

Global Unichip Corp. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 and
Independent Auditors' Review Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Global Unichip Corp.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Global Unichip Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 and for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six months then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects the consolidated financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Yih-Shin Kao and Yu Feng Huang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

July 30, 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 the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to review such consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	June 30, 2020 (Reviewed)		December 31, 2019 (Audited)		June 30, 2019 (Reviewed)		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	June 30, 2020 (Reviewed)		December 31, 2019 (Audited)		June 30, 2019 (Reviewed)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS							CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,179,715	36	\$ 2,541,628	30	\$ 2,446,060	34	Contract liabilities (Note 15)	\$ 1,870,495	22	\$ 1,109,042	13	\$ 523,944	7
Contract assets (Note 15)	150,733	2	324,965	4	320,415	4	Accounts payable	982,541	11	783,908	9	950,053	13
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 6 and 15)	1,219,361	14	1,377,203	17	1,142,432	16	Payables to related parties (Note 26)	810,314	9	750,637	9	332,458	5
Receivables from related parties (Note 26)	46,910	1	41,108	-	5,401	-	Accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors (Note 22)	92,278	1	80,691	1	184,185	2
Inventories (Note 7)	1,981,064	23	1,778,484	21	1,114,566	15	Payables on machinery and equipment	495	-	58,524	1	5,035	-
Other financial assets	494	-	342	-	609	-	Current tax liabilities (Note 20)	2,658	-	76,627	1	19,090	-
Other current assets (Note 11)	<u>534,411</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>552,198</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>409,171</u>	<u>6</u>	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 9, 23 and 26)	51,604	1	50,955	-	48,975	1
Total current assets	<u>7,112,688</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>6,615,928</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>5,438,654</u>	<u>75</u>	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 12 and 26)	<u>767,915</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>727,853</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>846,997</u>	<u>12</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							Total current liabilities	<u>4,578,300</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>3,638,237</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>2,910,737</u>	<u>40</u>
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	892,190	10	982,487	12	990,864	14	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Right-of-use assets (Note 9)	245,225	3	248,327	3	213,242	3	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 20)	55,986	1	41,826	1	35,620	1
Intangible assets (Note 10)	392,460	5	412,047	5	519,857	7	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 9, 23 and 26)	197,597	2	199,622	3	165,235	2
Deferred income tax assets (Note 20)	18,678	-	38,810	1	53,762	1	Other long-term payables (Note 12)	71,580	1	112,877	1	161,478	2
Refundable deposits (Note 26)	25,026	-	20,916	-	22,259	-	Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 13)	31,933	-	32,104	-	28,041	1
Pledged time deposits (Note 27)	<u>22,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,200</u>	<u>-</u>	Guarantee deposits (Note 23)	<u>3,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,183</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1,595,779</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1,724,787</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1,822,184</u>	<u>25</u>	Total non-current liabilities	<u>360,132</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>389,504</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>393,557</u>	<u>6</u>
							Total liabilities	<u>4,938,432</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>4,027,741</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>3,304,294</u>	<u>46</u>
							EQUITY (Note 14)						
							Share capital	1,340,119	15	1,340,119	16	1,340,119	18
							Capital surplus	32,618	-	32,578	1	32,578	-
							Retained earnings						
							Appropriated as legal reserve	825,628	10	762,708	9	762,708	11
							Appropriated as special reserve	20,745	-	8,636	-	8,636	-
							Unappropriated earnings	1,580,092	18	2,189,678	26	1,816,929	25
							Others	<u>(29,167)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,745)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,426)</u>	<u>-</u>
							Total equity	<u>3,770,035</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>4,312,974</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>3,956,544</u>	<u>54</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,708,467</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 8,340,715</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,260,838</u>	<u>100</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,708,467</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 8,340,715</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,260,838</u>	<u>100</u>

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE (Notes 15 and 26)	\$ 2,926,798	100	\$ 2,426,384	100	\$ 6,096,665	100	\$ 4,987,679	100
COST OF REVENUE (Notes 22 and 26)	<u>2,153,312</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1,614,219</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>4,558,676</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>3,367,402</u>	<u>68</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>773,486</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>812,165</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>1,537,989</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1,620,277</u>	<u>32</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Sales and marketing (Notes 22 and 26)	58,609	2	71,964	2	118,284	2	143,951	3
General and administrative (Notes 22 and 26)	70,395	2	72,892	3	139,105	2	144,113	3
Research and development (Notes 22 and 26)	584,666	20	534,260	22	1,147,106	19	1,074,572	21
Expected credit impairment loss (gain) (Note 6)	<u>(154)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,616</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,616</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>713,516</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>702,732</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1,404,495</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,386,252</u>	<u>27</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	<u>59,970</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>109,433</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>133,494</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>234,025</u>	<u>5</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES								
Interest income (Note 16)	3,064	-	6,337	-	7,563	-	14,137	-
Other income (Notes 9 and 17)	5,346	-	2,097	-	60,167	1	57,100	1
Other gains and losses (Note 18)	(12,639)	-	7,797	-	(14,735)	-	10,730	-
Finance costs (Notes 19 and 26)	<u>(926)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(724)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,897)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,432)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(5,155)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,098</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>80,535</u>	<u>1</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	54,815	2	124,940	5	184,592	3	314,560	6
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 20)	<u>18,054</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21,162</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>49,089</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>58,105</u>	<u>1</u>
NET INCOME	36,761	1	103,778	4	135,503	2	256,455	5
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)								
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss								
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 14)	<u>(6,903)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,422)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,210</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 29,858</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 104,311</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 127,081</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 260,665</u>	<u>5</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)								
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.27</u>		<u>\$ 0.77</u>		<u>\$ 1.01</u>		<u>\$ 1.91</u>	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.27</u>		<u>\$ 0.77</u>		<u>\$ 1.01</u>		<u>\$ 1.91</u>	

