HTC Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
HTC Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan, the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in Taiwan, the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of Taiwan, the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The descriptions of the key audit matters of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Revenue Recognition

According to the accounting policy stated in Note 4, revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the control and risks are transferred to the buyers. The revenue recognition turns to be difficult as the conditions of part of the customers, which account for 26% of HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries' consolidated operating revenues are more complicated than those applied to the general sale transactions. Because of the significance of sales revenue, revenue recognition was deemed to be a key audit matter.

We have obtained understanding and have verified the accounting policy and the design and implementation of internal controls with respect to HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries' revenue recognition. We checked the compliance with the accounting policy on revenue recognition by reviewing the relevant contracts. For ensuring HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries' compliance with IFRS 15, samples from the recognized revenue have been selected to test if the conditions of revenue recognition were met.

Other Matters

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of HTC Corporation as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan, the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing HTC Corporation and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Taiwan, the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 2, 2020

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 accepted in Taiwan, the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in Taiwan, the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in Taiwan, 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' 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 Taiwan, the Republic of China were not translated into English.

HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019		2018	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	$ 28,143,761	53	$ 24,449,548	36
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 7 and 31)	69,055	-	83,411	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 8 and 31)	1,069,433	2	409,412	1
Trade receivables, net (Notes 10 and 32)	422,378	1	1,683,150	3
Other receivables (Note 10)	108,823	-	221,707	-
Current tax assets (Note 26)	231,198	1	222,387	-
Inventories (Note 11)	2,359,780	5	3,301,645	5
Prepayments (Note 12)	425,332	1	1,160,299	2
Other current financial assets (Notes 9 and 33)	2,837,350	5	16,915,835	25
Other current assets	1,643	-	12,812	-
Total current assets	35,668,753	68	48,460,206	72
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 7 and 31)	361,307	1	236,464	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 8, 31 and 32)	1,665,744	3	2,325,020	3
Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 14)	477,956	1	446,133	1
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 15 and 32)	7,888,181	15	8,425,886	13
Right-of-use assets (Note 16)	311,581	1	-	-
Investment properties, net (Note 17)	2,068,531	4	2,090,226	3
Intangible assets (Note 18)	108,877	-	1,181,256	2
Deferred tax assets (Note 26)	3,604,075	7	3,957,060	6
Refundable deposits	110,525	-	124,962	-
Net defined benefit asset - non-current (Note 22)	289,464	-	270,358	-
Other non-current financial assets (Notes 9 and 33)	150,505	-	153,638	-
Other non-current assets (Note 12)	29,328	-	39,610	-
Total non-current assets	17,066,074	32	19,250,613	28
TOTAL	$ 52,734,827	100	$ 67,710,819	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 7 and 31)	$ 119,755	-	$ 82,156	-
Note and trade payables (Notes 19 and 32)	6,888,171	13	9,812,847	15
Other payables (Notes 20 and 32)	7,215,158	14	9,223,293	14
Current tax liabilities (Note 26)	150,381	-	241,167	-
Provisions - current (Note 21)	1,794,236	4	2,004,190	3
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 16 and 32)	102,784	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (Note 20)	1,005,586	2	953,447	1
Total current liabilities	17,276,071	33	22,317,100	33
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 26)	70,674	-	43,451	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 16 and 32)	225,930	1	-	-
Guarantee deposits received (Note 31)	164,869	-	130,400	-
Total non-current liabilities	461,473	1	173,851	-
Total liabilities	17,737,544	34	22,490,951	33
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT (Note 23)				
Share capital - ordinary shares	8,188,086	15	8,188,135	12
Capital surplus	15,594,766	30	15,576,268	23
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	18,895,136	36	18,297,655	27
Special reserve	3,080,480	6	-	-
(Accumulated deficits) unappropriated earnings	(7,169,626)	(14)	6,194,337	9
Other equity	(3,735,072)	(7)	(3,087,557)	(4)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	34,853,770	66	45,168,838	67
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	143,513	-	51,030	-
Total equity	34,997,283	66	45,219,868	67
TOTAL	$ 52,734,827	100	$ 67,710,819	100

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

HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 24 and 32)	$ 10,014,966	100	$ 23,740,610	100
OPERATING COST (Notes 11, 25 and 32)	7,986,855	80	23,225,592	98
GROSS PROFIT	2,028,111	20	515,018	2
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 25 and 32)				
Selling and marketing	2,719,938	27	3,820,225	16
General and administrative	3,506,120	35	3,588,587	15
Research and development	5,652,309	56	7,069,819	30
Total operating expenses	11,878,367	118	14,478,631	61
OPERATING LOSS	(9,850,256)	(98)	(13,963,613)	(59)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Other income (Note 25)	1,255,925	13	1,235,879	5
Other gains and losses (Notes 12, 14, 15, 18 and 25)	(755,161)	(8)	29,994,218	127
Finance costs (Note 25)	(19,208)	-	(1,915)	-
Share of the loss of associates (Note 14)	(50,729)	(1)	(36,087)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	430,827	4	31,192,095	132
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	(9,419,429)	(94)	17,228,482	73
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE) (Note 26)	6,359	-	(5,203,581)	(22)
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	(9,413,070)	(94)	12,024,901	51
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND LOSS, NET OF INCOME TAX				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 22)	15,552	-	179,401	1
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,246	1	(857,107)	(4)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 26)	(1,866)	-	(21,529)	-
	45,932	1	(699,235)	(3)

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HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	$ (693,346)	(7)	$ 133,388	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(647,414)	(6)	(565,847)	(3)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ (10,060,484)	(100)	$ 11,459,054	48
NET (LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Owners of the parent	$ (9,358,078)	(93)	$ 12,068,202	51
Non-controlling interests	(54,992)	(1)	(43,301)	-
	$ (9,413,070)	(94)	$ 12,024,901	51
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Owners of the parent	$ (9,998,984)	(100)	$ 11,500,096	48
Non-controlling interests	(61,500)	-	(41,042)	-
	$ (10,060,484)	(100)	$ 11,459,054	48
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)				
Basic	$ (11.43)		$ 14.72	
Diluted	$ (11.43)		$ 14.50	

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

HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital		Retained Earnings			Other Equity						
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	(Accumulated Deficits) Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets 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 of accounting standards	-	-	-	-	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 (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	12,068,202	-	-	-	-	12,068,202	(43,301)	12,024,901
Other comprehensive income and loss for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	157,872	131,129	(857,107)	-	-	(568,106)	2,259	(565,847)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	60,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,873	-	60,873
Issuance of shares from exercise of employee share options	1,490	6,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,121	-	8,121
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(43,066)	-	-	-	-	(43,066)	62,520	19,454
Share-based payments	(21,616)	(42,727)	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,513	(21,830)	-	(21,830)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2018	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
Appropriation of 2018 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	597,481	-	(597,481)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	3,080,480	(3,080,480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(311,148)	-	-	-	-	(311,148)	-	(311,148)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(9,358,078)	-	-	-	-	(9,358,078)	(54,992)	(9,413,070)
Other comprehensive income and loss for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	13,686	(686,838)	32,246	-	-	(640,906)	(6,508)	(647,414)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	(34,121)	-	-	(21,702)	-	-	-	-	(55,823)	-	(55,823)
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(8,760)	-	-	-	-	(8,760)	153,983	145,223
Share-based payments	(49)	52,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,077	59,647	-	59,647
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2019	$ 8,188,086	$ 15,594,766	$ 18,895,136	$ 3,080,480	$ (7,169,626)	$ (2,738,857)	$ (996,215)	$ -	$ -	$ 34,853,770	$ 143,513	$ 34,997,283

