(719)	(164,872)
Issuance of shares from exercise of employee share options	1,490	6,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,121	-	8,121
Share-based payments	(162)	432	-	-	-	-	-	8,617	8,887	-	8,887
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2018	<u>\$ 8,209,589</u>	<u>\$ 15,558,554</u>	<u>\$ 18,297,655</u>	<u>\$ 15,107,521</u>	<u>\$ (2,369,547)</u>	<u>\$ (149,108)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (40,973)</u>	<u>\$ 54,613,691</u>	<u>\$ 22,205</u>	<u>\$ 54,635,896</u>
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 8,188,135	\$ 15,576,268	\$ 18,297,655	\$ 6,194,337	\$ (2,052,019)	\$ (1,028,461)	\$ -	\$ (7,077)	\$ 45,168,838	\$ 51,030	\$ 45,219,868
Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019	-	-	-	(2,443,975)	-	-	-	-	(2,443,975)	(11,530)	(2,455,505)
Other comprehensive income and loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	340,751	274,514	-	-	615,265	172	615,437
Share-based payments	(16)	(11,736)	-	-	-	-	-	5,689	(6,063)	-	(6,063)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2019	<u>\$ 8,188,119</u>	<u>\$ 15,564,532</u>	<u>\$ 18,297,655</u>	<u>\$ 3,750,362</u>	<u>\$ (1,711,268)</u>	<u>\$ (753,947)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,388)</u>	<u>\$ 43,334,065</u>	<u>\$ 39,672</u>	<u>\$ 43,373,737</u>

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

# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Loss) profit before income tax	\$ (2,456,487)	\$ 26,394,780
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	184,565	136,735
Amortization expenses	301,443	303,588
Finance costs	3,720	1
Interests income	(114,956)	(156,717)
Dividend income	(33)	-
Compensation costs of employee share-based payments (reversed)	(6,063)	8,887
Share of the loss of associate	2,062	13,339
Net (gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(883)	272
Net gain on disposal of assets and licensing income (Note 25)	-	(31,285,385)
Net gain on disposal of subsidiary	-	(15,396)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	54,836	85,186
Reversals of impairment loss on non-financial assets	(2,550)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in financial instruments held for trading	(7,608)	(32,857)
Decrease in trade receivables	249,275	3,566,544
Increase in other receivables	(37,521)	(71,545)
Decrease in inventories	45,309	1,808,850
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	236,253	(220,542)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	8,716	(20,305)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(1,364)	12,597
Decrease in note and trade payables	(666,826)	(3,193,129)
Decrease in other payables	(849,296)	(723,855)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	43,114	(516,319)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(26,991)	(155,373)
Cash used in operating activities	(3,041,285)	(4,060,644)
Interest received	148,220	49,045
Interest paid	(3,720)	(1)
Income tax paid	(1,013)	(31,424)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,897,798)	(4,043,024)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(119,585)	(14,235)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(27,571)	(18,663)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(49,344)	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary	-	106,918
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(37,379)	(75,923)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,025	86,859

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# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Increase in refundable deposits	\$ -	\$ (276)
Decrease in refundable deposits	4,106	-
Payments for intangible assets	(3,398)	-
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	4,621	-
Decrease in other current financial assets	7,731,531	777,829
Dividends received	33	-
Proceeds from disposal of assets and licensing income (Note 25)	<u>-</u>	<u>31,285,385</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>7,504,039</u>	<u>32,147,894</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	-	103,059
Refund of guarantee deposits received	(86)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(26,667)	-
Proceeds from exercise of employee share options	<u>-</u>	<u>8,121</u>
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	<u>(26,753)</u>	<u>111,180</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>308,232</u>	<u>(100,440)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,887,720	28,115,610
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>24,449,548</u>	<u>10,443,227</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 29,337,268</u>	<u>\$ 38,558,837</u>

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

(Concluded)

# HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

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### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

HTC Corporation (HTC) was incorporated on May 15, 1997 under the Company Law of Taiwan, the Republic of China. HTC and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company”) are engaged in designing, manufacturing, assembling, processing, and selling smart mobile and virtual reality devices and provide after-sales service.

In March 2002, HTC had its stock listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. On November 19, 2003, HTC listed some of its shares of stock on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in the form of global depositary receipts.

The functional currency of HTC is New Taiwan dollars. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars since HTC is the ultimate parent of the Company.

### 2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by HTC’s Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 10, 2019.

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

Except for the following, whenever applied, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the Company’s accounting policies:

#### IFRS 16 “Leases”

IFRS 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessee and lessor. It supersedes IAS 17 “Leases”, IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, and a number of related interpretations. Refer to Note 4 for information relating to the relevant accounting policies.

#### Definition of a lease

The Company elects to apply the guidance of IFRS 16 in determining whether contracts are, or contain, a lease only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after January 1, 2019. Contracts identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are not reassessed and are accounted for in accordance with the transitional provisions under IFRS 16.

### The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets or investment properties if the right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment properties, and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance sheets except for those whose payments under low-value asset and short-term leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Company presents the depreciation expense charged on right-of-use assets separately from the interest expense accrued on lease liabilities; interest is computed using the effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities are classified within financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion are classified within operating activities. Prior to the application of IFRS 16, payments under operating lease contracts, including property interest qualified as investment properties, were recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. Cash flows for operating leases were classified within operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Leased assets and finance lease payables were recognized on the consolidated balance sheets for contracts classified as finance leases.

The Company elects to apply IFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this standard on January 1, 2019. Comparative information is not restated.

Lease liabilities were recognized on January 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at their carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the aforementioned incremental borrowing rate. The Company applies IAS 36 to all right-of-use assets.

The Company also applies the following practical expedients:

- 1) The Company applies a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics to measure lease liabilities.
- 2) The Company accounts for those leases for which the lease term ends on or before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases.
- 3) The Company excludes initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019.
- 4) The Company uses hindsight, such as in determining lease terms, to measure lease liabilities.

The range of lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019 was between 0.5% - 10%. The difference between the lease liabilities recognized and operating lease commitments disclosed under IAS 17 on December 31, 2018 is explained as follows:

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments on December 31, 2018	\$ 396,862
Less: Recognition exemption for short-term leases	<u>(21,753)</u>
Undiscounted amounts on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 375,109</u>
Discounted amounts using the incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019	\$ 361,868
Add: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	<u>18,649</u>
Lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 380,517</u>

### The Company as lessor

The Company does not make any adjustments for leases in which it is a lessor, and it accounts for those leases with the application of IFRS 16 starting from January 1, 2019.

The impact on assets, liabilities and equity as of January 1, 2019 from the initial application of IFRS 16 is set out as follows:

	<b>As Originally Stated on January 1, 2019</b>	<b>Adjustments Arising from Initial Application</b>	<b>Restated on January 1, 2019</b>
Right-of-use assets	\$ -	\$ 380,517	\$ 380,517
Total effect on assets	\$ -	\$ 380,517	\$ 380,517
Lease liabilities - current	\$ -	\$ 133,686	\$ 133,686
Lease liabilities - non-current	-	246,831	246,831
Total effect on liabilities	\$ -	\$ 380,517	\$ 380,517

- b. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

<b>New IFRSs</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</b>
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The Company shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Note 3: The Company shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of above standards and interpretations will have on the Company’s financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **Statement of Compliance**

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. Disclosure information included in these interim consolidated financial statements is less than the disclosure information required in a complete set of annual consolidated financial statements.

##### **Basis of Preparation**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For readers’ convenience, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If inconsistencies arise between the English version and the Chinese version or if differences arise in the interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version of the consolidated financial statements shall prevail. However, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include the English translation of the additional footnote disclosures that are not required under accounting principles and practices generally applied in the Republic of China but are required by the Securities and Futures Bureau for their oversight purposes.

##### **Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities**

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for trading purposes;
- b. Assets to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities are:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

- c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Aforementioned assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

### **Basis of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the HTC and the entities controlled by the HTC (i.e. its subsidiaries). Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost and (ii) the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities and any non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. The Company accounts for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

See Note 14 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main business).

### **Business Combinations**

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after re-assessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests are initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

## **Foreign Currencies**

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- a. Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (please refer to Note 4 "Hedge accounting" section); and
- b. Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investments.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

## **Inventories**

Inventories consist of raw materials, finished goods and work-in-process and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

## **Investments in Associates**

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is not a subsidiary.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the equity of associates attributable to the Company.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of the associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments accounted for by the equity method, with a corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription of the new shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

## **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Properties, plant and equipment in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such properties are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.



Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

### **Investment Properties**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer from the property, plant and equipment classification to investment properties, the deemed cost of the property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributable goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal, and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

## **Intangible Assets**

### Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Company expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

### Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

### Derecognition of intangible assets

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

## **Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

Before the Company recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets related to the contract applicable under IFRS 15 shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that cash-generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

### **Non-current Assets Held for Sale**

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

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

### **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

#### **a. Financial assets**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

##### **1) Measurement category**

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

##### **a) Financial assets at FVTPL**

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

b) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, other current financial assets and other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to their gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for:

- i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and
- ii. Financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is in contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables), investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, as well as contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

### 3) Derecognition of financial assets

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

Before 2018, on derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. From 2018, on derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

#### b. Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

Except the following situation, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividends paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

d. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

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

Before 2018, derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts were treated as separate derivatives when they met the definition of a derivative; their risks and characteristics were not closely related to those of the host contracts; and the contracts were not measured at FVTPL. From 2018, derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g. financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

### **Hedge Accounting**

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

If the Company separates the forward element of a forward contract and designates only the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract as the hedging instrument, the Company can elect to recognize the changes in value of the undesignated aligned forward element and foreign currency basis spread directly in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income and accumulate it in other equity (i.e. gain or loss on hedging instruments - deferred hedging cost).