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Share Capital - Common Stock			Retained Earnings				Others	
	Share	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal	Special	Unappropriated	Total	Foreign	Total Equity
	(In Thousands)			Reserve	Reserve	Earnings		Currency	
								Translation	
								Reserve	
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2019	134,011	\$ 1,340,119	\$ 32,543	\$ 663,892	\$ 10,940	\$ 2,327,046	\$ 3,001,878	\$ (8,636)	\$ 4,365,904
Appropriation and distribution of prior year's earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	98,816	-	(98,816)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(2,304)	2,304	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT\$5.00 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(670,060)	(670,060)	-	(670,060)
Total	-	-	-	98,816	(2,304)	(766,572)	(670,060)	-	(670,060)
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	256,455	256,455	-	256,455
Other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,210	4,210
Total comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	256,455	256,455	4,210	260,665
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2019	<u>134,011</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,119</u>	<u>\$ 32,578</u>	<u>\$ 762,708</u>	<u>\$ 8,636</u>	<u>\$ 1,816,929</u>	<u>\$ 2,588,273</u>	<u>\$ (4,426)</u>	<u>\$ 3,956,544</u>
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2020	134,011	\$ 1,340,119	\$ 32,578	\$ 762,708	\$ 8,636	\$ 2,189,678	\$ 2,961,022	\$ (20,745)	\$ 4,312,974
Appropriation and distribution of prior year's earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	62,920	-	(62,920)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	12,109	(12,109)	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT\$5.00 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(670,060)	(670,060)	-	(670,060)
Total	-	-	-	62,920	12,109	(745,089)	(670,060)	-	(670,060)
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	135,503	135,503	-	135,503
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,422)	(8,422)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	135,503	135,503	(8,422)	127,081
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2020	<u>\$ 134,011</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,119</u>	<u>\$ 32,618</u>	<u>\$ 825,628</u>	<u>\$ 20,745</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,092</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,465</u>	<u>\$ (29,167)</u>	<u>\$ 3,770,035</u>

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 184,592	\$ 314,560
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	183,706	172,860
Amortization	152,115	122,933
Expected credit impairment loss	-	23,616
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,288)	(555)
Finance costs	1,897	1,432
Interest income	(7,563)	(14,137)
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange, net	(779)	1,920
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contract assets	174,232	(263,439)
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	152,040	(262,013)
Inventories	(202,580)	160,388
Other financial assets	(170)	212
Other current assets	(19,702)	(9,021)
Contract liabilities	761,453	(345,230)
Accounts payable (including related parties)	289,176	132,314
Accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors	11,587	16,752
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	39,697	(146,773)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(171)	(192)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	1,718,242	(94,373)
Income tax paid	(82,108)	(148,437)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>1,636,134</u>	<u>(242,810)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,680,000)	(1,370,000)
Property, plant and equipment	(122,385)	(407,797)
Intangible assets	(172,399)	(130,092)
Proceeds from disposal of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,681,288	1,370,555
Refundable deposits paid	(6,945)	(2,680)
Refundable deposits refunded	2,622	1,570
Interest received	<u>7,581</u>	<u>14,161</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(290,238)</u>	<u>(524,283)</u>

(Continued)

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 4	\$ 11
Guarantee deposits refunded	(6)	(9)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(28,038)	(25,307)
Cash dividends paid	(670,060)	(670,060)
Interest paid	(1,897)	(1,432)
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription reclassified to capital surplus	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(699,957)</u>	<u>(696,762)</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(7,852)</u>	<u>3,724</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	638,087	(1,460,131)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>2,541,628</u>	<u>3,906,191</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 3,179,715</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,060</u>

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

(Concluded)

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

1. GENERAL

Global Unichip Corp. (GUC), a Republic of China (R.O.C.) corporation, was incorporated on January 22, 1998. GUC is engaged mainly in researching, developing, producing, testing and selling of embedded memory and logic components for various application ICs, cell libraries for various application ICs, and EDA tools for various application ICs. On November 3, 2006, GUC's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 10 Li-Hsin 6th Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan. GUC together with its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Company".

2. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were agreed by the Audit Committee and reported to the Board of Directors for issue on July 30, 2020.

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

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020"	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
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, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

- Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.
- Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 are applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” are applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Note 3: The amendments are applicable 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, 2022.
- Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.
- Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the convenience of readers, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. 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 consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

Significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

These interim 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 liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Basis of Consolidation

Principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of GUC and entities controlled by GUC (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies accord with those used by the Company.

All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

The subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

The detail information of the subsidiaries at the end of reporting period was as follows:

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Establishment and Operating Location	Percentage of Ownership			Remark
				June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019	
GUC	Global Unichip Corp.-NA (GUC-NA)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	U.S.A.	100%	100%	100%	Note 1
	Global Unichip Japan Co., Ltd. (GUC-Japan)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Japan	100%	100%	100%	Note 1
	Global Unichip Corp. Europe B.V. (GUC-Europe)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	Note 1
	Global Unichip (BVI) Corp. (GUC-BVI)	Investing activities	British Virgin Islands	-	-	100%	Notes 1 & 2
	Global Unichip Corp. Korea (GUC-Korea)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Korea	100%	100%	100%	Note 1
	Global Unichip (Nanjing) Ltd. (GUC-Nanjing)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Nanjing, China	100%	100%	100%	Note 1
	Global Unichip (Shanghai) Company, Limited (GUC-Shanghai)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Shanghai, China	100%	100%	100%	Notes 1 & 2

Note 1: The subsidiaries are not significant subsidiaries, their financial statements have not been reviewed except for GUC-NA and GUC-NJ.

Note 2: In order to restructure organization, GUC acquired all equity interest of GUC-Shanghai from GUC-BVI in August 2019. GUC BVI has been liquidated in November 2019.

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of each individual consolidated entity were expressed in the currency, which reflected its primary economic environment (functional currency). The functional currency of GUC and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements are both New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$). In preparing the consolidated financial statement, the operating results and financial positions of each consolidated entity are translated into NT\$.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. 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 on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss

for the period except for exchange differences on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into NT\$ 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.

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 include:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; 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.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. 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 fair value through profit or loss) 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 fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

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

a. Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at amortized cost.

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL includes the financial assets are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and 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 25: Financial Instruments.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following 2 conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows; and
- b) 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, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) and other receivables), are measured at amortized cost, which equals gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

b. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables) and contract assets.

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

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent 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 poor credit rating customers have accounts receivable balances past due over 90 days, the Company recognizes loss allowance at full amount.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

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.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company 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.

b. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

d. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made on an item-by-item basis, 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 necessary selling costs. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, and it is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Machinery and equipment	4 to 7 years
Research and development equipment	3 to 5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 10 years

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 estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

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.