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

HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) profit before income tax	$ (9,419,429)	$ 17,228,482
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	720,434	575,573
Amortization expense	1,083,946	1,198,288
Expected credit (reversed gain) loss recognized on trade receivables	(30,000)	82,964
Finance costs	19,208	1,915
Interests income	(439,066)	(546,772)
Dividend income	(160)	-
Compensation cost of employee share-based payments (reversed)	59,647	(21,830)
Share of the loss of associates	50,729	36,087
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(82,033)	(245,446)
Net gain on disposal of assets and licensing income (Note 25)	-	(31,285,385)
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(1,077,246)
Net gain on disposal of subsidiary	-	(15,396)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	389,283	3,374,551
Gain from lease modification	(473)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	51,955	(11,240)
Decrease in trade receivables	1,290,772	6,767,396
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	20,428	(18,873)
Decrease in inventories	725,387	3,022,777
Decrease in prepayments	650,652	539,518
Decrease in other current assets	11,169	123,009
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	3,610	(310,074)
Decrease in note and trade payables	(2,724,676)	(4,756,375)
Decrease in other payables	(1,988,723)	(2,413,211)
Decrease in provisions	(209,954)	(1,373,011)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	52,139	(520,745)
Cash used in operations	(9,765,155)	(9,645,044)
Interest received	531,522	447,435
Interest paid	(19,208)	(1,915)
Income tax refund (paid)	82,793	(296,300)
Net cash used in operating activities	(9,170,048)	(9,495,824)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(153,254)	(161,097)
Return of investments accounted for fair value through other comprehensive income	137,736	-
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(134,347)	(107,067)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(171,767)	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary	-	106,918

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HTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held of sale	$ -	$ 2,748,931
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(150,198)	(575,465)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	108,544	385,287
Decrease in advance receipts - disposal of property	-	(1,374,465)
Decrease in refundable deposits	14,437	14,054
Payments for intangible assets	(6,536)	(53,725)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	5,048	-
Increase in other financial assets	-	(9,081,110)
Decrease in other financial assets	14,081,618	-
Dividend received	160	-
Proceeds from disposal of assets and licensing income (Note 25)	-	31,285,385
Net cash generated from investing activities	13,731,441	23,187,646
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	34,469	124,719
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(123,574)	-
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(311,148)	-
Proceeds from exercise of employee share options	-	8,121
Change in non-controlling interests	145,223	19,454
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(255,030)	152,294
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(612,150)	162,205
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,694,213	14,006,321
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	24,449,548	10,443,227
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	$ 28,143,761	$ 24,449,548

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

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 “Group” or the “Company”) are engaged in designing, manufacturing, assembling, processing, and selling smart mobile and virtual reality devices and 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 Group.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by HTC’s board of directors and authorized for issue on March 2, 2020.

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, 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 operating lease commitments on December 31, 2018	$ 396,862
Less: Recognition exemption for short-term leases	(21,753)
Undiscounted amounts on January 1, 2019	$ 375,109
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	18,649
Lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019	$ 380,517

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:

	As Originally Stated on January 1, 2019	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Restated on January 1, 2019
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. The IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) for application starting from 2020

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

Note 1: 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 2: The Company shall apply these amendments retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

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.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
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 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2022

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

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of the 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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit assets which are measured at the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, 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 the purpose of trading;

b. Assets expected 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.

The 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 the 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 had the Company directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

See Note 13 for the detailed information on subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main businesses).

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 that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity’s net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the recognized amounts 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 (i.e., 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; 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 from 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 cases, 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 purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign operations are translated into the 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. 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 the 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 from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences 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 the 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 - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates. 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 had the investee 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' 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.

Property, 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 from the 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 which is 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. 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, they are measured on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

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. 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. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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.

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, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. 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 such financial asset; and

ii. Financial assets that are not credit impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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 and lease receivables.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and operating lease 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.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

a) Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

b) When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

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 the carrying amount of the financial asset is not reduced.

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.

The 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 gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses and 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 such 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 on which 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.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that is 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.

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.

b. Revenue from the rendering of services

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

c. Licensing revenue

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

Leases

<u>2019</u>

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.

2018

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 expenses when employees have rendered services 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.

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 other equity - unearned employ's bonus on the date of grant, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - restricted shares for employees. If restricted shares for employees are granted for consideration and should be returned, they are recognized as payables.

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 on 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, 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 taxes 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 taxes 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.

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.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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 NT$172,805 thousand and NT$2,317,547 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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 December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amounts of inventories were NT$2,359,780 thousand and NT$3,301,645 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 December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets were NT$3,604,075 thousand and NT$3,957,060 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Cash on hand	$ 1,156	$ 1,559
Checking accounts and demand deposits	14,362,300	10,557,535
Time deposits (with original maturities less than three months)	13,780,305	13,890,454
	$ 28,143,761	$ 24,449,548

The market rate intervals of cash in bank at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Bank balance	0.01%-0.66%	0.01%-0.62%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets held for trading		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 69,055	$ 83,411
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Convertible bonds	337,829	214,340
Warrants	23,478	22,124
	$ 430,362	$ 319,875
Current	$ 69,055	$ 83,411
Non-current	361,307	236,464
	$ 430,362	$ 319,875
Financial liabilities - current		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 119,755	$ 82,156

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)
December 31, 2019				
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2020.1.8-2020.3.6	EUR 14,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	JPY/USD	2020.1.10-2020.3.6	JPY 3,300,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2020.1.8-2020.2.26	GBP 18,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	CAD/USD	2020.2.26	CAD 6,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	AUD/USD	2020.2.21	AUD 1,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Sell	RMB/USD	2020.1.8-2020.2.26	RMB 384,150
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	RMB/USD	2020.1.8-2020.3.6	RMB 727,465
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	JPY/USD	2020.1.8-2020.3.6	JPY 3,918,335
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	USD/NTD	2020.1.8-2020.3.6	USD 369,500
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	EUR/USD	2020.1.8-2020.3.6	EUR 30,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	GBP/USD	2020.1.8-2020.2.21	GBP 17,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	AUD/USD	2020.1.10-2020.2.21	AUD 9,000
Foreign exchange contracts	Buy	HKD/USD	2020.1.17	HKD 626,440

(Continued)

	Buy/Sell	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)	
December 31, 2018					
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

(Concluded)

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 87,473	$ 83,383
Unlisted shares	56,573	388,700
	144,046	472,083
Foreign investments		
Listed shares	1,069,433	409,412
Unlisted shares	812,020	1,103,891
Unlisted beneficiary certificate	709,678	749,046
	2,591,131	2,262,349
	$ 2,735,177	$ 2,734,432
Current	$ 1,069,433	$ 409,412
Non-current	1,665,744	2,325,020
	$ 2,735,177	$ 2,734,432

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

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Time deposits with original maturities of more than three months	$ 2,986,855	$ 17,069,473
Restricted demand deposits	1,000	-
	$ 2,987,855	$ 17,069,473
Current	$ 2,837,350	$ 16,915,835
Non-current	150,505	153,638
	$ 2,987,855	$ 17,069,473