For transaction-related hedged items, the amounts accumulated in other equity (i.e. gain or loss on hedging instruments - deferred hedging costs) are reclassified to profit or loss at the same time when the expected cash flows of the hedged item affects profit or loss, or are included within the initial cost of the asset or liability if the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability. For time period-related hedged items, amounts accumulated in other equity are amortized on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which the hedge adjustment for the designated elements of derivatives could affect profit or loss.

### Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the line item relating to the hedged item in the same period when the hedged item affects profit or loss. If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been previously recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

### **Provisions**

Provisions, including those arising from contractual obligation specified in service concession arrangement to maintain or restore infrastructure before it is handed over to the grantor, are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

#### **a. Warranty provisions**

The Company provides warranty service for one year to two years. The warranty liability is estimated on the basis of evaluation of the products under warranty, past warranty experience, and pertinent factors.

#### **b. Onerous contracts**

Onerous contracts are those in which the Company's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions.

## Revenue Recognition

The Company identifies the contract with the customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

### a. Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of electronic equipment. Sales of electronic equipment are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers, and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

### b. Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from product design, device examinations, and extended warranty services.

### c. Licensing revenue

The Company does not promise to undertake activities that will change the functionality of the software in a software licensing transaction. Furthermore, the software remains functional without the updates and the technical support. Therefore, the upfront royalty is recognized as revenue when the patents subsequent usage occurs.

## Leasing

### 2019

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

### a. The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The current lease contract of the Company are all operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Company. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.



b. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

a. The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

b. The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

c. Leasehold land for own use

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Company. The minimum lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of the lease.

If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

## **Employee Benefits**

### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

### Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant plan amendments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

### Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plans except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

### Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Company recognizes any related restructuring costs.

## **Share-based Payment Arrangements**

### Share-based payment transactions of the Company

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date when the share options granted vest immediately.

Restricted shares for employees are recognized as an unearned employee's bonus on the date of grant, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - restricted shares for employees.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the capital surplus - employee share options and capital surplus - restricted shares for employees.

## **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### **a. Current tax**

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

### **b. Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward and unused tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

d. Interim period tax

Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period's pre-tax income and the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

**Accrued Marketing Expenses**

The Company accrues marketing expenses on the basis of agreements and any known factors that would significantly affect the accruals. In addition, depending on the nature of relevant events, the accrued marketing expenses are accounted for as an increase in marketing expenses or as a decrease in revenues.

**5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The Company measures the useful life of individual assets and the probable future economic benefits in a specific asset group, which depends on subjective judgment, asset characteristics and industry, during the impairment testing process. Any change in accounting estimates due to economic circumstances and business strategies might cause material impairment in the future.

Impairment loss on tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill recognized were reversed NT\$2,550 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

b. Valuation of inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Judgment and estimation are applied in the determination of net realizable value at the end of reporting period.

Inventories are usually written down to net realizable value item by item if those inventories are damaged, have become wholly or partially obsolete, or if their selling prices have declined.

As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the carrying amounts of inventories were NT\$3,201,500 thousand, NT\$3,301,645 thousand and NT\$5,487,390 thousand, respectively.

c. Realization of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets should be recognized only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available. The management applies judgment and accounting estimates to evaluate the realization of deferred tax assets. The management takes expected sales growth, profit rate, duration of exemption, tax credits, tax planning and etc. into account to make judgment and accounting estimates. Any change in global economy, industry environment and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets were NT\$3,958,990 thousand, NT\$3,957,060 thousand and NT\$3,739,287 thousand, respectively.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Cash on hand	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,747
Checking accounts and demand deposits	11,721,543	10,557,535	9,978,548
Time deposits (with original maturities less than three months)	<u>17,614,158</u>	<u>13,890,454</u>	<u>28,578,542</u>
	<u>\$ 29,337,268</u>	<u>\$ 24,449,548</u>	<u>\$ 38,558,837</u>

## 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Financial assets held for trading			
Derivatives financial assets (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 56,267	\$ 83,411	\$ 108,518
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			
Derivatives financial assets (not under hedge accounting)			
Convertible bonds	240,707	214,340	124,640
Warrants	<u>24,040</u>	<u>22,124</u>	<u>15,142</u>
	<u>\$ 321,014</u>	<u>\$ 319,875</u>	<u>\$ 248,300</u>
Current	\$ 56,267	\$ 83,411	\$ 108,518
Non-current	<u>264,747</u>	<u>236,464</u>	<u>139,782</u>
	<u>\$ 321,014</u>	<u>\$ 319,875</u>	<u>\$ 248,300</u>

(Continued)

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Financial liabilities - current</u>			
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivatives financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 47,404	\$ 82,156	\$ 85,646
			(Concluded)

The Company entered into forward exchange contracts to manage exposures due to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding forward exchange contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

### Forward Exchange Contracts

	Buy/Sell	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)
<u>March 31, 2019</u>				
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	USD/NTD	2019.4.10-2019.4.17	USD 232,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	JPY/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.24	JPY 4,200,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.15	GBP 34,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	AUD/USD	2019.5.15	AUD 1,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	CAD/USD	2019.5.22	CAD 6,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.10	EUR 20,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	RMB/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.17	RMB 164,425
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	RMB/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.24	RMB 1,127,183
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	USD/NTD	2019.4.12-2019.5.24	USD 544,500
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	JPY/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.24	JPY 2,718,335
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	EUR/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.24	EUR 48,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	AUD/USD	2019.4.17-2019.5.15	AUD 9,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	GBP/USD	2019.4.12-2019.5.17	GBP 32,000
<u>December 31, 2018</u>				
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	USD/NTD	2019.1.9	USD 120,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2019.1.23-2019.3.6	EUR 16,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	JPY/USD	2019.1.9-2019.3.8	JPY 3,200,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2019.1.9-2019.3.6	GBP 28,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	CAD/USD	2019.1.23	CAD 6,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	AUD/USD	2019.1.16	AUD 1,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	RMB/USD	2019.1.11-2019.3.6	RMB 404,984
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	RMB/USD	2019.1.9-2019.3.6	RMB 1,317,332
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	JPY/USD	2019.1.9-2019.2.15	JPY 1,718,335
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	USD/NTD	2019.1.9-2019.3.8	USD 594,500
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	EUR/USD	2019.1.9-2019.3.6	EUR 40,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	GBP/USD	2019.1.9-2019.2.22	GBP 30,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	AUD/USD	2019.1.16-2019.2.22	AUD 9,000
				(Continued)

	Buy/Sell	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)	
<u>March 31, 2018</u>					
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	USD/NTD	2018.04.11-2018.04.27	USD	435,400
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	JPY/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	JPY	5,300,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	GBP	8,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	AUD/USD	2018.04.13	AUD	3,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	CAD/USD	2018.05.11	CAD	6,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	EUR	22,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	RMB/USD	2018.04.18-2018.05.11	RMB	505,417
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	RMB/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	RMB	1,233,060
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	USD/NTD	2018.04.13-2018.05.30	USD	374,500
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	JPY/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	JPY	3,718,335
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	EUR/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	EUR	56,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	AUD/USD	2018.04.11-2018.04.13	AUD	13,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	GBP/USD	2018.04.13-2018.05.23	GBP	6,000
(Concluded)					

## 8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Domestic investments			
Listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 95,223	\$ 83,383	\$ 354
Unlisted shares	<u>453,767</u>	<u>388,700</u>	<u>572,868</u>
	<u>548,990</u>	<u>472,083</u>	<u>573,222</u>
Foreign investments			
Listed shares	596,471	409,412	355,614
Unlisted shares	1,139,636	1,103,891	1,707,330
Unlisted beneficiary certificate	<u>850,901</u>	<u>749,046</u>	<u>677,625</u>
	<u>2,587,008</u>	<u>2,262,349</u>	<u>2,740,569</u>
	<u>\$ 3,135,998</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,432</u>	<u>\$ 3,313,791</u>
Current	\$ 596,471	\$ 409,412	\$ 355,614
Non-current	<u>2,539,527</u>	<u>2,325,020</u>	<u>2,958,177</u>
	<u>\$ 3,135,998</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,432</u>	<u>\$ 3,313,791</u>

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term business development strategic purposes. Accordingly, the Company's management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

## 9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Time deposits with original maturities more than three months	\$ 9,337,942	\$ 17,069,473	\$ 7,210,534
Current	\$ 9,183,839	\$ 16,915,835	\$ 7,064,944
Non-current	154,103	153,638	145,590
	<u>\$ 9,337,942</u>	<u>\$ 17,069,473</u>	<u>\$ 7,210,534</u>

For details of pledged other financial assets, refer to Note 33.