When the Company subleases a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Company, as a lessee, has accounted for applying recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

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. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

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, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets. 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 and 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.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are limited in a certain useful life. The initial book value is recorded on the purchasing cost itself. After that the subsequent book value is measured by cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Software	2 to 5 years
Patents	Economic lives of the patents

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense when incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development activities is capitalized and then amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life if the recognition criteria for an intangible asset have been met; otherwise, the development expenditure is recognized as an expense when incurred.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets 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. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of goods

Recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods, at which time the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location and performance obligation is satisfied.

Rendering of Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services

Recognized the revenue when the NRE service is completed, which meet the qualifications of customer's contract. If each performance obligation can be measured reasonably by completion stages, the contract is restricted for another use, and the customer would compensate the company to recover the costs incurred plus a reasonable profit margin whenever the contract is terminated by the customer, revenues of the contract service will be recognized over time.

Retirement Benefits

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

Defined benefit costs under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur, and it is reflected in retained earnings immediately and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actuarial deficit in the Company's defined benefit plan.

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

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period's pre-tax income the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings. The effect of a change in tax rate resulting from a change in tax law is recognized consistently with the accounting for the transaction itself which gives rise to the tax consequence, and is recognized in profit or loss in full in the period in which the change in tax rate occurs.

Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional income tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings. Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

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 that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences in subsidiaries, 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 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. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and increased to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the 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.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when the Company complies with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the directors are 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 to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The COVID-19 did not have material impact on the Company's accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

Revenue Recognition

The Company evaluates whether its performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time in accordance with respective contract with a customer and applicable regulation when the conditions described in Note 4 are satisfied.

The Company also records a provision for estimated future allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales allowances is generally made and adjusted based on management judgement, historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance, and our management periodically reviews the adequacy of the allowance.

KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY

Impairment of Financial Assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Please refer to Note 6 for the details of the key assumptions and inputs used. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the Company's subjective judgment and estimation, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits that can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to deferred tax assets.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company has to determine and estimate to the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period.

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon.

Lessees' Incremental Borrowing Rates

In determining a lessee's incremental borrowing rate used in discounting lease payments, a risk-free rate for the same currency and relevant duration is selected as a reference rate, and the lessee's credit spread adjustments and lease specific adjustments (such as asset type, secured position, etc.) are also taken into account.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
At amortized cost of accounts receivable			
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,239,282	\$ 1,397,124	\$ 1,166,048
Less: Allowance for credit impairment loss	<u>(19,921)</u>	<u>(19,921)</u>	<u>(23,616)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,219,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,377,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,432</u>

In principle, the payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month the invoice is issued.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past account aging records of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of all the gross domestic product growth rates, unemployment rates and industrial indicators at the reporting date. The Company estimates expected credit losses based on the number of days for which receivables are past due. As the Company's historical credit losses experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for losses based on past due status of receivables is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base; and poor credit rating customers have accounts receivable balances past due over 90 days, should be recognized full amount of loss allowance.

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 of the receivable. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables which are due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

Aging analysis of accounts receivable

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
No past due	\$ 1,140,655	\$ 1,261,142	\$ 976,118
Past due			
Past due within 1-30 days	58,309	112,515	156,137
Past due within 31-60 days	21,149	4,072	24,630
Past due within 61-90 days	-	-	9,163
Past due over 180 days	19,169	19,395	-
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(19,921)</u>	<u>(19,921)</u>	<u>(23,616)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,219,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,377,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,432</u>

The movement of the loss allowance of accounts receivable was as follows:

	<u>Six Months Ended June 30</u>	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 19,921	\$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of credit impairment loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>23,616</u>
Balance at June 30	<u>\$ 19,921</u>	<u>\$ 23,616</u>

7. INVENTORIES

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Finished goods	\$ 89,315	\$ 85,663	\$ 118,501
Work in process	1,700,676	1,244,852	885,678
Raw materials	<u>191,073</u>	<u>447,969</u>	<u>110,387</u>
	<u>\$ 1,981,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,778,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,566</u>

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value and reversal of inventory valuation losses were included in the cost of revenue, which were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Reversal of write-down of inventories (write down of inventories)	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ (25,626)</u>	<u>\$ 7,567</u>	<u>\$ (25,172)</u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Research and Development Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 242,923	\$ 24,741	\$ 1,506,119	\$ 1,375	\$ 29,728	\$ 430,306	\$ 2,235,192
Additions	-	31,395	27,769	-	1,454	3,420	64,038
Disposals	-	-	(4,939)	-	-	-	(4,939)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(134)	-	(179)	(698)	(1,011)
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 242,923</u>	<u>\$ 56,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,528,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,375</u>	<u>\$ 31,003</u>	<u>\$ 433,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,293,280</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 73,330	\$ 8,560	\$ 847,771	\$ 424	\$ 23,338	\$ 299,282	\$ 1,252,705
Depreciation	2,383	2,093	131,650	132	1,155	16,514	153,927
Disposals	-	-	(4,939)	-	-	-	(4,939)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(68)	-	(92)	(443)	(603)
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 75,713</u>	<u>\$ 10,653</u>	<u>\$ 974,414</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 24,401</u>	<u>\$ 315,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,401,090</u>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 169,593</u>	<u>\$ 16,181</u>	<u>\$ 658,348</u>	<u>\$ 951</u>	<u>\$ 6,390</u>	<u>\$ 131,024</u>	<u>\$ 982,487</u>
Carrying amount at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 167,210</u>	<u>\$ 45,483</u>	<u>\$ 554,401</u>	<u>\$ 819</u>	<u>\$ 6,602</u>	<u>\$ 117,675</u>	<u>\$ 892,190</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 242,923	\$ 25,907	\$ 1,368,394	\$ 1,375	\$ 29,560	\$ 403,403	\$ 2,071,562
Additions	-	-	39,725	-	456	8,165	48,346
Disposals	-	(1,319)	(12,881)	-	-	(1,728)	(15,928)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	104	-	73	486	663
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 242,923</u>	<u>\$ 24,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,395,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,375</u>	<u>\$ 30,089</u>	<u>\$ 410,326</u>	<u>\$ 2,104,643</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 68,564	\$ 6,470	\$ 616,956	\$ 158	\$ 21,425	\$ 269,465	\$ 983,038
Depreciation	2,383	1,705	123,705	133	1,054	17,374	146,354
Disposals	-	(1,319)	(12,881)	-	-	(1,728)	(15,928)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	39	-	34	242	315
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 70,947</u>	<u>\$ 6,856</u>	<u>\$ 727,819</u>	<u>\$ 291</u>	<u>\$ 22,513</u>	<u>\$ 285,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,779</u>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 174,359</u>	<u>\$ 19,437</u>	<u>\$ 751,438</u>	<u>\$ 1,217</u>	<u>\$ 8,135</u>	<u>\$ 133,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,524</u>
Carrying amount at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 171,976</u>	<u>\$ 17,732</u>	<u>\$ 667,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,084</u>	<u>\$ 7,576</u>	<u>\$ 124,973</u>	<u>\$ 990,864</u>

9. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 58,995	\$ 239,159	\$ 4,957	\$ 303,111
Additions	-	27,346	-	27,346
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(1,002)	-	(1,002)
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 58,995</u>	<u>\$ 265,503</u>	<u>\$ 4,957</u>	<u>\$ 329,455</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 1,612	\$ 51,968	\$ 1,204	\$ 54,784
Depreciation	807	28,363	609	29,779
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(333)	-	(333)
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 2,419</u>	<u>\$ 79,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,813</u>	<u>\$ 84,230</u>
Carrying amounts at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 57,383</u>	<u>\$ 187,191</u>	<u>\$ 3,753</u>	<u>\$ 248,327</u>
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 56,576</u>	<u>\$ 185,505</u>	<u>\$ 3,144</u>	<u>\$ 245,225</u>
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Effect of retrospective application of IFRS 16	<u>58,995</u>	<u>158,683</u>	<u>5,653</u>	<u>223,331</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	58,995	158,683	5,653	223,331
Additions	-	15,719	467	16,186
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	330	-	330
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 58,995</u>	<u>\$ 174,732</u>	<u>\$ 6,120</u>	<u>\$ 239,847</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Effect of retrospective application of IFRS 16	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	806	24,959	741	26,506
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	99	-	99
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 806</u>	<u>\$ 25,058</u>	<u>\$ 741</u>	<u>\$ 26,605</u>
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 58,189</u>	<u>\$ 149,674</u>	<u>\$ 5,379</u>	<u>\$ 213,242</u>

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Income from the subleasing of right-of-use assets (presented in other income)	\$ <u>74</u>	\$ <u>75</u>	\$ <u>149</u>	\$ <u>149</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>			
Current	\$ <u>51,604</u>	\$ <u>50,955</u>	\$ <u>48,975</u>
Non-current	\$ <u>197,597</u>	\$ <u>199,622</u>	\$ <u>165,235</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as follows:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Land	1.62%	1.62%	1.62%
Buildings	0.752%-4.75%	0.825%-4.75%	0.825%-4.75%
Transportation equipment	0.825%	0.825%	0.825%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company also leases land and buildings for the use of plants and offices with lease terms of 1 to 37 years. The lease contract for land located in the ROC. specifies that lease payments will be adjusted on the basis of changes in announced land value prices and other factors at any time. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and 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. Subleases

The other sublease transaction is set out below.

Sublease of right-of-use assets

The Company subleased its leasehold parking lot under operating leases with lease term of 3 years and with an option to extend for an additional 1 year.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating subleases was as follows:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Year 1	\$ 299	\$ 299	\$ 299
Year 2	299	299	299
Year 3	149	299	299
Year 4	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149</u>
	\$ <u>747</u>	\$ <u>897</u>	\$ <u>1,046</u>

e. Other lease information

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>1,616</u>	\$ <u>3,161</u>	\$ <u>3,623</u>	\$ <u>6,289</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ <u>7</u>	\$ <u>14</u>	\$ <u>11</u>	\$ <u>25</u>
Total cash outflow for leases			\$ <u>(33,587)</u>	\$ <u>(33,109)</u>

The Company leases certain buildings, transportation equipment and miscellaneous equipment which qualify as short-term leases and certain office equipment and miscellaneous equipment which qualify as 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.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Patents	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 930,730	\$ 519	\$ 931,249
Additions	132,529	-	132,529
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 1,063,254</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>	<u>\$ 1,063,773</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 518,750	\$ 452	\$ 519,202
Amortization	152,101	14	152,115
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(4)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 670,847</u>	<u>\$ 466</u>	<u>\$ 671,313</u>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 411,980</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 412,047</u>
Carrying amount at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 392,407</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 392,460</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 822,789	\$ 519	\$ 823,308
Additions	354,593	-	354,593
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 1,177,384</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,903</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 534,689	\$ 424	\$ 535,113
Amortization	<u>122,919</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>122,933</u>
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 657,608</u>	<u>\$ 438</u>	<u>\$ 658,046</u>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 288,100</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 288,195</u>
Carrying amount at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 519,776</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 519,857</u>

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Prepaid license fees	\$ 233,808	\$ 172,536	\$ 168,734
Prepayment for purchases	174,866	205,732	115,028
VAT tax receivable	60,356	100,343	52,234
Prepaid expenses	46,897	36,398	45,234
Temporary payments	8,802	27,244	27,498
Income tax receivable	6,359	-	-
Prepaid income tax	<u>3,323</u>	<u>9,945</u>	<u>443</u>
	<u>\$ 534,411</u>	<u>\$ 552,198</u>	<u>\$ 409,171</u>

12. OTHER LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
<u>Current</u>			
License fees payable	\$ 160,944	\$ 160,579	\$ 243,751
Payable for salaries and bonuses	145,938	239,236	168,203
Payable for royalties	72,744	59,556	51,153
Refund liabilities	621	621	621
Others	<u>387,668</u>	<u>267,861</u>	<u>383,269</u>
	<u>\$ 767,915</u>	<u>\$ 727,853</u>	<u>\$ 846,997</u>
<u>Non-current</u>			
License fees payable	<u>\$ 71,580</u>	<u>\$ 112,877</u>	<u>\$ 161,478</u>

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The Company recognizes the estimation of refund liabilities based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms.