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

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Notes, trade and overdue receivables		
At amortized cost		
Notes receivable	$ 2	$ -
Trade receivables	551,856	2,055,256
Trade receivables - related parties	598	516
Overdue receivables	2,053,491	1,840,947
Less: Allowances for impairment loss	(130,078)	(372,622)
Less: Allowances for impairment loss - overdue receivables	(2,053,491)	(1,840,947)
	$ 422,378	$ 1,683,150
Current	$ 422,378	$ 1,683,150
Non-current	-	-
	$ 422,378	$ 1,683,150
Other receivables		
Receivables from disposal of investments	$ 1,254,698	$ 1,307,435
Interest receivables	243,528	344,949
VAT refund receivables	50,876	77,375
Others	27,718	21,647
Less: Allowances for impairment loss	(1,467,997)	(1,529,699)
	$ 108,823	$ 221,707
Current	$ 108,823	$ 221,707
Non-current	-	-
	$ 108,823	$ 221,707

a. Trade receivables at amortized cost

The average credit period of the sale 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.

December 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	$ 425,851	$ -	$ 3,647	$ 122,958	$ 552,456
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(3,473)	-	(3,647)	(122,958)	(130,078)
Amortized cost	$ 422,378	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 422,378

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)	(41,858)	(3,697)	(20,246)	(306,821)	(372,622)
Amortized cost	$ 1,491,479	$ 75,550	$ 116,121	$ -	$ 1,683,150

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables and overdue receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 2,213,569	$ 2,349,999
Add: Loss allowance recognized	-	82,964
Less: Loss allowance reversed	(30,000)	-
Less: Amounts written off	-	(219,394)
Balance, end of the year	$ 2,183,569	$ 2,213,569

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 December 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 are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,529,699	$ 1,551,542
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(61,702)	(21,843)
Balance, end of the year	$ 1,467,997	$ 1,529,699

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Finished goods	$ 1,005,304	$ 917,762
Work-in-process	11,739	38,522
Semi-finished goods	248,119	446,472
Raw materials	1,066,867	1,865,266
Inventory in transit	27,751	33,623
	$ 2,359,780	$ 3,301,645

The cost of inventories write-downs recognized as operation costs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT$216,478 thousand and NT$1,057,004 thousand, respectively.

12. PREPAYMENTS

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	$ 305,848	$ 302,544
Net input VAT	62,367	522,315
Prepaid software	43,453	162,132
Prepaid equipment	25,322	12,888
Royalty	14,214	28,429
Prepayments to suppliers	3,456	171,601
	$ 454,660	$ 1,199,909
Current	$ 425,332	$ 1,160,299
Non-current	29,328	39,610
	$ 454,660	$ 1,199,909

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 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$84,315 thousand and NT$2,248,030 thousand classified as other gains and losses. Refer to Note 25.

13. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

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

			% of Ownership December 31		
Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	2019	2018	Remark
HTC Corporation	H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	International holding company and general investing activities	100.00	100.00	-
	High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Investment Corporation	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	-
	PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	International holding company	0.01	0.01	-
	HTC Investment One (BVI) Corporation	Holding S3 Graphics Co., Ltd. and general investing activities	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Investment (BVI) Corporation	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE Holding (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VIVE Investment (BVI) Corp.	General investing activities	100.00	100.00	-
	DeepQ Holding (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC VR Content (BVI) Corp.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Smartphone (BVI) Corp.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices	-	100.00	1)
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	HTC (Australia and New Zealand) PTY. Ltd.	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Philippines Corporation	〃	99.99	99.99	-
	PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia	〃	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC (Thailand) Limited	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC India Private Ltd.	〃	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC HK, Limited	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	International holding company	99.99	99.99	-

(Continued)

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	% of Ownership December 31 2019	2018	Remark
	HTC Communication Technologies (SH)	Design, research and development of application software	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Vietnam Services One Member Limited Liability Company	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Myanmar Company Limited	〃	99.00	99.00	-
HTC Investment One (BVI) Corporation	S3 Graphics Co., Ltd.	Design, research and development of graphics technology	100.00	100.00	-
HTC Communication Technologies (SH)	HTC Communication (BJ) Tech Co.	Design, research and development of application software	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	-
	HTC Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Myanmar Company Limited	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	-
HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	HTC Netherlands B.V.	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC India Private Ltd.	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC South Eastern Europe Limited Liability Company	〃	0.67	0.67	-
	HTC Communication Solutions Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	〃	1.00	1.00	-
	HTC Servicios DE Operacion Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	Human resources management	1.00	1.00	-
HTC Netherlands B.V.	HTC EUROPE CO., LTD.	International holding company Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC BRASIL	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	99.99	99.99	-
	HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC NIPPON Corporation	Sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC FRANCE CORPORATION	International holding company; marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC South Eastern Europe Limited liability Company	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	99.33	99.33	-
	HTC Nordic ApS.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Italia SRL	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Germany GmbH	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Iberia, S.L.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Poland sp. z.o.o.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Canada, Ltd.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Sweden AB	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Online/download media services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Middle East FZ-LLC	Marketing, repair and after-sales services	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC Communication Solutions Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	〃	99.00	99.00	-
	HTC Servicios DE Operacion Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	Human resources management	99.00	99.00	-
HTC EUROPE CO., LTD.	HTC America Holding Inc.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	-
HTC America Holding Inc.	HTC America Inc.	Sale of smart mobile devices	100.00	100.00	-
	One & Company Design, Inc.	Design, research and development of application software	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC America Innovation Inc.	〃	100.00	100.00	-
	HTC America Content Services, Inc.	Online/download media services	100.00	100.00	-
	Dashwire, Inc.	Design and management of cloud synchronization technology	100.00	100.00	-
	Inquisitive Minds, Inc.	Development and sale of digital education platform	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VIVE Holding (BVI) Corp.	HTC VIVE TECH (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	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	-
	HTC VIVE TECH (HK) Limited	〃	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	-
	HTC VIVE TECH (Beijing)	〃	100.00	100.00	-
DeepQ Holding (BVI) Corp.	DeepQ (BVI) Corp.	International holding company	100.00	100.00	-
DeepQ (BVI) Corp.	DeepQ Technology Corp.	Medical technology and health care	100.00	100.00	-
	DeepQ Technology (Beijing)	Development and marketing of software technology	100.00	100.00	-
HTC Investment (BVI) Corporation	VRChat, Inc.	Development of virtual reality contents	50.37	51.26	2)
VRChat, Inc.	VRChat Ca. Development Inc.	Development of virtual reality contents	100.00	100.00	-
HTC VR Content (BVI) Corp.	Uomo Vitruviano Corp.	Development of virtual reality contents	100.00	100.00	-

(Concluded)

Remark:

1) The dissolution of High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou) was approved in its shareholders' meeting held on November 20, 2017, and liquidation processes had been completed on July 5, 2019.

2) The equity interest in VRChat Inc. decreased after the investee company's capital increase in the current period, for which the Company did not proportionally participate in making the capital contribution.

b. Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

c. Details of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests: None.