## 10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Trade and overdue receivables</u>			
At amortized cost			
Trade receivables	\$ 1,806,411	\$ 2,055,256	\$ 5,473,452
Trade receivables - related parties	86	516	2,566
Overdue receivables	1,840,947	1,840,947	1,840,947
Less: Allowances for impairment loss	(372,622)	(372,622)	(509,052)
Less: Allowances for impairment loss - overdue receivables	<u>(1,840,947)</u>	<u>(1,840,947)</u>	<u>(1,840,947)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,433,875</u>	<u>\$ 1,683,150</u>	<u>\$ 4,966,966</u>
Current	\$ 1,433,875	\$ 1,683,150	\$ 4,966,966
Non-current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,433,875</u>	<u>\$ 1,683,150</u>	<u>\$ 4,966,966</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>			
Receivables from disposal of investments	\$ 1,287,210	\$ 1,307,435	\$ 1,334,285
Interest receivables	308,247	344,949	357,848
VAT refund receivables	74,970	77,375	65,629
Others	61,573	21,647	86,065
Less: Allowances for impairment loss	<u>(1,506,036)</u>	<u>(1,529,699)</u>	<u>(1,561,113)</u>
	<u>\$ 225,964</u>	<u>\$ 221,707</u>	<u>\$ 282,714</u>
Current - other receivables	\$ 225,964	\$ 221,707	\$ 282,714
Non-current - other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 225,964</u>	<u>\$ 221,707</u>	<u>\$ 282,714</u>



a. Trade receivables at amortized cost

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30-75 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables for the first 75 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest was charged at 1-18% per annum on the outstanding balance. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade or higher and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit rating information is obtained from independent rating agencies where available or, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the Company's management has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade receivable at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Company's management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company applies the simplified approach to allowing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss allowances for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using an allowance matrix with reference to past default experiences of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's allowance matrix.

March 31, 2019

	Non Past Due	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 181 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%-4%	4%-40%	10%-100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,438,301	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368,196	\$ 1,806,497
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(4,426)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(368,196)</u>	<u>(372,622)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,433,875</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,433,875</u>

December 31, 2018

	Non Past Due	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 181 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%-4%	4%-40%	10%-100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,533,337	\$ 79,247	\$ 136,367	\$ 306,821	\$ 2,055,772
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(41,858)</u>	<u>(3,697)</u>	<u>(20,246)</u>	<u>(306,821)</u>	<u>(372,622)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,491,479</u>	<u>\$ 75,550</u>	<u>\$ 116,121</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,683,150</u>

### March 31, 2018

	<b>Non Past Due</b>	<b>1-90 Days</b>	<b>91-180 Days</b>	<b>Over 181 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate	0%-4%	4%-40%	10%-100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 4,785,482	\$ 290,776	\$ 60,093	\$ 339,667	\$ 5,476,018
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(14,140)</u>	<u>(95,152)</u>	<u>(60,093)</u>	<u>(339,667)</u>	<u>(509,052)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 4,771,342</u>	<u>\$ 195,624</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,966,966</u>

No difference of the allowances for impairment loss on March 31, 2019 and 2018 compared to January 1, 2019 and 2018.

#### b. Other receivables

Receivables from disposal of investments are derived from the sale of shares of Saffron Media Group Ltd. in 2013. While the receivables had not been collected yet, the loss allowance was recognized based on the credit risk as of March 31, 2019.

Others were primarily prepayments on behalf of vendors or customers and grants from suppliers.

The movements of the loss allowance of other receivables were as follows:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,529,699	\$ 1,551,542
Foreign exchange gains and losses	<u>(23,663)</u>	<u>9,571</u>
Balance at March 31	<u>\$ 1,506,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,113</u>

## 11. INVENTORIES

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Finished goods	\$ 934,633	\$ 917,762	\$ 1,246,929
Work-in-process	213,763	38,522	346,798
Semi-finished goods	453,458	446,472	892,390
Raw materials	1,568,308	1,865,266	2,879,996
Inventory in transit	<u>31,338</u>	<u>33,623</u>	<u>121,277</u>
	<u>\$ 3,201,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,645</u>	<u>\$ 5,487,390</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$54,836 thousand and NT\$85,186 thousand, respectively.

## 12. PREPAYMENTS

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Net input VAT	\$ 473,424	\$ 522,315	\$ 555,727
Prepayments to suppliers	40,544	171,601	124,398
Prepaid equipment	28,084	12,888	101,918
Royalty	24,819	28,429	2,528,426
Others	<u>410,275</u>	<u>464,676</u>	<u>909,165</u>
	<u>\$ 977,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,909</u>	<u>\$ 4,219,634</u>
Current	\$ 924,046	\$ 1,160,299	\$ 1,957,640
Non-current	<u>53,100</u>	<u>39,610</u>	<u>2,261,994</u>
	<u>\$ 977,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,909</u>	<u>\$ 4,219,634</u>

Prepayments for royalties were primarily for getting royalty rights and were classified as current or non-current in accordance with their nature. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company determined that the carrying amount of some of the prepayments for software and royalties were expected to be unrecoverable, and thus recognized an impairment loss of NT\$2,248,030 thousand classified as other gains and losses. Refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. For details of content of contracts, refer to Note 36.

## 13. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Land and buildings held for sale	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,672,688</u>

On March 15, 2017, HTC's Board of Directors passed a resolution to sell land and factories in Shanghai to Shanghai Xingbao Information Technology Co., Ltd. in the amount of RMB630,000 thousand. The trading amount of RMB315,000 thousand has been collected and recognized as advance receipts. The transfer process was completed in April 2018. The amount of net gains for the disposal of non-current assets held for sale was NT\$1,077,246 thousand.

## 14. SUBSIDIARIES

### a. Subsidiary included in consolidated financial statements

The consolidated entities as of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 were as follows:

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	% of Ownership			Remark
			March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	
HTC Corporation	H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	International holding company and general investing activities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Investment Corporation	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC I Investment Corporation	General investing activities	-	-	100.00	1)
	HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	International holding company	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
	HTC Investment One (BVI) Corporation	Holding S3 Graphics Co., Ltd. and general investing activities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Investment (BVI) Corporation	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE Holding (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE Investment (BVI) Corp.	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	DeepQ Holding (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VR Content (BVI) Corp.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Smartphone (BVI) Corp.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	HTC (Australia and New Zealand) PTY. Ltd.	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Philippines Corporation	"	99.99	99.99	99.99	-
	PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia	"	99.00	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC (Thailand) Limited	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC India Private Ltd.	"	99.00	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC HK, Limited	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	International holding company	99.99	99.99	99.99	-
	HTC Communication Technologies (SH)	Design, research and development of application software	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	HTC Vietnam Services One Member Limited Liability Company	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Myanmar Company Limited	"	99.00	99.00	99.00	-
HTC Investment Corporation	Yoda Co., Ltd.	Operation of restaurant business, parking lot and building cleaning services	-	-	100.00	1)
HTC Investment One (BVI) Corporation	S3 Graphics Co., Ltd.	Design, research and development of graphics technology	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC Communication Technologies (SH)	HTC Communication (BJ) Tech Co.	Design, research and development of application software	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC HK, Limited	HTC Corporation (Shanghai WGQ)	Smart mobile devices examination and after-sale services and technique consultations	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Myanmar Company Limited	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	1.00	-

(Continued)

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	% of Ownership			Remark
			March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	
HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	HTC Netherlands B.V.	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC India Private Ltd.	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC South Eastern Europe Limited Liability Company	"	0.67	0.67	0.67	-
	HTC Communication Solutions Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	"	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC Servicios DE Operacion Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	Human resources management	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
HTC Netherlands B.V.	HTC EUROPE CO., LTD.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC Netherlands B.V.	HTC BRASIL	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	99.99	99.99	99.99	-
	HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC NIPPON Corporation	Sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC FRANCE CORPORATION	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC South Eastern Europe Limited liability Company	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	99.33	99.33	99.33	-
	HTC Nordic ApS.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Italia SRL	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Germany GmbH	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Iberia, S.L.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Poland sp. z.o.o.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Canada, Ltd.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Sweden AB	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Online/download media services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Middle East FZ-LLC	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Solutions Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	"	99.00	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC Servicios DE Operacion Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	Human resources management	99.00	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC Czech RC s.r.o.	Smart mobile devices examination and after-sale services and technique consultations	-	-	100.00	2)
HTC EUROPE CO., LTD.	HTC America Holding Inc.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC America Holding Inc.	HTC America Inc.	Sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	One & Company Design, Inc.	Design, research and development of application software	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC America Innovation Inc.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC America Holding Inc.	HTC America Content Services, Inc.	Online/download media services	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	Dashwire, Inc.	Design and management of cloud synchronization technology	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	Inquisitive Minds, Inc.	Development and sale of digital education platform	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VIVE Holding (BVI) Corp.	HTC VIVE TECH (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VIVE TECH (BVI) Corp.	HTC VIVE TECH Corp.	Research, development and sale of virtual reality devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE TECH (HK) Limited	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VIVE TECH (HK) Limited	HTC VIVE TECH (UK) Limited	Research, development and sale of virtual reality devices	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE TECH (Beijing)	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
DeepQ Holding (BVI) Corp.	DeepQ (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
DeepQ (BVI) Corp.	DeepQ Technology Corp.	Medical technology and health care	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
	DeepQ Technology (Beijing)	Development and marketing of software technology	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC Investment (BVI) Corporation	VRChat, Inc.	Development of virtual reality contents	51.26	51.26	53.16	-
	VRChat Ca. Development Inc.	Development of virtual reality contents	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VR Content (BVI) Corp.	Uomo Vitruviano Corp.	Development of virtual reality contents	100.00	100.00	100.00	-

(Concluded)

Remark:

- 1) Both the dissolution of HTC Investment Corporation and Yoda Co., Ltd. were approved in their shareholders' meetings held in November 2017, and the date of dissolution was set on November 30, 2017. Both of their liquidation processes were completed on April 30, 2018.
  - 2) The liquidation process of HTC Czech RC s.r.o. has been completed on December 18, 2018.
- b. Subsidiary excluded from consolidated financial statements: None.
- c. Details of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests: None.