The license fees payable are primarily attributable to several agreements that GUC entered into for certain technology license and software.

13. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The pension mechanism under the Labor Pension Act is deemed a defined contribution retirement plan. Pursuant to the Act, GUC makes monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee's monthly salary to employees' pension accounts. Furthermore, GUC-NA, GUC Japan, GUC Korea, GUC-Shanghai and GUC-Nanjing make monthly contributions at certain percentages of the salary of their employees. Accordingly, the Company recognized expenses of NT\$13,102 thousand and NT\$14,994 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively; and NT\$26,883 thousand and NT\$30,136 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

GUC has a defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act, which provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary of the last six months prior to retirement. GUC contributes an amount equal to 2% of salaries paid each month to a pension fund (the Fund), which is administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Fund. If the amount of the balance in the Fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); as such, GUC has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

GUC adopted projected unit credit method to measure the present value of the defined benefit obligation, current service costs and prior service costs.

GUC adopted the pension cost rate from the actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 to determine and recognize pension expenses in general and administrative expenses of NT\$393 thousand and NT\$379 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively; and NT\$787 thousand and NT\$759 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

14. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Authorized	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>
Issued	<u>\$ 1,340,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,119</u>

As of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 the authorized shares are 150,000 thousand shares, with par value of \$10 per share is entitled to the right to vote and to receive dividends; GUC's issued and paid shares were 134,011 thousand shares.

b. Capital surplus

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
From merger	\$ 16,621	\$ 16,621	\$ 16,621
Additional paid-in capital	13,232	13,232	13,232
Donations	2,660	2,660	2,660
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	<u>105</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>
	<u>\$ 32,618</u>	<u>\$ 32,578</u>	<u>\$ 32,578</u>

Under the Company Law, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital and mergers) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be appropriated as cash dividends or stock dividends, which are limited to a certain percentage of GUC's

paid-in capital under capital surplus. In addition, the capital surplus from dividends from claims extinguished by prescription may be used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to GUC's Articles of Incorporation when allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, GUC shall offset its losses in previous years before set aside the following items accordingly:

- 1) Legal reserve at 10% of the remaining profit;
- 2) Special reserve in accordance with the resolution in the shareholders' meeting;
- 3) Any balance remaining shall be allocated to shareholders according to the resolution in the shareholders' meeting.

The Articles of Incorporation provide the policy about employee' compensation and remuneration to directors, please refer to Note 22.

GUC's profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends shall not be lower than 60% of the total dividends, depending on future expansion plans and cash needs.

The appropriation for legal reserve shall be made until the reserve equals GUC's paid-in capital. The reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends and bonuses to the extent that the portion exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital if GUC incurs no loss.

A special reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of other components of shareholders' equity such as exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations, shall be made from unappropriated earnings. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 had been approved in GUC's shareholders' meetings held on May 14, 2020 and May 16, 2019, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 62,920	\$ 98,816
Special reserve (reversal of special reserve)	\$ 12,109	\$ (2,304)
Cash dividends	\$ 670,060	\$ 670,060
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00

d. Others

Changes in foreign currency translation reserve were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (22,264)	\$ (4,959)	\$ (20,745)	\$ (8,636)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(6,903)	533	(8,422)	4,210
Balance, end of period	\$ (29,167)	\$ (4,426)	\$ (29,167)	\$ (4,426)

The exchange differences on translation of foreign operation's net assets from its functional currency to GUC's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and also accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

15. NET REVENUE

The analysis of the Company's net revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue from customer contracts				
Net revenue from sale of goods	\$ 2,167,130	\$ 1,652,202	\$ 4,544,372	\$ 3,060,678
Net revenue from NRE service	<u>759,668</u>	<u>774,182</u>	<u>1,552,293</u>	<u>1,927,001</u>
	<u>\$ 2,926,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,384</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,679</u>

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The Company recognizes the estimation of refund liabilities based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms, which is classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

a. Contract balances

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019	January 1, 2019
Account receivables	<u>\$ 1,219,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,377,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,432</u>	<u>\$ 903,168</u>
Contract assets - current	<u>\$ 150,733</u>	<u>\$ 324,965</u>	<u>\$ 320,415</u>	<u>\$ 56,976</u>
Contract liabilities - current	<u>\$ 1,870,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,042</u>	<u>\$ 523,944</u>	<u>\$ 869,174</u>

The changes in the contract asset and the contract liability balances primarily result from the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the customer's payment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized NT\$545,163 thousand and NT\$721,667 thousand in revenue from the beginning balance of contract liability, respectively.

b. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
Production	2020	2019	2020	2019
ASIC and wafer product	\$ 2,167,130	\$ 1,652,202	\$ 4,544,372	\$ 3,060,678
NRE	516,813	686,415	1,293,218	1,753,825
Others	<u>242,855</u>	<u>87,767</u>	<u>259,075</u>	<u>173,176</u>
	<u>\$ 2,926,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,384</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,679</u>

Region	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
United States	\$ 848,974	\$ 1,081,441	\$ 2,046,932	\$ 1,754,156
China	586,964	197,143	1,264,757	553,661
Taiwan	655,013	368,662	1,186,825	751,493
Korea	431,426	344,923	827,988	705,543
Europe	297,197	223,813	530,313	349,278
Japan	<u>107,224</u>	<u>210,402</u>	<u>239,850</u>	<u>873,548</u>
	<u>\$ 2,926,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,384</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,679</u>

The Company categorized the net revenue mainly based on the country in which the customer is headquartered.