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Investment in associates	$ 477,956	$ 446,133

Investments in Associates - Associates That Are Not Individually Material

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Unlisted equity investments		
East West Artists, LLC	$ -	$ 25,778
Steel Wool Games, Inc.	104,473	89,641
Surgical Theater, LLC	228,674	265,546
MOR Museum Inc.	45,353	-
Gui Zhou Wei Ai Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	99,456	65,168
	$ 477,956	$ 446,133

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company determined that the carrying amount of some of the investments in associates were expected to be unrecoverable. Thus it recognized impairment losses of NT$20,757 thousand classified as other gains and losses. Refer to Note 25.

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

	December 31	
Name of Associates	**2019**	**2018**
East West Artist, LLC	30.00%	30.00%
Steel Wool Games, Inc.	49.00%	49.00%
Surgical Theater, LLC	16.08%	16.68%
MOR Museum Inc.	25.00%	-
Gui Zhou Wei Ai Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	26.05%	23.20%

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
The Company’s share of:		
Loss from continuing operations	$ (50,729)	$ (36,087)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	$ (50,729)	$ (36,087)

Investments accounted for using 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 audited. 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 statements were not been audited.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Carrying amounts		
Land	$ 4,674,635	$ 4,673,376
Buildings	2,717,215	2,949,910
Machinery and equipment	302,682	492,239
Other equipment	193,649	310,361
	$ 7,888,181	$ 8,425,886

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 4,673,376	$ 4,529,692	$ 5,401,732	$ 1,802,278	$ 16,407,078
Additions	-	15,122	46,678	56,552	118,352
Disposals	-	(870)	(1,719,113)	(674,357)	(2,394,340)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(251,752)	-	-	(251,752)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,259	4,676	(12,382)	(10,802)	(17,249)
Balance, end of the year	4,674,635	4,296,868	3,716,915	1,173,671	13,862,089
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, beginning of the year	-	1,579,782	4,659,017	1,481,157	7,719,956
Depreciation expenses	-	172,078	207,262	97,627	476,967
Disposals	-	(870)	(1,581,780)	(597,275)	(2,179,925)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(172,086)	-	-	(172,086)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	749	(10,396)	(7,403)	(17,050)
Balance, end of the year	-	1,579,653	3,274,103	974,106	5,827,862
Accumulated impairment					
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-	250,476	10,760	261,236
Impairment losses recognized	-	-	8,968	63,746	72,714
Disposals	-	-	(119,316)	(68,590)	(187,906)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	2	-	2
Balance, end of the year	-	-	140,130	5,916	146,046
Net book value, end of the year	$ 4,674,635	$ 2,717,215	$ 302,682	$ 193,649	$ 7,888,181

	2018				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 4,676,726	$ 7,383,032	$ 12,901,808	$ 2,219,343	$ 27,180,909
Additions	-	79,642	417,355	94,756	591,753
Disposals	-	(48,387)	(7,076,339)	(464,862)	(7,589,588)
Reclassified as non-current assets held for sale	-	-	(2,619)	-	(2,619)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(2,872,143)	-	-	(2,872,143)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(824,206)	(48,758)	(872,964)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(3,350)	(12,452)	(14,267)	1,799	(28,270)
Balance, end of the year	4,673,376	4,529,692	5,401,732	1,802,278	16,407,078
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, beginning of the year	-	2,122,305	11,640,682	1,757,876	15,520,863
Depreciation expenses	-	187,640	155,334	141,384	484,358
Disposals	-	(37,505)	(6,373,131)	(403,258)	(6,813,894)
Reclassified as non-current assets held for sale	-	-	(1,885)	-	(1,885)
Reclassified as investment properties	-	(690,702)	-	-	(690,702)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(750,842)	(16,952)	(767,794)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(1,956)	(11,141)	2,107	(10,990)
Balance, end of the year	-	1,579,782	4,659,017	1,481,157	7,719,956
Accumulated impairment					
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-	843,747	17,686	861,433
Impairment loss	-	-	936	35,208	36,144
Disposals	-	-	(593,751)	(42,102)	(635,853)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(456)	(32)	(488)
Balance, end of the year	-	-	250,476	10,760	261,236
Net book value, end of the year	$ 4,673,376	$ 2,949,910	$ 492,239	$ 310,361	$ 8,425,886

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company determined that the carrying amounts of some of equipment were expected to be unrecoverable. Thus, it recognized impairment losses of NT$72,714 thousand and NT$36,144 thousand classified as other gains and losses, respectively. Refer to Note 25.

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 2018, November 2018 and July 2019. 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 17.

There were no capitalized interests for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets - 2019

	December 31, 2019
Carrying amounts	
Buildings	$ 311,581

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 143,368
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	
Buildings	$ 142,106

b. Lease liabilities - 2019

	December 31, 2019
Carrying amounts	
Current	$ 102,784
Non-current	$ 225,930

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 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 17.

2019

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 28,837
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (165,478)

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 operating lease commitments are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Not later than 1 year	$ 118,916
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	248,997
Later than 5 years	28,949
	$ 396,862

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET

Movement of investment properties, net for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Cost		
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 2,872,143	$ -
Reclassification	251,752	2,872,143
Balance, end of the year	3,123,895	2,872,143
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance, beginning of the year	781,917	-
Depreciation expense	101,361	91,215
Reclassification	172,086	690,702
Balance, end of the year	1,055,364	781,917
Net book value, end of the year	$ 2,068,531	$ 2,090,226

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 December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Year 1	$ 594,820
Year 2	594,649
Year 3	312,878
	$ 1,502,347

The future minimum lease payments under operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Not later than 1 year	$ 528,825
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,370,236
	$ 1,899,061

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 for the investment properties leased in December 31, 2019 and 2018 were performed by independent qualified professional appraisers and the fair values were measured by using Level 3 inputs, respectively. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The fair values as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT$3,005,890 thousand and NT$2,743,226 thousand, respectively.

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Carrying amounts		
Patents	$ -	$ 1,060,183
Goodwill	67,614	69,021
Other intangible assets	41,263	52,052
	$ 108,877	$ 1,181,256

Movements of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019			
	Patents	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost				
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 11,734,540	$ 729,299	$ 1,819,813	$ 14,283,652
Additions	-	-	6,536	6,536
Disposals	-	-	(5,048)	(5,048)
Eliminations	-	-	(332,750)	(332,750)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(187,950)	(11,317)	(11,673)	(210,940)
Balance, end of the year	11,546,590	717,982	1,476,878	13,741,450
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, beginning of the year	10,563,272	-	1,567,249	12,130,521
Amortization expenses	1,066,688	-	17,258	1,083,946
Eliminations	-	-	(332,750)	(332,750)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(194,455)	-	(7,472)	(201,927)
Balance, end of the year	11,435,505	-	1,244,285	12,679,790
Accumulated impairment				
Balance, beginning of the year	111,085	660,278	200,512	971,875
Reversed	-	-	(4,981)	(4,981)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(9,910)	(4,201)	(14,111)
Balance, end of the year	111,085	650,368	191,330	952,783
Net book value, end of the year	$ -	$ 67,614	$ 41,263	$ 108,877

	2018			
	Patents	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost				
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 11,467,990	$ 713,250	$ 1,753,620	$ 13,934,860
Additions	-	-	53,725	53,725
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	266,550	16,049	12,468	295,067
Balance, end of the year	11,734,540	729,299	1,819,813	14,283,652

(Continued)

	2018			
	Patents	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 9,201,918	$ -	$ 1,497,864	$ 10,699,782
Amortization expenses	1,137,160	-	61,128	1,198,288
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	224,194	-	8,257	232,451
Balance, end of the year	10,563,272	-	1,567,249	12,130,521
Accumulated impairment				
Balance, beginning of the year	111,085	646,225	162,327	919,637
Impairment loss	-	-	33,373	33,373
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	14,053	4,812	18,865
Balance, end of the year	111,085	660,278	200,512	971,875
Net book value, end of the year	$ 1,060,183	$ 69,021	$ 52,052	$ 1,181,256

(Concluded)

The Company owns patents of graphics technologies. As of December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of such patents was NT$1,056,258 thousand. The patents was fully amortized over their remaining economic lives on the November 30, 2019.