## 15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Investment in associates	<u>\$ 496,200</u>	<u>\$ 446,133</u>	<u>\$ 390,314</u>

### Investments in Associate - Associates that Are Not Individually Material

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Unlisted equity investment</u>			
East West Artists, LLC	\$ 25,955	\$ 25,778	\$ 25,256
Steel Wool Games, Inc.	92,959	89,641	91,270
Surgical Theater, LLC	260,096	265,546	264,173
MOR Museum Inc.	48,958	-	-
Gui Zhou Wei Ai Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	<u>68,232</u>	<u>65,168</u>	<u>9,615</u>
	<u>\$ 496,200</u>	<u>\$ 446,133</u>	<u>\$ 390,314</u>

As the end of the reporting periods, the percentage of ownership and voting rights in associates held by the Company were as follows:

Name of Associate	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
East West Artists, LLC	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
Steel Wool Games, Inc.	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%
Surgical Theater, LLC	16.68%	16.68%	16.68%
MOR Museum Inc.	25.00%	-	-
Gui Zhou Wei Ai Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	23.20%	23.20%	25.00%

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
The Company's share of:		
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (2,062)	\$ (13,339)
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>\$ (2,062)</u>	<u>\$ (13,339)</u>

Investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on the financial statements that have not been reviewed. The Company's management believes there is no material impact arising from applying the equity method accounting or the calculation of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, due to the investee entities' financial statement were not been reviewed.

## 16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Carrying amounts			
Land	\$ 4,676,565	\$ 4,673,376	\$ 4,679,054
Buildings	2,917,769	2,949,910	3,062,538
Machinery and equipment	447,958	492,239	270,268
Other equipment	<u>294,376</u>	<u>310,361</u>	<u>418,584</u>
	<u>\$ 8,336,668</u>	<u>\$ 8,425,886</u>	<u>\$ 8,430,444</u>

Movement of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>				
	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>	<b>Other Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,673,376	\$ 4,529,692	\$ 5,401,732	\$ 1,802,278	\$ 16,407,078
Additions	-	1,400	5,880	10,031	17,311
Disposals	-	-	(403,875)	(226,243)	(630,118)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>3,189</u>	<u>11,844</u>	<u>9,439</u>	<u>8,490</u>	<u>32,962</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>4,676,565</u>	<u>4,542,936</u>	<u>5,013,176</u>	<u>1,594,556</u>	<u>15,827,233</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	\$ -	\$ 1,579,782	\$ 4,659,017	\$ 1,481,157	\$ 7,719,956
Depreciation expenses	-	43,534	52,549	28,397	124,480
Disposals	-	-	(341,643)	(222,039)	(563,682)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>1,851</u>	<u>7,050</u>	<u>5,968</u>	<u>14,869</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>1,625,167</u>	<u>4,376,973</u>	<u>1,293,483</u>	<u>7,295,623</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	250,476	10,760	261,236
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(62,231)</u>	<u>(4,063)</u>	<u>(66,294)</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,245</u>	<u>6,697</u>	<u>194,942</u>
Net book value, end of period	<u>\$ 4,676,565</u>	<u>\$ 2,917,769</u>	<u>\$ 447,958</u>	<u>\$ 294,376</u>	<u>\$ 8,336,668</u>

	<b>2018</b>				
	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>	<b>Other Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,676,726	\$ 7,383,032	\$ 12,901,808	\$ 2,219,343	\$ 27,180,909
Additions	-	16,949	25,905	42,185	85,039
Disposals	-	(48,259)	(1,998,245)	(68,198)	(2,114,702)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(2,836,088)	-	-	(2,836,088)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(824,206)	(48,758)	(872,964)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	2,328	8,514	68,717	12,104	91,663
Balance, end of period	<u>4,679,054</u>	<u>4,524,148</u>	<u>10,173,979</u>	<u>2,156,676</u>	<u>21,533,857</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	-	2,122,305	11,640,682	1,757,876	15,520,863
Depreciation expenses	-	52,713	31,089	36,414	120,216
Disposals	-	(37,376)	(1,923,039)	(67,156)	(2,027,571)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(677,215)	-	-	(677,215)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(750,842)	(16,952)	(767,794)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	1,183	60,103	10,093	71,379
Balance, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>1,461,610</u>	<u>9,057,993</u>	<u>1,720,275</u>	<u>12,239,878</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>					
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	843,747	17,686	861,433
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	1,971	131	2,102
Balance, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>845,718</u>	<u>17,817</u>	<u>863,535</u>
Net book value, end of period	<u>\$ 4,679,054</u>	<u>\$ 3,062,538</u>	<u>\$ 270,268</u>	<u>\$ 418,584</u>	<u>\$ 8,430,444</u>

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	5-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-6 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

The major component parts of the buildings held by the Company included plants, electro-powering machinery and engineering systems, etc., which are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 40 to 50 years, 20 years and 5 to 10 years, respectively.

The Company leased part of the buildings in February and November 2018. The leased assets were reclassified as investment properties because the standards related to investment properties are applied on leased assets. For the details, refer to Note 18.

There were no capitalized interests for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.



## 17. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

### a. Right-of-use assets - 2019

**March 31, 2019**

Carrying amounts

Buildings \$ 350,567

**For the Three  
Months Ended  
March 31, 2019**

Additions to right-of-use assets \$ 1,312

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets  
Buildings \$ 34,882

### b. Lease liabilities - 2019

**March 31, 2019**

Carrying amounts

Current \$ 129,642

Non-current \$ 229,171

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

**March 31, 2019**

Buildings 0.5%-10%

### c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leases certain buildings for the use of plants and offices with original lease terms of 2 to 10 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

### d. Other lease information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties are set out in Note 18.

2019

**For the Three  
Months Ended  
March 31, 2019**

Expenses relating to short-term leases \$ 11,593

Total cash outflow for leases \$ (41,559)

The Company leases certain office equipment and other equipment which qualify as short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

## 2018

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Not later than 1 year	\$ 118,916	\$ 132,541
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	248,997	273,422
Later than 5 years	<u>28,949</u>	<u>56,293</u>
	<u>\$ 396,862</u>	<u>\$ 462,256</u>

## **18 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET**

Movement of investment properties, net for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<u>Cost</u>		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,872,143	\$ -
Reclassification	<u>-</u>	<u>2,836,088</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>2,872,143</u>	<u>2,836,088</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
Balance, beginning of period	781,917	-
Depreciation expense	25,203	16,519
Reclassification	<u>-</u>	<u>677,215</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>807,120</u>	<u>693,734</u>
Net book value, end of period	<u>\$ 2,065,023</u>	<u>\$ 2,142,354</u>

The abovementioned investment properties were leased out for 3 to 5 years. The lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessees exercise their options to extend. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment properties at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of March 31, 2019 was as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Year 1	\$ 534,753
Year 2	543,875
Year 3	528,037
Year 4	<u>163,669</u>
	<u>\$ 1,770,334</u>

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments as of December 31 and March 31, 2018 were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Not later than 1 year	\$ 528,825	\$ 463,484
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,370,236	154,495
Later than 5 years	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><b>\$ 1,899,061</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 617,979</b></u>

The investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	40-50 years
Electricity Distribution System	20 years
Air-conditioning	5-10 years
Others	3-5 years

The determination of fair value in December 31, 2018 and 2017 was performed by dependent qualified professional appraisers and the fair value was measured by using Level 3 inputs, respectively. There was no significant change in the fair value of March 31, 2019 and 2018 compared to December 31, 2018 and 2017. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The fair value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were NT\$2,743,226 thousand and NT\$2,467,267 thousand, respectively.

## 19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Carrying amounts			
Patents	\$ 772,965	\$ 1,060,183	\$ 1,828,219
Goodwill	69,230	69,021	65,485
Other intangible assets	<u>42,347</u>	<u>52,052</u>	<u>67,179</u>
	<u><b>\$ 884,542</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 1,181,256</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 1,960,883</b></u>

Movements of intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>			
	<b>Patents</b>	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Other Intangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 11,734,540	\$ 729,299	\$ 1,819,813	\$ 14,283,652
Additions	-	-	3,398	3,398
Disposals	-	-	(4,621)	(4,621)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>27,900</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>3,804</u>	<u>33,384</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>11,762,440</u>	<u>730,979</u>	<u>1,822,394</u>	<u>14,315,813</u>

(Continued)

<b>2019</b>				
	<b>Patents</b>	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Other Intangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 10,563,272	\$ -	\$ 1,567,249	\$ 12,130,521
Amortization expenses	290,411	-	11,032	301,443
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	24,707	-	2,684	27,391
Balance, end of period	<u>10,878,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,580,965</u>	<u>12,459,355</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	111,085	660,278	200,512	971,875
Reversed	-	-	(2,550)	(2,550)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	1,471	1,120	2,591
Balance, end of period	<u>111,085</u>	<u>661,749</u>	<u>199,082</u>	<u>971,916</u>
Net book value, end of period	<u>\$ 772,965</u>	<u>\$ 69,230</u>	<u>\$ 42,347</u>	<u>\$ 884,542</u> (Concluded)
<b>2018</b>				
	<b>Patents</b>	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Other Intangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 11,467,990	\$ 713,250	\$ 1,753,620	\$ 13,934,860
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(216,300)	(12,945)	(10,519)	(239,764)
Balance, end of period	<u>11,251,690</u>	<u>700,305</u>	<u>1,743,101</u>	<u>13,695,096</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	9,201,918	-	1,497,864	10,699,782
Amortization expenses	276,871	-	26,717	303,588
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(166,403)	-	(7,063)	(173,466)
Balance, end of period	<u>9,312,386</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,517,518</u>	<u>10,829,904</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>				
Balance, beginning of period	111,085	646,225	162,327	919,637
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(11,405)	(3,923)	(15,328)
Balance, end of period	<u>111,085</u>	<u>634,820</u>	<u>158,404</u>	<u>904,309</u>
Net book value, end of period	<u>\$ 1,828,219</u>	<u>\$ 65,485</u>	<u>\$ 67,179</u>	<u>\$ 1,960,883</u>

The Company owns patents of graphics technologies. As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the carrying amounts of such patents were NT\$770,513 thousand, NT\$1,056,258 thousand and NT\$1,819,875 thousand, respectively. The patents will be fully amortized over their remaining economic lives.