Application Type	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Computer	\$ 1,390,504	\$ 1,291,369	\$ 2,769,687	\$ 2,356,893
Consumer	746,612	788,582	1,808,001	1,728,737
Communication	378,204	176,844	646,249	479,232
Others	<u>411,478</u>	<u>169,589</u>	<u>872,728</u>	<u>422,817</u>
	<u>\$ 2,926,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,384</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,679</u>

Customer Type	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
System House	\$ 1,966,389	\$ 1,384,699	\$ 4,126,503	\$ 3,109,147
Fabless	<u>960,409</u>	<u>1,041,685</u>	<u>1,970,162</u>	<u>1,878,532</u>
	<u>\$ 2,926,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,384</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,679</u>

Resolution	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020		Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	
	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods
7-nanometer	\$ 76,804	\$ -	\$ 7,194	\$ -
16-nanometer	200,786	164,828	444,240	7,239
28-nanometer	186,979	784,659	130,312	753,921
40-nanometer	11,972	504,657	32,333	306,642
65-nanometer and above	40,272	712,986	72,336	584,400
Others	<u>242,855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,767</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 759,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,167,130</u>	<u>\$ 774,182</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,202</u>

Resolution	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020		Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	
	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods
7-nanometer	\$ 138,326	\$ -	\$ 168,072	\$ 174,980
16-nanometer	392,887	277,434	814,858	11,655
28-nanometer	447,853	1,826,552	464,708	1,101,390
40-nanometer	199,940	1,005,069	81,047	565,954
65-nanometer and above	114,212	1,435,317	225,140	1,206,699
Others	<u>259,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,176</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,552,293</u>	<u>\$ 4,544,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,927,001</u>	<u>\$ 3,060,678</u>

16. INTEREST INCOME

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Bank deposits	<u>\$ 3,064</u>	<u>\$ 6,337</u>	<u>\$ 7,563</u>	<u>\$ 14,137</u>

17. OTHER INCOME

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Government grants	\$ 1,168	\$ -	\$ 55,329	\$ 54,012
Rental income	74	75	149	149
Other income	<u>4,104</u>	<u>2,022</u>	<u>4,689</u>	<u>2,939</u>
	<u>\$ 5,346</u>	<u>\$ 2,097</u>	<u>\$ 60,167</u>	<u>\$ 57,100</u>

18. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 845	\$ 313	\$ 1,288	\$ 555
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(13,484)	7,493	(16,023)	10,184
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9)</u>
	<u>\$ (12,639)</u>	<u>\$ 7,797</u>	<u>\$ (14,735)</u>	<u>\$ 10,730</u>

19. FINANCE COSTS

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 926	\$ 724	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,432
Interest on bank loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 926</u>	<u>\$ 724</u>	<u>\$ 1,897</u>	<u>\$ 1,432</u>

20. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current income tax expense				
Current tax expense				
recognized in the current period	\$ (2,663)	\$ 17,548	\$ 15,244	\$ 28,669
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	10,990	-	10,990
Income tax adjustments on prior years	<u>(447)</u>	<u>(37)</u>	<u>(447)</u>	<u>(291)</u>
	<u>(3,110)</u>	<u>28,501</u>	<u>14,797</u>	<u>39,368</u>
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)				
Temporary differences	21,164	(7,339)	34,292	16,716
Operating loss carryforwards	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,021</u>
	<u>21,164</u>	<u>(7,339)</u>	<u>34,292</u>	<u>18,737</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 18,054</u>	<u>\$ 21,162</u>	<u>\$ 49,089</u>	<u>\$ 58,105</u>

In July 2019, the President of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. GUC deducted the amount of capital expenditure from the unappropriated earnings that was reinvested when calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings.

b. Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of GUC through 2017.

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Basic EPS	<u>\$ 0.27</u>	<u>\$ 0.77</u>	<u>\$ 1.01</u>	<u>\$ 1.91</u>
Diluted EPS	<u>\$ 0.27</u>	<u>\$ 0.77</u>	<u>\$ 1.01</u>	<u>\$ 1.91</u>

EPS is computed as follows:

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (NT\$)
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2020</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 36,761	134,011	<u>\$0.27</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	<u>-</u>	<u>67</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	<u>\$ 36,761</u>	<u>134,078</u>	<u>\$0.27</u>
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2019</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 103,778	134,011	<u>\$0.77</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	<u>-</u>	<u>130</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	<u>\$ 103,778</u>	<u>134,141</u>	<u>\$0.77</u>
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2020</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 135,503	134,011	<u>\$1.01</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	<u>-</u>	<u>130</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	<u>\$ 135,503</u>	<u>134,141</u>	<u>\$1.01</u>
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2019</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 256,455	134,011	<u>\$1.91</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	<u>-</u>	<u>258</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	<u>\$ 256,455</u>	<u>134,269</u>	<u>\$1.91</u>

If the Company settles employees' compensation by issuing share or by cash, the Company assumes the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares which should be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculation of diluted EPS, if the shares have a dilutive effect. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares needs to be included in the calculation of diluted EPS until employees' compensation to be settled in the form of common stocks are approved in the following year.

22. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

Net income included the following items:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
a. Depreciation expenses				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment				
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,316	\$ 2,990	\$ 2,616
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>75,391</u>	<u>72,699</u>	<u>150,937</u>	<u>143,738</u>
	<u>77,071</u>	<u>74,015</u>	<u>153,927</u>	<u>146,354</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets				
Recognized in cost of revenue	1,000	978	1,991	1,948
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>14,041</u>	<u>12,515</u>	<u>27,788</u>	<u>24,558</u>
	<u>15,041</u>	<u>13,493</u>	<u>29,779</u>	<u>26,506</u>
	<u>\$ 92,112</u>	<u>\$ 87,508</u>	<u>\$ 183,706</u>	<u>\$ 172,860</u>
b. Amortization of intangible assets				
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 193
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>76,839</u>	<u>63,235</u>	<u>152,115</u>	<u>122,740</u>
	<u>\$ 76,839</u>	<u>\$ 63,235</u>	<u>\$ 152,115</u>	<u>\$ 122,933</u>
c. Research and development costs expensed as occurred	<u>\$ 584,666</u>	<u>\$ 534,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,147,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,572</u>
d. Employee benefits expenses				
Post-employment benefits (Note 13)				
Defined contribution plans	\$ 13,102	\$ 14,994	\$ 26,883	\$ 30,136
Defined benefit plans	<u>393</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>759</u>
	<u>13,495</u>	<u>15,373</u>	<u>27,670</u>	<u>30,895</u>
Other employee benefits	<u>461,276</u>	<u>467,916</u>	<u>915,362</u>	<u>944,881</u>
	<u>\$ 474,771</u>	<u>\$ 483,289</u>	<u>\$ 943,032</u>	<u>\$ 975,776</u>

(Continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Employee benefits expense summarized by function				
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 40,214	\$ 40,923	\$ 80,461	\$ 81,874
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>434,557</u>	<u>442,366</u>	<u>862,571</u>	<u>893,902</u>
	<u>\$ 474,771</u>	<u>\$ 483,289</u>	<u>\$ 943,032</u>	<u>\$ 975,776</u>
				(Concluded)

e. Employee's compensation and remuneration to directors

GUC shall allocate employees' compensation and remuneration to directors no less than 2% and no more than 2% of net income before tax which is not deducted from employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively. Directors who also serve as executive officers of GUC are not entitled to receive the remuneration to directors. GUC shall first offset its losses in previous years then allocate employees' compensation and remuneration to directors. GUC may issue stock or cash compensation to employees of an affiliated company upon meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors.