19. NOTE AND TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Note payables	$ -	$ 560
Trade payables	6,885,875	9,808,128
Trade payables - related parties	2,296	4,159
	$ 6,888,171	$ 9,812,847

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 obligations adjusted by periodical negotiation with suppliers, it was recognized as an adjustment to operating costs or expenses by its nature.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Other payables		
Accrued expenses	$ 7,201,235	$ 9,189,958
Payables for purchase of equipment	13,923	33,335
	$ 7,215,158	$ 9,223,293
Other liabilities		
Advance receipts	$ 531,274	$ 638,340
Agency receipts	87,419	102,714
Others	386,893	212,393
	$ 1,005,586	$ 953,447

Accrued Expenses

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Marketing	$ 2,335,102	$ 4,071,201
Salaries, bonuses and compensation	1,851,294	2,173,295
Services	1,104,638	958,328
Materials and molding expenses	787,176	1,073,179
Import, export and freight	67,789	188,684
Insurance	54,162	72,465
Repairs, maintenance and sundry purchase	52,451	46,872
Others	948,623	605,934
	$ 7,201,235	$ 9,189,958

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

21. PROVISIONS

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Warranties	$ 1,477,671	$ 1,943,976
Others	316,565	60,214
	$ 1,794,236	$ 2,004,190

Movement of provisions for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019		
	Warranty Provision	**Others**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,943,976	$ 60,214	$ 2,004,190
Provisions recognized	124,048	305,032	429,080
Usage	(586,067)	(39,304)	(625,371)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(4,286)	(9,377)	(13,663)
Balance, end of the year	$ 1,477,671	$ 316,565	$ 1,794,236

	2018		
	Warranty Provision	**Others**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 2,795,933	$ 581,268	$ 3,377,201
Provisions recognized (reversed)	695,360	(408,159)	287,201
Usage	(1,546,707)	(112,895)	(1,659,602)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(610)	-	(610)
Balance, end of the year	$ 1,943,976	$ 60,214	$ 2,004,190

The Company provides warranty service to 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.

22. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plans

The pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA") is a defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, HTC makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The Company has defined benefit plans for all qualified employees of HTC. Besides, the employees of the Company's subsidiary are members of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by local government. The subsidiaries is required to contribute amounts calculated at a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions to the fund.

The total expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were NT$240,777 thousand and NT$290,437 thousand, representing the contributions made and to be made to these plans by the Company at the rates specified in the plans for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the amounts of contributions payable were NT$39,285 thousand and NT$41,089 thousand, respectively, and the amounts were paid subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

Defined Benefit Plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by HTC in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated based on the years of services and the average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. HTC contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, HTC assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, HTC is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the following year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); HTC has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy. HTC had applied a termination of pension contributed to the pension fund monitoring committee from May 2019 to April 2020, and had been approved by the authority.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the obligation on HTC under the defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ (325,332)	$ (314,090)
Fair value of plan assets	614,796	584,448
Net defined benefit asset	$ 289,464	$ 270,358

Movements in net defined benefit asset were as follows:

	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Asset
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ (581,492)	$ 599,611	$ 18,119
Current service cost	(11,514)	-	(11,514)
Past service cost and gain on settlements	61,760	-	61,760
Net interest (expense) income	(8,660)	9,111	451
Recognized in profit or loss	41,586	9,111	50,697
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	14,720	14,720
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	(23,018)	-	(23,018)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(6,545)	-	(6,545)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	194,244	-	194,244
Recognized in other comprehensive income	164,681	14,720	179,401
Contributions from the employer	-	20,448	20,448
Benefits paid	56,978	(56,978)	-
Adjustment on disposal of subsidiary	4,157	(2,464)	1,693
Balance at December 31, 2018	(314,090)	584,448	270,358
Current service cost	(5,728)	-	(5,728)
Net interest (expense) income	(4,319)	8,129	3,810
Recognized in profit or loss	(10,047)	8,129	(1,918)

(Continued)

	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Asset
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	$ -	$ 19,769	$ 19,769
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	(22,463)	-	(22,463)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(16,836)	-	(16,836)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	35,082	-	35,082
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(4,217)	19,769	15,552
Contributions from the employer	-	5,472	5,472
Benefits paid	3,022	(3,022)	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ (325,332)	$ 614,796	$ 289,464

(Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

a. Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic/and foreign/equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

b. Interest risk: A decrease in the government/corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

c. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Discount rates	1.000%	1.375%
Expected rates of salary increase	4.000%	4.000%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would (increase) decrease as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Discount rates		
0.25% increase	$ 11,916	$ 11,533
0.25% decrease	$ (12,471)	$ (12,075)
Expected rates of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ (11,938)	$ (11,601)
0.25% decrease	$ 11,477	$ 11,148

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2019	2018
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ -	$ 13,450
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	15.51 years	15.45 years

23. EQUITY

Share Capital

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Number of shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shares authorized	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	818,809	818,814
Shares issued	$ 8,188,086	$ 8,188,135

For the year ended 2018, HTC retired 2,161 thousand restricted shares for employees, totaling NT$21,616 thousand. In January and February 2018, the employee share options have been exercised by the issuance of 149 thousand shares, totaling NT$1,490 thousand. As a result, HTC's issued and outstanding ordinary shares as of December 31, 2018 decreased to NT$8,188,135 thousand, divided into 818,814 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT$10. Every ordinary share carries one vote per share and a right to dividends.

For the year ended 2019, HTC retired 5 thousand restricted shares for employees, totaling NT$49 thousand. As a result, HTC's issued and outstanding ordinary shares as of December 31, 2019 decreased to NT$8,188,086 thousand, divided into 818,809 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT$10. Every ordinary share carries one vote per share and a right to dividends.

80,000 thousand shares 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 shareholders, 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 share 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 December 31, 2019, there were 8,430.3 thousand units of GDRs redeemed, representing 33,721 thousand ordinary shares, and the outstanding GDRs represented 2,339.5 thousand ordinary shares or 0.28% of HTC's issued and outstanding ordinary shares.

Capital Surplus

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital		
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	$ 14,726,491	$ 14,714,126
Arising from consolidation excess	23,288	23,288
Arising from expired share options	527,421	506,611
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Changes in equity-method associates capital surplus	26,752	60,873
May not be used for any purpose		
Arising from employee share options	290,258	247,944
Arising from employee restricted shares	556	23,426
	$ 15,594,766	$ 15,576,268

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 share 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 shares 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 ordinary share, the excess may be transferred to ordinary share or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company.