## 20. NOTE AND TRADE PAYABLES

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Note payables	\$ 652	\$ 560	\$ 45
Trade payables	9,141,098	9,808,128	11,373,259
Trade payables - related parties	<u>4,271</u>	<u>4,159</u>	<u>2,789</u>
	<u>\$ 9,146,021</u>	<u>\$ 9,812,847</u>	<u>\$ 11,376,093</u>

The average term of payment is two to four months. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms. According to the payment obligation adjusted by periodical negotiation with suppliers, it was recognized as an adjustment to operating costs or expenses by its nature.

## 21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Other payables</u>			
Accrued expenses	\$ 8,340,662	\$ 9,189,958	\$ 10,879,314
Payables for purchase of equipment	<u>28,463</u>	<u>33,335</u>	<u>115,193</u>
	<u>\$ 8,369,125</u>	<u>\$ 9,223,293</u>	<u>\$ 10,994,507</u>

### Other liabilities

Advance receipts (Note 13)	\$ 675,582	\$ 638,340	\$ 2,393,773
Agency receipts	92,348	102,714	83,172
Others	<u>158,526</u>	<u>212,393</u>	<u>216,339</u>
	<u>\$ 926,456</u>	<u>\$ 953,447</u>	<u>\$ 2,693,284</u>

### **Accrued Expenses**

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Marketing	\$ 3,487,691	\$ 4,071,201	\$ 5,079,128
Salaries, bonuses and compensation	1,828,250	2,173,295	2,330,670
Services	1,218,858	958,328	813,906
Materials and molding expenses	1,077,725	1,073,179	1,401,590
Import, export and freight	117,963	188,684	164,729
Insurance	68,970	72,465	70,424
Repairs, maintenance and sundry purchase	50,278	46,872	125,533
Others	<u>490,927</u>	<u>605,934</u>	<u>893,334</u>
	<u>\$ 8,340,662</u>	<u>\$ 9,189,958</u>	<u>\$ 10,879,314</u>

The Company accrued marketing expenses on the basis of related agreements and other factors that would significantly affect the accruals.

## 22. PROVISIONS

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Warranties	\$ 1,834,531	\$ 1,943,976	\$ 2,708,163
Others	<u>212,773</u>	<u>60,214</u>	<u>152,719</u>
	<u>\$ 2,047,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,004,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,882</u>

Movement of provisions for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>		
	<b>Warranty Provision</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,943,976	\$ 60,214	\$ 2,004,190
Provisions recognized	85,998	175,918	261,916
Usage	(199,215)	(23,359)	(222,574)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>3,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,772</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 1,834,531</u>	<u>\$ 212,773</u>	<u>\$ 2,047,304</u>
	<b>2018</b>		
	<b>Warranty Provision</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,795,933	\$ 581,268	\$ 3,377,201
Provisions recognized (reversed)	391,084	(364,767)	26,317
Usage	(477,556)	(63,782)	(541,338)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(1,298)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,298)</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 2,708,163</u>	<u>\$ 152,719</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,882</u>

The Company provides warranty service for its customers. The warranty period varies by product and is generally one year to two years. The warranties are estimated on the basis of evaluation of the products under warranty, historical warranty trends, and pertinent factors.

Onerous contracts are those in which the Company's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions.

## 23. EQUITY

### Share Capital

#### a. Ordinary shares

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 10,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	818,812	818,814	820,959
Shares issued	<u>\$ 8,188,119</u>	<u>\$ 8,188,135</u>	<u>\$ 8,209,589</u>

In March 2018, HTC retired 16 thousand restricted shares for employees, totaling NT\$162 thousand. In January and February 2018, the employee share options have been exercised by issuing 129 thousand shares amounting to NT\$1,290 thousand and 20 thousand shares amounting to NT\$200 thousand, respectively. As a result, HTC's issued and outstanding common shares as of March 31, 2018 increased to NT\$8,209,589 thousand, divided into 820,959 thousand ordinary shares at NT\$10 par value. Every ordinary share carries one vote per share and a right to dividends.

In January 2019, HTC retired 2 thousand restricted shares for employees, totaling NT\$16 thousand. As a result, HTC's issued and outstanding common stock as of March 31, 2019 decreased to NT\$8,188,119 thousand, divided into 818,812 thousand ordinary shares at NT\$10 par value. Every ordinary share carries one vote per share and a right to dividends.

80,000 thousand of HTC's ordinary shares authorized were reserved for the issuance of employee share options.

#### b. Global depositary receipts

In November 2003, HTC issued 14,400 thousand ordinary shares corresponding to 3,600 thousand units of Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). For this GDR issuance, HTC's stockholders, including Via Technologies, Inc., also issued 12,878.4 thousand ordinary shares, corresponding to 3,219.6 thousand GDR units. Thus, the entire offering consisted of 6,819.6 thousand GDR units. Taking into account the effect of stock dividends, the GDRs increased to 8,782.1 thousand units (36,060.5 thousand shares). The holders of these GDRs requested HTC to redeem the GDRs to get HTC's ordinary shares. As of March 31, 2019, there were 8,430.3 thousand units of GDRs redeemed, representing 33,721.1 thousand ordinary shares, and the outstanding GDRs represented 2,339.4 thousand ordinary shares or 0.29% of HTC's outstanding ordinary shares.

### Capital Surplus

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital			
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 14,714,126	\$ 14,714,126	\$ 14,668,394
Arising from consolidation excess	23,288	23,288	23,288
Arising from expired share options	512,947	506,611	195,734

(Continued)

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>May be used to offset a deficit only</u>			
Changes in equity-method associates capital surplus	\$ 60,873	\$ 60,873	\$ -
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>			
Arising from employee share options	241,608	247,944	560,757
Arising from employee restricted shares	<u>11,690</u>	<u>23,426</u>	<u>110,381</u>
	<u>\$ 15,564,532</u>	<u>\$ 15,576,268</u>	<u>\$ 15,558,554</u> (Concluded)

The capital surplus arising from shares issued in excess of par (including share premium from the issuance of ordinary shares, treasury share transactions, consolidation excess and expired stock options) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year).

For details of capital surplus - employee share options and employee restricted shares, refer to Note 29.

### **Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy**

Under HTC's Articles of Incorporation, HTC should make appropriations from its net income in the following order:

- a. To pay taxes.
- b. To cover accumulated losses, if any.
- c. To appropriate 10% legal reserve unless the total legal reserve accumulated has already reached the amount of HTC's authorized capital.
- d. To recognize or reverse special reserve return earnings.
- e. The Board of Directors shall propose allocation ratios for any remainder profit after withholding the amounts under subparagraphs a. to d. above plus any unappropriated retained earnings of previous years based on the dividend policy set forth in the Article and propose such allocation ratio at the shareholders' meeting.

As part of a high-technology industry, HTC considers its operating environment, industry developments, and long-term interests of shareholders as well as its programs to maintain operating efficiency and meet its capital expenditure budget and financial goals when determining the stock or cash dividends to be paid. HTC's dividend policy stipulates that at least 50% of total dividends may be distributed as cash dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the HTC's capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If HTC has no accumulated deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of its issued and outstanding capital stock, the excess may be transferred to capital stock or distributed in cash.



The appropriations of earnings for 2018 had been proposed by HTC's board of directors on May 10, 2019. The appropriation of profit or loss for 2017 had been resolved in the shareholders' meeting on June 26, 2018. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings (The Loss Off-setting)		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For 2018	For 2017	For 2018	For 2017
Legal reserve	\$ 597,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special reserve reversal	3,080,481	-	-	-
Cash dividends	311,148	-	0.38	-

The appropriation of earnings for 2018 is subject to the resolution of the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 21, 2019.

Information on the earnings appropriation proposed by the HTC's Board of Directors and approved by the HTC's shareholders is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

### Other Equity items

#### a. Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (New Taiwan dollars) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve were reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

#### b. Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at FVTOCI

Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at FVTOCI represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of financial assets at FVTOCI that have been recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative unrealized gains or losses will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments.