For the three months ended June 30, and for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, GUC accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors were based on certain percentage of net income before tax without deduction of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors. The accrued amounts were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	\$ 4,987	\$ 11,993	\$ 16,675	\$ 29,164
Remuneration to directors	(189)	599	376	1,781

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

GUC's employees' compensation and remuneration to directors in the amounts of NT\$75,228 thousand and NT\$5,463 thousand in cash for 2019, respectively, and in the amounts of NT\$153,240 thousand and NT\$14,193 thousand in cash for 2018, respectively, were approved by the Board of Directors in their meetings held on February 6, 2020 and January 31, 2019, respectively. The aforementioned approved amounts did not have any difference with the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The information about appropriations of GUC's employees' compensation and remuneration to directors is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

23. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Balance as of January 1, 2020	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes		Balance as of June 30, 2020
			Lease Additions	Foreign Exchange Movement	
Guarantee deposits	\$ 3,075	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ (37)	\$ 3,036
Lease liabilities	250,577	(28,038)	27,346	(684)	249,201

	Balance as of January 1, 2019	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes		Balance as of June 30, 2019
			Lease Additions	Foreign Exchange Movement	
Guarantee deposits	\$ 3,146	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ 3,183
Lease liabilities	223,331	(25,307)	16,186	-	214,210

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company are able to operate sustainability while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company engages in the semiconductor design services, which is closely tied with customer demand. Business is influenced by the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry but not significantly. In consideration of the industry dynamics, the Company manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development activities, dividend payments, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months. Through capital management, the Company is capable of coping with changes in the industry, striving for improvement, and ultimately creating shareholder value.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,179,715	\$ 2,541,628	\$ 2,446,060
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	1,266,271	1,418,311	1,147,833
Other financial assets	494	342	609
Refundable deposits	1,751	1,652	1,926
Pledged time deposits	<u>22,200</u>	<u>22,200</u>	<u>22,200</u>
	<u>\$ 4,470,431</u>	<u>\$ 3,984,133</u>	<u>\$ 3,618,628</u>

(Continued)

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Amortized cost			
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 1,792,855	\$ 1,534,545	\$ 1,282,511
Payables on machinery and equipment	495	58,524	5,035
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	448,988	318,196	417,330
Other long-term payables	232,524	273,456	405,229
Guarantee deposits	<u>2,963</u>	<u>2,998</u>	<u>3,106</u>
	<u>\$ 2,477,825</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,719</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,211</u>
			(Concluded)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's objectives of financial risk management are to manage its exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to the operating activities. To reduce the related financial risks, the Company engages in identifying, assessing and avoiding the market uncertainties with the objective to reduce the potentially adverse effects the market uncertainties may have on its financial performance.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations and internal controls. During the implementation of such plans, the treasury function must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

c. Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Company's operating activities are mainly denominated in foreign currency and exposed to foreign exchange risk. To protect the volatility of future cash flows arising from changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company maintains a balance of net foreign currency assets and liabilities in hedge.

The Company's sensitivity analysis to foreign currency risk mainly focuses on the foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period. Assuming a 10% strengthening of New Taiwan Dollars against the relevant currencies, the net income before tax for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 would have increased by NT\$22,275 thousand and decreased by NT\$41,493 thousand, respectively.

d. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily trade receivables, and from investing activities of deposits with banks. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum credit risk exposure is mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

Business related credit risk

The Company has considerable trade receivables outstanding with its customers worldwide. A substantial majority of the Company's outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While the Company has procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses.

As of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 61%, 69% and 69% of accounts receivable, respectively. The Company believes the concentration of credit risk is insignificant for the remaining accounts receivable.

Financial credit risk

The Company monitors and reviews the transaction limit applied to counter parties and adjusts the concentration limit according to market conditions and the credit standing of the counter parties regularly. The Company mitigates its exposure by selecting financial institution with well credit.

e. Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and banking facilities.

As of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019, the unused financing facilities of the Company amounted to NT\$1,100,000 thousand, NT\$1,600,000 thousand and NT\$1,600,000 thousand, respectively.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4+ Years	Total
<u>June 30, 2020</u>				
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 1,792,855	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,792,855
Payables on machinery and equipment	495	-	-	495
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	448,988	-	-	448,988
Lease liabilities	54,706	104,585	113,984	273,275
Other long-term payables	160,944	71,580	-	232,524
Guarantee deposits	-	-	2,963	2,963
	<u>\$ 2,457,988</u>	<u>\$ 176,165</u>	<u>\$ 116,947</u>	<u>\$ 2,751,100</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 4 Year	4-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 159,291</u>	<u>\$ 60,345</u>	<u>\$ 10,692</u>	<u>\$ 10,692</u>	<u>\$ 32,255</u>

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4+ Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 1,534,545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,534,545
Payables on machinery and equipment	58,524	-	-	58,524
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	318,196	-	-	318,196
Lease liabilities	54,321	100,328	121,364	276,013
Other long-term payables	160,579	112,877	-	273,456
Guarantee deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,998</u>	<u>2,998</u>
	<u>\$ 2,126,165</u>	<u>\$ 213,205</u>	<u>\$ 124,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,463,732</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 4 Year	4-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 154,649</u>	<u>\$ 66,118</u>	<u>\$ 11,229</u>	<u>\$ 10,692</u>	<u>\$ 33,325</u>