The appropriation of earnings for 2018 and loss off-setting for 2017 have been approved in the shareholders' meeting on June 21, 2019 and June 26, 2018, respectively. 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	$ 597,481	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special reserve	3,080,480	-	-	-
Cash dividends	311,148	-	0.38	-

Information on the appropriation of earnings proposed by HTC's board of directors and approved by 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. See Note 29 for the information of restricted shares issued.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ (7,077)	$ (49,590)
Adjustment of turnover rate	-	62,677
Share-based payment expenses recognized	7,077	(20,164)
Balance, end of the year	$ -	$ (7,077)

24. OPERATING REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Sale of goods	$ 9,194,135	$ 22,983,634
Other operating income	820,831	756,976
	$ 10,014,966	$ 23,740,610

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

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Interest income		
Bank deposits	$ 415,114	$ 546,424
Others	23,952	348
	439,066	546,772
Rental income	641,547	459,070
Dividends	160	-
Others	175,152	230,037
	$ 1,255,925	$ 1,235,879

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Net gain on disposal of assets and licensing income	$ -	$ 31,285,385
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	1,077,246
Net foreign exchange gain	216,810	489,797
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	82,033	245,446
Net gain on disposal of subsidiary (Note 28)	-	15,396
Net (loss) gain on valuation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(50,700)	1,255
Impairment loss (Notes 12, 14, 15 and 18)	(172,805)	(2,317,547)
Other loss	(830,499)	(802,760)
	$ (755,161)	$ 29,994,218

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.

On March 15, 2017, HTCs' 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 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.

c. Financial costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 13,067	$ -
Others	6,141	1,915
	$ 19,208	$ 1,915

d. Impairment (reversal gain) loss on financial assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Trade receivables (included in operating expense)	$ (30,000)	$ 82,964

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment	$ 476,967	$ 484,358
Investment properties	101,361	91,215
Intangible assets	1,083,946	1,198,288
Right-of-use assets	142,106	-
	$ 1,804,380	$ 1,773,861
An analysis of depreciation - by function		
Operating costs	$ 52,726	$ 89,866
Operating expenses	566,347	394,492
Other expenses	101,361	91,215
	$ 720,434	$ 575,573
An analysis of amortization - by function		
Operating costs	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses	1,083,946	1,198,288
	$ 1,083,946	$ 1,198,288

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Short-term benefits	$ 5,813,039	$ 7,974,171
Post-employment benefits (Note 22)		
Defined contribution plans	240,777	290,437
Defined benefit plans	1,918	(50,697)
	242,695	239,740
Share-based payments (Note 29)		
Equity-settled share-based payments	59,647	(21,830)
Separation benefits	360,888	537,608
Total employee benefits expense	$ 6,476,269	$ 8,729,689
An analysis of employee benefits expense - by function		
Operating costs	$ 812,820	$ 1,591,106
Operating expenses	5,429,120	6,600,975
Other expenses	234,329	537,608
	$ 6,476,269	$ 8,729,689

g. 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 years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the accrual rates and amount of employees' compensation are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Employees' compensation	4%	4%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Employees' compensation	$ -	$ 456,987

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018	
	Cash	Shares
Employees' compensation	$ 456,987	$ -

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 on the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors approved in the meeting of the board of directors in 2020 and 2019, see disclosures in the Market Observation Post System.

h. Impairment loss on non-financial assets (reversed)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Inventories (included in operating costs)	$ 216,478	$ 1,057,004
Intangible asset (included in other gains and losses)	(4,981)	33,373
Prepayments (included in other gains and losses)	84,315	2,248,030
Investment accounted for using equity method (included in other gains and losses)	20,757	-
Property, plant and equipment (included in other gains and losses)	72,714	36,144
	$ 389,283	$ 3,374,551

i. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains	$ 1,379,895	$ 2,133,151
Foreign exchange losses	(1,163,085)	(1,643,354)
Valuation net (loss) gain arising from financial instruments classified as held for trading	(50,700)	1,255
	$ 166,110	$ 491,052

26. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
In respect of the current year		
Current tax	$ 143,234	$ 277,920
Deferred tax	(106,937)	5,008,928
Land value increment tax	-	84,027
	36,297	5,370,875
Adjustments for previous years		
Current tax	(525,624)	(167,294)
Deferred tax	482,968	-
	(42,656)	(167,294)
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	$ (6,359)	$ 5,203,581

A reconciliation of accounting (loss) profit and income tax (benefit) expense and the applicable tax rate were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
(Loss) profit before income tax	$ (9,419,429)	$ 17,228,482
Income tax (benefit) expense calculated at 20% in 2019 and 2018, respectively	$ (1,883,885)	$ 3,445,696
Effect of expenses that were not deductible in determining taxable profit	18,815	130,963
Effect of temporary differences	1,355,473	1,147,151
Effect of loss carryforward	450,399	306,231
Land Value Increment	-	84,027
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	95,495	256,807
Adjustments for previous years' tax	(42,656)	(167,294)
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	$ (6,359)	$ 5,203,581

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 will be reduced from 10% to 5%.

b. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Deferred tax		
Recognized in current year		
Income tax expense of remeasurement on defined benefit plan	$ 1,866	$ 21,529

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$ 231,198	$ 222,387
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 150,381	$ 241,167

d. Deferred tax balances

Movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019				
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Translation Adjustment	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized royalties	$ 447,859	$ (25,262)	$ -	$ -	$ 422,597
Unrealized marketing expenses	274,664	(95,536)	-	167	179,295
Unrealized warranty expense	216,581	(47,498)	-	-	169,083
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Allowance for loss on decline in value of inventory	$ 224,650	$ (150,287)	$ -	$ -	$ 74,363
Unrealized profit	21,461	(21,461)	-	-	-
Unrealized salary and welfare	46,601	(2,690)	-	(858)	43,053
Unrealized contingent losses on purchase orders	7,226	(3,732)	-	-	3,494
Financial instruments at FVTPL	-	6,084	-	-	6,084
Others	237,206	(45,403)	-	(1,894)	189,909
Loss carryforwards	2,480,812	35,432	-	(47)	2,516,197
	$ 3,957,060	$ (350,353)	$ -	$ (2,632)	$ 3,604,075
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Financial instruments at FVTPL	$ 151	$ (151)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Defined benefit plans	32,535	2,505	1,866	-	36,906
Unrealized loss	-	5,971	-	-	5,971
Others	10,765	17,353	-	(321)	27,797
	$ 43,451	$ 25,678	$ 1,866	$ (321)	$ 70,674

	2018					
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Disposal of Subsidiary	Translation Adjustment	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets						
Temporary differences						
Unrealized royalties	$ 404,858	$ 43,001	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 447,859
Unrealized marketing expenses	456,655	(180,782)	-	-	(1,209)	274,664
Unrealized warranty expense	312,697	(96,116)	-	-	-	216,581
Allowance for loss on decline in value of inventory	560,149	(335,499)	-	-	-	224,650
Unrealized profit	42,754	(21,293)	-	-	-	21,461
Unrealized salary and welfare	52,525	(6,924)	-	-	1,000	46,601
Unrealized contingent losses on purchase orders	69,754	(62,528)	-	-	-	7,226
Others	317,375	(80,047)	-	-	(122)	237,206
Loss carryforwards	6,773,881	(4,293,446)	-	-	377	2,480,812
	$ 8,990,648	$ (5,033,634)	$ -	$ -	$ 46	$ 3,957,060