#### c. Unearned employee benefit

In the meeting of shareholders on June 2, 2015 and June 19, 2014, the shareholders approved a restricted stock plan for employees. Refer to Note 29 for the information of restricted shares issued.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (7,077)	\$ (49,590)
Share-based payment expenses recognized	<u>5,689</u>	<u>8,617</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ (1,388)</u>	<u>\$ (40,973)</u>

## 24. OPERATING REVENUE

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Sale of goods	\$ 2,684,462	\$ 8,530,854
Other operating income	<u>259,164</u>	<u>257,889</u>
	<u>\$ 2,943,626</u>	<u>\$ 8,788,743</u>

## 25. NET (LOSS) PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND LOSS

### a. Other income

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Interest income		
Bank deposits	\$ 114,956	\$ 156,508
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>209</u>
	114,956	156,717
Rental income	145,441	80,477
Dividends	33	-
Others	<u>67,919</u>	<u>47,617</u>
	<u>\$ 328,349</u>	<u>\$ 284,811</u>

### b. Other gains and losses

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Net gain on disposal of assets and licensing income	\$ -	\$ 31,285,385
Net foreign exchange gain	138,500	42,515
Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	883	(272)
Net gain on disposal of subsidiary (Note 28)	-	15,396
Net gain on valuation of financial instruments at fair value	8,863	22,872
Impairment loss reversed	2,550	-
Other loss	<u>(195,638)</u>	<u>(338,743)</u>
	<u>\$ (44,842)</u>	<u>\$ 31,027,153</u>

On September 21, 2017, the Company signed a business cooperation agreement (the “Agreement”) with Google Inc. (“Google”). According to the Agreement, a part of the Company’s employees and assets was transferred to Google for US\$1,100,000 thousand and Google has received a non-exclusive license for a certain part of the Company’s intellectual properties. The aforementioned transaction was completed on January 30, 2018, and resulted in a net gain of NT\$31,300,655 thousand, which was comprised of and recorded as a net gain of NT\$31,285,385 thousand on the disposal of assets and licensing fee income, a net gain of NT\$15,396 thousand on the disposal of a subsidiary and a net loss of NT\$126 thousand on the disposal of property and equipment.

c. Finance costs

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 3,299	\$ -
Others	<u>421</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 3,720</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

d. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 124,480	\$ 120,216
Investment properties	25,203	16,519
Intangible assets	301,443	303,588
Right-of-use assets	<u>34,882</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 486,008</u>	<u>\$ 440,323</u>
An analysis of depreciation - by function		
Operating costs	\$ 13,456	\$ 25,457
Operating expenses	145,906	94,759
Other expenses	<u>25,203</u>	<u>16,519</u>
	<u>\$ 184,565</u>	<u>\$ 136,735</u>
An analysis of amortization - by function		
Operating costs	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses	<u>301,443</u>	<u>303,588</u>
	<u>\$ 301,443</u>	<u>\$ 303,588</u>

e. Employee benefits expense

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Short-term benefits	\$ 1,560,162	\$ 2,990,830
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	64,339	86,041
Defined benefit plans	<u>479</u>	<u>2,766</u>
	<u>64,818</u>	<u>88,807</u>
Share-based payments (Note 29)		
Equity-settled share-based payments	(6,063)	8,887
Separation benefits	<u>78,117</u>	<u>275,120</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 1,697,034</u>	<u>\$ 3,363,644</u>

(Continued)

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
An analysis of employee benefits expense - by function		
Operating costs	\$ 308,951	\$ 370,196
Operating expenses	1,388,083	2,718,328
Other losses	<u>-</u>	<u>275,120</u>
	<u>\$ 1,697,034</u>	<u>\$ 3,363,644</u>
		(Concluded)

f. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

In compliance with HTC's Articles of Incorporation, the amendments stipulate the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 4% and of no more than 0.25%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration to directors and supervisors. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the accrual rates and amount of employees' compensation are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Employees' compensation	4%	4%

Amount

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Employees' compensation	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>849,232</u>

The appropriations of employees' compensation for 2018 that were resolved by the board of directors on May 10, 2019, are as shown below:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2018</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Shares</b>
Employees' compensation	\$ <u>456,987</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018.

For any further information of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors approved in the meeting of Board of Directors in 2019 and 2018, see disclosures in the "Market Observation Post System".

g. Impairment loss non-financial assets (reversed)

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Inventories (included in operating costs)	\$ 54,836	\$ 85,186
Intangible asset (included in other gains and losses)	<u>(2,550)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 52,286</u>	<u>\$ 85,186</u>

h. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 327,173	\$ 859,038
Foreign exchange losses	(188,673)	(816,523)
Valuation gain arising from financial instruments classified as held for trading	<u>8,863</u>	<u>22,872</u>
	<u>\$ 147,363</u>	<u>\$ 65,387</u>

## 26. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ (3)	\$ 26,161
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	<u>(979)</u>	<u>5,279,055</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ (982)</u>	<u>\$ 5,305,216</u>

The Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended in 2018 and the corporate income tax rate was adjusted from 17% to 20% effective in 2018. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to 2018 unappropriated earnings is also reduced from 10% to 5%.

b. Income tax assessments

HTC's tax returns through 2016 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

The income tax returns of HTC Investment Corporation and HTC VIVE TECH Corp. for the years through 2017 have been examined and approved by the tax authorities.

## 27. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Basic (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (2.98)</u>	<u>\$ 25.70</u>
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (2.98)</u>	<u>\$ 25.31</u>

The (loss) income and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the computation of (loss) profit per share were as follows:

### Net (Loss) Profit for the Period

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
(Loss) profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent	<u>\$ (2,443,975)</u>	<u>\$ 21,096,192</u>

### Shares

Unit: In Thousands of Shares

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic (loss) earnings per share	818,812	820,935
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee share options	-	10
Employees' compensation issued	<u>-</u>	<u>12,470</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted (loss) earnings per share	<u>818,812</u>	<u>833,415</u>

If the Company offered to settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

The exercise price of the outstanding options issued by the Company beneath the average market price of the shares during the three months ended March 31, 2019 which is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

## 28. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On September 21, 2017, the Company entered into a sale agreement with Google Inc. (“Google”) to dispose 100% equity interest of Communication Global Certification Inc. (“CGC”). CGC is engaged in providing import of controlled telecommunications radio-frequency devices and software services. The transaction was completed at January 30, 2018, and thereafter the Company lost its control on CGC.

- a. Consideration received from the disposal

	<b>CGC</b>
Consideration received in cash	\$ <u>410,857</u>

- b. Analysis of assets and liabilities on the date control was lost

	<b>CGC</b>
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 303,939
Others	9,474
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	105,170
Others	1,662
Current liabilities	(23,091)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(1,693)</u>
Net assets disposed of	\$ <u>395,461</u>

- c. Gain on disposal of subsidiary

	<b>CGC</b>
Consideration received	\$ 410,857
Less: Net assets disposed of	<u>(395,461)</u>
Gain on disposal	\$ <u>15,396</u>

- d. Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary

	<b>CGC</b>
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 410,857
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	<u>(303,939)</u>
	\$ <u>106,918</u>

## 29. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### Employee Share Option Plan of the Company

Qualified employees of HTC and its subsidiaries were granted 15,000 thousand options in November 2013. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one ordinary share of HTC. The options granted are valid for 7 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date.

Qualified employees of HTC and its subsidiaries were granted 19,000 thousand options in October 2014. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one ordinary share of HTC. The options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date.

Qualified employees of HTC and its subsidiaries were granted 1,000 thousand options in August 2015. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one ordinary share of HTC. The options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date.

The exercise price equals to the closing price of HTC's ordinary shares on the grant date. For any subsequent changes in the HTC's ordinary shares, the exercise price is adjusted accordingly.

Information on employee share options were as follows:

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>			
	<b>2019</b>		<b>2018</b>	
	<b>Number of Options (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)</b>	<b>Number of Options (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)</b>
Balance, beginning of period	6,909	\$138.19	16,068	\$137.45
Options exercised	-		(149)	
Options forfeited	(195)		(249)	
Balance, end of period	<u>6,714</u>	138.53	<u>15,670</u>	138.12
Options exercisable, end of period	<u>6,694</u>		<u>15,403</u>	

Information about outstanding options as of the reporting date were as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Range of exercise price (NT\$)	\$54.5-\$149	\$54.5-\$149	\$54.5-\$149
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	3.95 years	4.21 years	4.99 years

Options granted in August 2015, October 2014 and November 2013 were priced using the trinomial option pricing model and the inputs to the model were as follows:

	<b>August 2015</b>	<b>October 2014</b>	<b>November 2013</b>
Grant-date share price (NT\$)	\$54.50	\$134.50	\$149.00
Exercise price (NT\$)	\$54.50	\$134.50	\$149.00
Expected volatility	39.26%	33.46%	45.83%
Expected life (years)	10 years	10 years	7 years
Expected dividend yield	4.04%	4.40%	5.00%
Risk-free interest rate	1.3965%	1.7021%	1.63%

Expected volatility was based on the historical share price volatility over the past 1 year. The Company assumed that employees would exercise their options after the vesting date when the share price was 1.63 times the exercise price.



## Employee Restricted Shares

In the shareholders' meeting on June 19, 2014 and June 2, 2015, the shareholders approved a restricted share plan for employees amounting to NT\$50,000 thousand and NT\$75,000 thousand, consisting of 5,000 thousand and 7,500 thousand shares, respectively. In 2014 and 2015, HTC's Board of Directors passed a resolution to issue 5,000 thousand and 7,500 thousand shares, respectively.

The restrictions on the rights of the employees who acquire the restricted shares but have not met the vesting conditions are as follows:

- a. The employees cannot sell, pledge, transfer, donate or in any other way dispose of these shares.
- b. The employees holding these shares are entitled to receive dividends in cash or shares.
- c. The employees holding these shares have no voting rights.