(Continued)

	2018					
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Disposal of Subsidiary	Translation Adjustment	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities						
Temporary differences						
Financial instruments at FVTPL	$ -	$ 151	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 151
Defined benefit plans	1,936	8,762	21,529	308	-	32,535
Others	45,211	(33,619)	-	-	(827)	10,765
	$ 47,147	$ (24,706)	$ 21,529	$ 308	$ (827)	$ 43,451

(Concluded)

e. Amounts of deductible temporary differences, unused carryforward and unused tax credits for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Loss carryforward	$ 68,325,325	$ 56,988,154
Deductible temporary differences	$ 8,439,404	$ 9,058,035

f. Information about unused loss carry-forward

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2019 comprised of:

Remaining Carrying	Expiry Year
$ 1,091,847	2020
1,001,947	2021
981,639	2022
490,897	2023
4,068,142	2024
22,459,646	2025
22,167,741	2026
17,906,769	2027
16,413	2028
11,487,525	2029
211,308	2030-2032
$ 81,883,874	

g. The aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with investments for which deferred tax assets (liabilities) have not been recognized

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized were NT$6,621,415 thousand and NT$5,234,750 thousand, respectively.

h. Income tax assessments

HTC's tax returns through 2017 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

The income tax returns of HTC Investment Corporation, Uomo Vitmviano Corp., Deep Q Technology Corp. and HTC VIVE TECH Corp. for the year through 2017 have been examined and approved by the tax authorities.

27. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Basic (loss) earnings per share	$ (11.43)	$ 14.72
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	$ (11.43)	$ 14.50

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 Years

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	$ (9,358,078)	$ 12,068,202

Shares

Unit: In Thousands of Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic (loss) earnings per share	818,811	819,629
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation or bonuses issued	-	12,928
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted (loss) earnings per share	818,811	832,557

If the Company offered to settle the 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 (loss) per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) 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 exceeded the average market price of the shares during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were excluded from the computation of diluted (loss) earnings per share.

28. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On September 21, 2017, the Company entered into a sale agreement with Google Inc. ("Google") to dispose of 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 over CGC.

a. Consideration received from the disposal

	CGC
Consideration received in cash	$ 410,857

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

	CGC
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	(1,693)
Net assets disposed of	$ 395,461

c. Gain on disposal of subsidiary

	CGC
Consideration received	$ 410,857
Less: Net assets disposed of	(395,461)
Gain on disposal	$ 15,396

d. Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary

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

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 common 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 common 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.

Qualified employees of HTC and its subsidiaries were granted 20 thousand options in May 2019. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one thousand ordinary shares 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 10,000 thousand options in November 2019. 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 HTC's ordinary shares, the exercise price is adjusted accordingly.

Information on employee share options were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2019		2018	
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)
Balance, beginning of the year	6,909	$ 138.19	16,068	$ 137.45
Options granted	30,000	35.35	-	-
Options exercised	-		(149)	
Options forfeited	(948)		(9,010)	
Balance, ending of the year	35,961	53.41	6,909	138.19
Options exercisable, end of the year	6,307		6,889	
Weighted-average fair value of option granted (NT$)	$ 15.34		$ -	

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

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Range of exercise price (NT$)	$35.05-$149	$54.5-$149
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	8.43 years	4.21 years

Options granted in November and May 2019 were priced using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Options granted in August 2015, October 2014 and November 2013 were priced using the trinomial option pricing model. The inputs to the model are as follows:

	November 2019	May 2019	August 2015	October 2014	November 2013
Grant-date share price (NT$)	$35.05	$35.50	$54.50	$134.50	$149.00
Exercise price (NT$)	$35.05	$35.50	$54.50	$134.50	$149.00
Expected volatility	43.64%-44.09%	44.94%-45.01%	39.26%	33.46%	45.83%
Expected life (years)	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	7 years
Expected dividend yield	-	-	4.04%	4.40%	5.00%
Risk-free interest rate	0.6125%-0.6348%	0.6082%-0.6224%	1.3965%	1.7021%	1.63%

Expected volatility was based on the historical share price volatility over the past 1-7 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. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, HTC retired 2,161 thousand and 5 thousand restricted shares for employees, totaling NT$21,616 thousand and NT$49 thousand, respectively. As a result, the number of HTC's issued and outstanding employee restricted shares as of December 31, 2019 was 164 thousand shares. The related information is 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 recognized (reversed) was NT$59,647 thousand and NT$(21,830) thousand for the years ended December 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 measured at fair value held by the Company include financial assets measured at cost. The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets not measured at fair value approximate their fair values or the fair values are not measured reliably.

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

a. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 69,055	$ -	$ 69,055
Convertible bonds	-	-	337,829	337,829
Warrants	-	-	23,478	23,478
	$ -	$ 69,055	$ 361,307	$ 430,362
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 87,473	$ -	$ -	$ 87,473
Domestic unlisted shares	-	-	56,573	56,573
Overseas listed shares	1,069,433	-	-	1,069,433
Overseas unlisted shares	-	-	812,020	812,020
Overseas unlisted beneficiary certificates	-	-	709,678	709,678
	$ 1,156,906	$ -	$ 1,578,271	$ 2,735,177
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 119,755	$ -	$ 119,755

December 31, 2018

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

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
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
	$ 492,795	$ -	$ 2,241,637	$ 2,734,432
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial instruments				
Foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 82,156	$ -	$ 82,156

(Concluded)

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL Derivatives	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 236,464	$ 2,241,637	$ 2,478,101
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(640,213)	(640,213)
Purchases	134,347	153,254	287,601
Return of investments	-	(137,736)	(137,736)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(9,504)	(38,671)	(48,175)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 361,307	$ 1,578,271	$ 1,939,578

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL Derivatives	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 131,742	$ 3,024,565	$ 3,156,307
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(907,857)	(907,857)
Reclassification	(7,378)	7,378	-
Purchases	107,067	40,543	147,610
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	5,033	77,008	82,041
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 236,464	$ 2,241,637	$ 2,478,101

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 of which fair values are based on valuations 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 adjustments should be made in order to ensure 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 the adoption of a self-estimated model.

Categories of Financial Instruments

	December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Financial assets		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Held for trading	$ 69,055	$ 83,411
Mandatorily at FVTPL	361,307	236,464
Amortized cost (Note 1)	31,773,342	43,548,840
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	2,735,177	2,734,432
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Held for trading	119,755	82,156
Amortized cost (Note 2)	14,355,617	19,269,254

Note 1: The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, note receivables, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise, notes and trade payables, other payables, 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 audit committee 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 Stated dollars (USD), Euro (EUR), Renminbi (RMB) and 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.

	Profit or Loss	**Equity**
For the year ended December 31, 2019		
USD	$ (11,150)	$ (125,365)
EUR	(1,210)	(3,492)
RMB	(18,947)	(61,865)
JPY	(3,106)	(1,469)
For the year ended December 31, 2018		
USD	7,963	(131,112)
EUR	2,527	(3,641)
RMB	(20,430)	(105,301)
JPY	426	(1,504)

b. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the 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 consolidated 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 is 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 reserving financing facilities, and also monitors liquidity risk of shortage of funds by the maturity date of financial instruments and financial assets.