If an employee fails to meet the vesting conditions, HTC will recall or buy back and cancel the restricted shares. In 2018 and March 2019, HTC retired 2,161 thousand and 2 thousand restricted shares for employees amounting to NT\$21,616 thousand and NT\$16 thousand, respectively. As a result, the numbers of the HTC's issued and outstanding employee restricted shares as of March 31, 2019 was 329 thousand shares. The related information was as follows:

Grant-date	July 18, 2016	December 23, 2015	November 2, 2014
Grant-date fair value (NT\$)	\$96.90	\$76.20	\$134.50
Exercise price	Gratuitous	Gratuitous	Gratuitous
Numbers of shares (thousand shares)	2,657	4,006	4,600
Vesting period (years)	1-4 years	1-3 years	1-3 years

## Compensation Cost of Share-based Payment Arrangements

Compensation cost of share-based payment arrangement (reversed) recognized was NT\$(6,063) thousand and NT\$8,887 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

## 30. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns to shareholders. The Company periodically reviews its capital structure by taking into consideration macroeconomic conditions, prevailing interest rate, and adequacy of cash flows generated from operations; as the situation would allow, the Company pays dividends, issues new shares, repurchases shares, issues new debt, and redeems debt.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

## 31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments That Are Not Measured at Fair Value

Financial instruments not carried at fair value held by the Company include financial assets measured at cost. The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value approximate their fair value or the fair value are not measured reliably.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments That Are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

### a. Fair value hierarchy

March 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 56,267	\$ -	\$ 56,267
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Convertible bonds	-	-	240,707	240,707
Warrants	-	-	24,040	24,040
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 56,267</u>	<u>\$ 264,747</u>	<u>\$ 321,014</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 95,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,223
Domestic unlisted shares	-	-	453,767	453,767
Overseas listed shares	596,471	-	-	596,471
Overseas unlisted shares	-	-	1,139,636	1,139,636
Overseas unlisted beneficiary certificates	-	-	850,901	850,901
	<u>\$ 691,694</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,444,304</u>	<u>\$ 3,135,998</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,404</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,404</u>

December 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 83,411	\$ -	\$ 83,411
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Convertible bonds	-	-	214,340	214,340
Warrants	-	-	22,124	22,124
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 83,411</u>	<u>\$ 236,464</u>	<u>\$ 319,875</u>

(Continued)

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 83,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,383
Domestic unlisted shares	-	-	388,700	388,700
Overseas listed shares	409,412	-	-	409,412
Overseas unlisted shares	-	-	1,103,891	1,103,891
Overseas unlisted beneficiary certificates	-	-	749,046	749,046
	<u>\$ 492,795</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,241,637</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,432</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 82,156</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 82,156</u>
				(Concluded)

March 31, 2018

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 108,518	\$ -	\$ 108,518
Convertible bonds	-	-	124,640	124,640
Warrants	-	-	15,142	15,142
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 108,518</u>	<u>\$ 139,782</u>	<u>\$ 248,300</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 354	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 354
Domestic unlisted stocks	-	-	572,868	572,868
Overseas listed stocks	355,614	-	-	355,614
Overseas unlisted stocks	-	-	1,707,330	1,707,330
Overseas unlisted beneficiary certificate	-	-	677,625	677,625
	<u>\$ 355,968</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,957,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,313,791</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,646</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,646</u>

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

b. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the three months ended March 31, 2019

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Total
	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 236,464	\$ 2,241,637	\$ 2,478,101
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	76,854	76,854
Purchases	27,571	119,585	147,156
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>712</u>	<u>6,228</u>	<u>6,940</u>
Balance at March 31, 2019	<u>\$ 264,747</u>	<u>\$ 2,444,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,709,051</u>

For the three months ended March 31, 2018

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Total
	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 131,742	\$ 3,024,565	\$ 3,156,307
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(29,067)	(29,067)
Reclassification	(7,378)	7,378	-
Purchases	18,663	14,235	32,898
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(3,245)</u>	<u>(59,288)</u>	<u>(62,533)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2018	<u>\$ 139,782</u>	<u>\$ 2,957,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,097,605</u>

c. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Derivatives - foreign currency contracts	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

d. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measurement

For fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as investments in equity instruments, the lack of quoted prices in an active market categorized the financial assets into Level 3 which fair value are based on valuation provided by market participants or quoted prices of the counter party. Quantitative information is not disclosed since the relationship between significant unobservable inputs and the fair value cannot be fully controlled.

e. Valuation process for the fair value measurement within Level 3

The investment department will confirm the reliability, independence and correspondence of the information sources in representative of the exercise price. Any adjustment should be made in order to insure the rationality of the valuation presented.

- f. Sensitivity analysis of the fair value regarding reasonable and possible alternative assumption within Level 3.

No sensitive analysis of replacement assumptions need to be implemented for the valuation of financial instruments as fair value measurement within Level 3 since the valuation by the Company is reasonable without adopting a self-estimated model.

### Categories of Financial Instruments

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Held for trading (Note 1)	\$ 56,267	\$ 83,411	\$ 108,518
Mandatorily at FVTPL	264,747	236,464	139,782
Amortized cost (Note 2)	40,761,187	43,548,840	51,158,343
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Equity instruments	3,135,998	2,734,432	3,313,791
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities at FVTPL			
Held for trading	47,404	82,156	85,646
Amortized cost (Note 3)	18,096,621	19,269,254	22,562,512

Note 1: The balances included financial assets held for trading.

Note 2: The balances included loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits.

Note 3: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loans, note and trade payables, other payables, lease liabilities, agency receipts and guarantee deposits received.

### Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other payables. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze the exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives was governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Corporate Treasury function reports quarterly to the Company's supervisory and Board of Directors for monitoring risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

a. Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk.

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertook transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arose. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposing to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 35.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the currency United States dollars ("USD"), currency Euro ("EUR"), currency Renminbi ("RMB") and currency Japanese yen ("JPY").

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollars ("NTD", the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit (loss) or equity associated with the NTD strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the NTD against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit (loss) or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	<b>Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>
<u>For the three months ended March 31, 2019</u>		
USD	\$ 63,438	\$ (128,977)
EUR	(2,383)	(3,575)
RMB	(15,126)	(107,206)
JPY	73	(1,511)
<u>For the three months ended March 31, 2018</u>		
USD	(50,482)	(129,708)
EUR	59	(5,401)
RMB	(12,245)	(97,891)
JPY	(1,681)	(1,434)

b. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and financial guarantees provided by the Company could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets. The Company does not issue any financial guarantee involving credit risk.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The credit risk information of trade receivables are disclosed in the Note 10.

c. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk to ensure that the Company possesses sufficient financial flexibility by maintaining adequate reserves of cash and cash equivalents and reserve financing facilities, and also monitor liquidity risk of shortage of funds by the maturity date of financial instruments and financial assets.

1) Liquidity risk rate tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

March 31, 2019

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>			
Note and trade payables	\$ 2,253,292	\$ 6,892,729	\$ -
Other payables	4,038,153	4,330,972	-
Lease liabilities	35,329	94,313	229,171
Other current liabilities	92,348	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	130,314
	<u>\$ 6,419,122</u>	<u>\$ 11,318,014</u>	<u>\$ 359,485</u>

December 31, 2018

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>			
Note and trade payables	\$ 2,978,647	\$ 6,834,200	\$ -
Other payables	4,930,145	4,293,148	-
Other current liabilities	102,714	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	130,400
	<u>\$ 8,011,506</u>	<u>\$ 11,127,348</u>	<u>\$ 130,400</u>

March 31, 2018

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>			
Note and trade payables	\$ 6,386,944	\$ 4,989,149	\$ -
Other payables	5,522,745	5,471,762	-
Other current liabilities	83,172	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,740</u>
	<u>\$ 11,992,861</u>	<u>\$ 10,460,911</u>	<u>\$ 108,740</u>

2) Liquidity risk rate tables for derivative financial instruments

The following table detailed the Company's liquidity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table was based on the undiscounted contractual net cash inflows and outflows on derivative instruments that settle on a net basis, and the undiscounted gross inflows and outflows on those derivatives that require gross settlement.

March 31, 2019

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Net settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ 7,724</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Gross settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Inflows	\$ 25,539,532	\$ -	\$ -
Outflows	<u>(25,502,619)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 36,913</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2018

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Net settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ 20,968</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Gross settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Inflows	\$ 25,899,104	\$ -	\$ -
Outflows	<u>(25,861,350)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 37,754</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>



March 31, 2018

	<b>Less Than 3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>
<u>Net settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ <u>39,131</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
<u>Gross settled</u>			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Inflows	\$ 18,832,711	\$ -	\$ -
Outflows	<u>(18,844,596)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ <u>(11,885)</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

3) Bank credit limit

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Unsecured bank general credit limit			
Amount used	\$ 404,665	\$ 538,680	\$ 469,090
Amount unused	<u>18,278,923</u>	<u>18,128,633</u>	<u>18,007,740</u>
	\$ <u>18,683,588</u>	\$ <u>18,667,313</u>	\$ <u>18,476,830</u>

Amount used was included guarantee for customs duties and for patent litigation.