1) Liquidity risk 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.

December 31, 2019

	Less Than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Note and trade payables	$ 425,184	$ 6,462,987	$ -
Other payables	4,503,157	2,712,001	-
Lease liabilities	30,464	72,320	225,930
Other current liabilities	87,419	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	164,869
	$ 5,046,224	$ 9,247,308	$ 390,799

December 31, 2018

	Less Than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
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
	$ 8,011,506	$ 11,127,348	$ 130,400

2) Liquidity risk 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.

December 31, 2019

	Less Than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Net settled			
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 2,098	$ -	$ -
Gross settled			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Inflows	$ 22,493,831	$ -	$ -
Outflows	(22,528,214)	-	-
	$ (34,383)	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2018

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

3) Bank credit limit

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Unsecured bank general credit limit		
Amount used	$ 283,455	$ 538,680
Amount unused	16,574,220	18,128,633
	$ 16,857,675	$ 18,667,313

Amount used included guarantees for customs duties and 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

Related-party	Relationship with the Company
VIA Technologies Inc.	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance
Chander Electronics Corp.	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.	Its director is HTC's chairwoman in substance (Note)
HTC Education 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

(Continued)

Related-party	Relationship with the Company
Premier Investment & Consultant (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Its chairwoman is HTC's chairwoman in substance
PROOF OF CAPITAL, L.P.	It's co-founder is HTC's management
Gui Zhou Wei Ai Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	Associates
Chengdu Weiai New Economic Technology Institute	Subsidiary of associates
Weishang Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
HTC Social Welfare and Charity Foundation	Its chairman is HTC's director in substance

(Concluded)

Note: Way Chih Investment Co., Ltd. was previously the supervisor of HTC. On June 21, 2019, an audit committee was set in replace of supervisors and was approved in the shareholders' meeting. The function of supervisors will be automatically discharged after expiration of the term of office.

Operating Sales

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	$ 4,455	$ 33,908

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

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	$ 598	$ 516

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 year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Purchase

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	$ 8,456	$ 11,725

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

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	$ 2,296	$ 4,159

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 Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Short-term benefits	$ 110,373	$ 179,216
Post-employment benefits	878	612
Share-based payments	2,783	(1,791)
	$ 114,034	$ 178,037

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

Lease Liabilities

	December 31, 2019
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	$ 6,052
Premier Investment & Consultant (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	74,607
Weishang Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	52,671
	$ 133,330

Interest Expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	$ 854	$ -
Premier Investment & Consultant (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3,268	-
Weishang Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	2,695	-
	$ 6,817	$ -

Lease Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
VIA Technologies (China) Co., Ltd.	$ 867	$ 28,261
Weishang Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	38,709
Other related parties	4,085	9,074
	$ 4,952	$ 76,044

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

Acquisitions of Financial Assets

The Company injected US$8,000 thousand to become a limited partner of PROOF OF CAPITAL, L.P. As of December 31, 2019, US$4,000 thousand was invested and was classified as financial assets at FVTOCI depending on its nature.

Acquisitions of Property, Plant and Equipment

	Price	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related parties	$ -	$ 675

Other Related-party Transactions

Other related parties provide consultancy service fee to the Company. The consultancy service fee was NT$10,464 thousand for 2019. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding balance of other payables to related parties were NT$7,321 thousand and NT$25 thousand, respectively.

33. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the time deposits and demand deposits amounting to NT$267,394 thousand and NT$476,276 thousand and were classified as other financial assets and were provided respectively as collateral for rental deposits, litigation, customs duties, patent, vendors cooperation and performance bond.

34. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

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

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

   In June 2011, IPCom filed a new complaint against the Company alleging patent infringement of patent owned by IPCom 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 Italy 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 February 2017, the court of appeal of the United Kingdom found the alternative solution of the Company did not infringed and only some old products without the alternative solution infringed the United Kingdom part of European Patent No. 1841268 (EP ‘268 patent). In December 2019, the High Court of the United Kingdom issued an injunction order against the old products without the alternative solution. 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.

In regard to the Company's motion for summary judgement in Washington Court and invalidity proceedings in the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), Washington Court granted on the Company's summary judgment motion in March 2012 and ruled on non-infringement of two of patents-in-suit. As for the third patent-in-suit, the Washington Court had granted a stay on case pending the decision of IPCom's appeal. In January 2014, the Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit affirmed the Washington Court's decision. In June 2019, the Federal Circuit issued an order that affirmed the USPTO's decision of invalidating the third patent-in-suit. In October 2019, the Washington Court dismissed the US case according to a joint stipulation of dismissal filed by both parties.

As of the date that the board of directors approved and authorized for issuing consolidated financial statements, the courts have not issued a ruling with respect to the above-mentioned patents-in-suit.

b. Since December 2015, Koninklijke Philips N.V. (Philips) filed several lawsuits against the Company in the District Court for the District of Delaware, United States, the District Court of Mannheim, Germany, High Court, Chancery Division, Patent Court, United Kingdom, First Instance Court of Paris, France, and District Court of The Hague, Netherlands, alleging infringement of a dozen Philips patents. On December 24, 2019, Philips and the Company has reached settlement by signing a patent license agreement. According to the patent license agreement, both sides will withdraw from all of the pending proceedings.

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 group entities and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	December 31			
	2019		2018	
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 1,243,650	30.10	$ 1,285,472	30.73
EUR	65,531	33.74	64,339	35.16
JPY	2,712,542	0.2771	4,120,696	0.2787
RMB	1,648,264	4.32	1,395,981	4.47
Non-monetary items				
USD	97,096	30.10	80,612	30.73
RMB	6,885	4.32	4,885	4.47
Investments accounted for using the equity method				
USD	12,574	30.10	15,783	30.73
RMB	14,587	4.32	14,587	4.47
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	733,187	30.10	835,550	30.73
EUR	46,392	33.74	54,934	35.16
JPY	3,154,076	0.2771	3,848,890	0.2787
RMB	158,108	4.32	69,622	4.47

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains were NT$166,110 thousand and NT$491,052 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's entities.

36. SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

The Company specializes in the research, design, manufacture and sale of smart mobile devices and virtual reality 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.
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	December 23, 2019 - December 30, 2024	Authorization to use UMTS/LTE patents and portable feature patents; royalty payment based on agreement.

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operations are mainly focus on the research, design, manufacture and sale of smart mobile and virtual reality devices and its operating revenue takes up more than 90 percent of the total revenue.

Operating segment financial information was as follows:

Geographical Areas

The Company's non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post-employment benefit assets) by country as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Taiwan	$ 9,310,547	$ 9,793,710
Country Z	237,654	124,861
Country X	263,154	185,538
Others	604,620	1,632,869
	$ 10,415,975	$ 11,736,978

The countries that accounted for 10 percent or more of consolidated total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Taiwan	$ 1,969,273	$ 3,532,114
Country Z	3,401,565	8,532,625
Country X	1,097,410	1,513,497
Others	3,546,718	10,162,374
	$ 10,014,966	$ 23,740,610

Major Customer

External customers which accounted for 10 percent or more of the Company's total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Customer A	$ 1,174,567	$ 1,457,248
Customer B	732,700	6,271,576
	$ 1,907,267	$ 7,728,824