## 32. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balance, transactions, revenue and expenses between HTC and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of HTC, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Besides as disclosed elsewhere in other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

### The Names and Relationships of Related-Parties

<u>Related-Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
VIA Technologies Inc.	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
Xander International Corp.	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
VIA Labs, Inc.	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
Way Chih Investment Co., Ltd.	HTC's supervisor
HTC Education Foundation	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
HTC Social Welfare Foundation	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
Hung-Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	Its significant shareholder in substance is HTC's chairwoman
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation	Its director in substance and HTC's chairwoman are relatives and other relatives
Atrust Computer Corporation	Its general manager in substance is HTC's director
Employees' Welfare Committee	Employees' Welfare Committee of HTC
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	The chairman of its parent company is HTC's director in substance
Shanghai Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Its chairman is HTC's chairman in substance
PROOF OF CAPITAL, L.P.	It's co-founder is HTC's management

## Operating Sales

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	\$ <u>2,561</u>	\$ <u>4,084</u>

The following balances of trade receivables from related parties were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Other related parties	\$ <u>86</u>	\$ <u>516</u>	\$ <u>2,566</u>

Some related parties whose received products sold at prices which were no different from sales to third parties. No guarantees had been given or received for trade receivables from related parties. Trade receivables from related parties were assessed to have no bad debt risk, hence no bad debt expense had been recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

## Purchase

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	\$ <u>3,153</u>	\$ <u>2,314</u>

The following balances of trade payables from related parties were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Other related parties	\$ <u>4,271</u>	\$ <u>4,159</u>	\$ <u>2,789</u>

Purchase prices for related parties and third parties were similar. The outstanding balance of trade payables to related parties are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

## Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Short-term benefits	\$ 35,065	\$ 84,371
Post-employment benefits	175	160
Share-based payments	<u>(3,361)</u>	<u>2,061</u>
	\$ <u>31,879</u>	\$ <u>86,592</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee on the basis the performance of individuals and market trends.

## Lease Liabilities

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	\$ 27,386
Shanghai Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	<u>85,392</u>
	<u>\$ 112,778</u>

## Interest Expense

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	\$ 343	\$ -
Shanghai Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	<u>900</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,243</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

## Lease Expense

	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	\$ 232	\$ 6,015
Other related parties	<u>798</u>	<u>1,113</u>
	<u>\$ 1,030</u>	<u>\$ 7,128</u>

The Company leased offices, staff dormitory and meeting rooms owned by VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd. and a related party under an operating lease agreement, respectively. The rental payment is determined at the prevailing rates in the surrounding area.

## Other Related-party Transactions

The Company committed to injecting US\$8,000 thousand to become a limited partner of PROOF OF CAPITAL, L.P. As of March 31, 2019, US\$4,000 thousand was invested and which was classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income depending on its nature.

## 33. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the time of deposits amounting to NT\$477,718 thousand, NT\$476,276 thousand and NT\$291,180 thousand and were classified as other financial assets were provided respectively as collateral for rental deposits, litigation, customs duties, patent, and vendors cooperation.

### 34. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

- a. In April 2008, ICom GMBH & CO., KG (“ICom”) filed a multi-claim lawsuit against the Company with the District Court of Mannheim, Germany, alleging that the Company infringed ICom’s patents. In November 2008, the Company filed declaratory judgment action for non-infringement and invalidity against three of ICom’s patents with the Washington Court, District of Columbia.

In October 2010, ICom filed a new complaint against the Company alleging patent infringement of patent owned by ICom in District Court of Dusseldorf, Germany.

In June 2011, ICom filed a new complaint against the Company alleging patent infringement of patent owned by ICom with the High Court in London, the United Kingdom. In September 2011, the Company filed declaratory judgment action for non-infringement and invalidity in Milan, Italy. Legal proceedings in above-mentioned Courts in Germany and the United Kingdom are still ongoing. The Company implemented the alternative solution since 2012. The Company evaluated the lawsuits and considered the risk of patents-in-suits are low. Also, preliminary injunction and summary judgment against the alternative solution of the Company are very unlikely.

In March 2012, Washington Court granted on the Company’s summary judgment motion and ruled on non-infringement of two of patents-in-suit. As for the third patents-in-suit, the Washington Court has granted a stay on case pending appeal decision. In January 2014, the Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit affirmed the Washington Court’s decision.

In February 2017, the Court of appeal of the United Kingdom found the alternative solution of the Company did not infringe and only some old products without the alternative solution infringed the United Kingdom part of European patent No. 1841268 (EP ‘268 patent). The EP ‘268 patent was held to be valid by European Patent Office on July 18, 2017. The next hearing has not been scheduled by the Courts yet.

As of the date that the Board of Directors approved and authorized for issuing consolidated financial statements, there had been no critical Court decision been made, except for the above.

- b. In December 2015, Koninklijke Philips N.V. (“Philips”) filed a lawsuit against the Company in the District Court of Mannheim, Germany and claimed infringement of certain patents owned by Philips. In October 2016, the Mannheim Court found that certain smartphone products sold by the Company in Germany infringed German’s corresponding patent based on the European Patent No. 0888687 (EP ‘687 patent), which relates to the user interface in a device, and granted an injunction against the Company. However, Philips’ attempt to enforce an injunction based on this patent was unsuccessful as the Company has already applied the design around solution, which is provided by Google, in its devices. In July 2017, the German Federal Patent Court announced that EP ‘687 patent was invalid.

Philips’ infringement hearing relating to the European Patent No. 1459165 was heard on May 16, 2018. The patent was related to the scrolling functionality. Unusually, the Court dismissed the infringement allegations at the hearing rather than waiting for an issuance of a written verdict. The other infringement case regarding Philips’ patents is expected to take place in 2018 Q2. This case is based on the European Patent No. 1356367, which relates to dimming control of a device screen. The infringement trial was held on June 22, 2018 and has stayed the infringement action pending the outcome of the nullity action on September 28, 2018.

Philips filed a lawsuit against the Company in the United Kingdom, alleging infringement of certain Philips SEP patents. Since in October 2017, the Court of Appeal of the United Kingdom dismissed the Company's appeal allegation that the rights obtained by virtue of a covenant between Philips and Qualcomm Incorporated extend to Philips' patents covering HSPA technology. As such, the covenant does not provide the Company with a defense against the patent actions in suit relating to this technology. The technical hearings of the three patents-in-suit proceeded as follows: European Patent No. (UK) 1440525 was heard in late April 2018; the Court decision shows that the Company infringed '525; the Company implemented workaround of EP'525. European Patent No. (UK) 1685659 was heard in the middle of June 2018 and the Court rules that '659 is invalid and the Court decision showed that the Company infringed EP 1623511.

The litigations between Company and Philips are ongoing. In order to protect the interests of the Company and its customers, the Company has appealed the court's decision. As of the date that the board of directors of HTC approved and authorized for issuing consolidated financial statements, the appeals court has not issued a ruling with respect to the abovementioned patent-in-suit.

- c. On the basis of its past experience and consultations with its legal counsel, the Company has measured the possible effects of the contingent lawsuits on its business and financial condition.

### 35. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company entities and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018	
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Monetary items						
USD	\$ 1,170,954	30.82	\$ 1,285,472	30.73	\$ 1,881,657	29.12
EUR	70,187	34.62	64,339	35.16	99,155	35.88
JPY	5,025,342	0.2783	4,120,696	0.2787	7,050,892	0.2742
RMB	1,218,038	4.58	1,395,981	4.47	1,233,689	4.65
Non-monetary items						
USD	91,653	30.82	80,612	30.73	98,568	29.12
RMB	5,885	4.58	4,885	4.47	1,536	4.65
Investments accounted for by the equity method						
USD	17,360	30.82	15,783	30.73	13,074	29.12
RMB	14,897	4.58	14,587	4.47	1,310	4.65
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Monetary items						
USD	925,258	30.82	835,550	30.73	1,265,624	29.12
EUR	56,076	34.62	54,934	35.16	73,659	35.88
JPY	4,456,048	0.2783	3,848,890	0.2787	5,657,152	0.2742
RMB	43,734	4.58	69,622	4.47	238,463	4.65

For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains were NT\$147,363 thousand and NT\$65,387 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains or losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the Company entities.

### 36. SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

The Company specializes in the research, design, manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices. To enhance the quality of its products and manufacturing technologies, the Company has patent agreements, as follows:

Contractor	Term	Description
Qualcomm Incorporated.	December 20, 2000 to the following dates:  a. If the Company materially breaches any agreement terms and fails to take remedial action within 30 days after Qualcomm's issuance of a written notice, the Company will be prohibited from using Qualcomm's property or patents.  b. Any time when the Company is not using any of Qualcomm's intellectual property, the Company may terminate this agreement upon 60 days' prior written notice to Qualcomm.	Authorization to use CDMA technology to manufacture and sell units, royalty payment based on agreement.
InterDigital Technology Corporation	December 31, 2003 to the expiry dates of these patents stated in the agreement.	Authorization to use TDMA and CDMA technologies; royalty payment based on agreement.
IV International Licensing Netherlands, B.V.	November 2010 - June 2020	Authorization to use wireless technology; royalty payment based on agreement.

### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is organized and managed as a single reportable business segment. The Company's operations are mainly in the research, design, manufacture, sale of smart mobile and virtual reality devices which the operating revenue is more than 90 percent of the total revenue. The Company is considered single segment. The basis of information reported to the chief operating decision maker is the same as the financial statements. Because the basis of segment information reported to the chief operating decision maker is the same as the financial statements, the segment revenue and results for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 can be referred to in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the segment assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 can be referred to in the consolidated balance sheets.