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4+ Years	Total
<u>June 30, 2019</u>				
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 1,282,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,282,511
Payables on machinery and equipment	5,035	-	-	5,035
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	417,330	-	-	417,330
Lease liabilities	51,797	75,041	111,183	238,021
Other long-term payables	243,751	161,478	-	405,229
Guarantee deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,106</u>	<u>3,106</u>
	<u>\$ 2,000,424</u>	<u>\$ 236,519</u>	<u>\$ 114,289</u>	<u>\$ 2,351,232</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 4 Year	4-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 126,838</u>	<u>\$ 55,405</u>	<u>\$ 10,692</u>	<u>\$ 10,692</u>	<u>\$ 34,394</u>

f. Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost at the end of financial reporting period recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values. Further, the Company did not have any financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair values at the end of the reporting period.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Intercompany balances and transactions between GUC and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of GUC, have been eliminated upon consolidation; therefore those items are not disclosed in this note. The following is a summary of transactions between the Company and other related parties:

a. Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Categories
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (TSMC)	An investor accounted for using equity method
TSMC North America (TSMC-NA)	A subsidiary of TSMC
TSMC Europe B.V. (TSMC-EU)	A subsidiary of TSMC
VisEra Technologies Co., Ltd. (VisEra)	A subsidiary of TSMC
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)	An associate of TSMC

b. Operating transactions

Items	Related Party Name and Categories	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Net revenue from sale	Investors with significant influence over the company	\$ 60,046	\$ 21,608	\$ 78,580	\$ 40,050
Purchases	Investors with significant influence over the company				
	TSMC	\$ 785,193	\$ 672,076	\$ 1,673,625	\$ 1,103,223
	TSMC-NA	209,127	204,883	385,936	404,962
		994,320	876,959	2,059,561	1,508,185
	Other related parties	27,865	5,339	52,465	27,942
		<u>\$ 1,022,185</u>	<u>\$ 882,298</u>	<u>\$ 2,112,026</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,127</u>
Manufacturing overhead	Investors with significant influence over the company				
	TSMC	\$ 548,568	\$ 23,521	\$ 724,578	\$ 395,569
	TSMC-NA	41,899	(9,884)	182,107	240,781
	VisEra	415	-	538	-
		<u>\$ 590,882</u>	<u>\$ 13,637</u>	<u>\$ 907,223</u>	<u>\$ 636,350</u>
Operating expenses	Investors with significant influence over the company	\$ 3,803	\$ 3,622	\$ 6,367	\$ 7,504

The following balances were outstanding at the end of reporting period:

Items	Related Party Name and Categories	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Receivables from related parties	Investors with significant influence over the company TSMC	<u>\$ 46,910</u>	<u>\$ 41,108</u>	<u>\$ 5,401</u>
Refundable deposits	Investors with significant influence over the company VisEra TSMC-NA	<u>\$ 2,832</u> <u>436</u>	<u>\$ 2,832</u> <u>441</u>	<u>\$ 2,832</u> <u>457</u>
		<u>\$ 3,268</u>	<u>\$ 3,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,289</u>
Payables to related parties	Investors with significant influence over the company TSMC TSMC-NA VisEra	<u>\$ 707,728</u> <u>90,040</u> <u>133</u>	<u>\$ 457,222</u> <u>283,396</u> <u>134</u>	<u>\$ 272,467</u> <u>54,624</u> <u>-</u>
	Other related parties	<u>797,901</u> <u>12,413</u>	<u>740,752</u> <u>9,885</u>	<u>327,091</u> <u>5,367</u>
		<u>\$ 810,314</u>	<u>\$ 750,637</u>	<u>\$ 332,458</u>
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	Investors with significant influence over the company	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 842</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>

The terms of sales to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. For other related party transactions, the terms of transactions were determined in accordance with mutual agreement because there were no comparable terms for third-party transactions. The payment term granted to related parties is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued, while the payment term granted to third parties is due 30 days from the invoice date or 75 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued.

c. Lease arrangements

Items	Related Party Name and Categories	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Lease liabilities - current	Investors with significant influence over the company VisEra TSMC-NA	<u>\$ 16,154</u> <u>5,657</u>	<u>\$ 16,074</u> <u>7,493</u>	<u>\$ 15,993</u> <u>4,864</u>
		<u>\$ 21,811</u>	<u>\$ 23,567</u>	<u>\$ 20,857</u>

(Continued)

Items	Related Party Name and Categories	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Lease liabilities - non-current	Investors with significant influence over the company			
	VisEra	\$ 74,734	\$ 82,831	\$ 90,888
	TSMC-NA	<u>-</u>	<u>1,759</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 74,734</u>	<u>\$ 84,590</u>	<u>\$ 90,888</u>
				(Concluded)

Items	Related Party Name and Categories	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Interest expense	Investors with significant influence over the company				
	VisEra	\$ 234	\$ 275	\$ 479	\$ 559
	TSMC-NA	<u>50</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>127</u>
		<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 331</u>	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ 686</u>

The Company leased server room and office from related parties. The lease terms and prices were determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The rental expense was paid monthly.

d. Compensation of key management personnel:

The remuneration to directors and other key management personnel were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 18,156	\$ 18,929	\$ 35,942	\$ 32,893
Post-employment benefits	<u>189</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>269</u>
	<u>\$ 18,345</u>	<u>\$ 19,063</u>	<u>\$ 36,212</u>	<u>\$ 33,162</u>

The remuneration to directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Compensation Committee of GUC in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

27. PLEDGED OR MORTGAGED ASSETS

As of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 GUC provided pledged time deposits of NT\$20,000 thousand as collateral for customs clearance and also provided pledged time deposits of NT\$2,200 thousand as collateral for lease a parcel of land from the Science Park Administration (SPA).

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

GUC has entered into license agreements with several companies that own intellectual property rights. According to the agreements, GUC shall pay specific amounts of money to obtain licenses of their intellectual property rights or shall pay royalties at specific percentages of sales amount of identified products. Under the agreements GUC shall pay at least US\$9,400 thousand to the counter parties in the period since December 2017.

GUC has entered into license agreements, and according to the agreement, GUC shall pay at least US\$5,000 thousand, US\$5,500 thousand and US\$4,200 thousand to the counter party in the period from May 2019 to April 2022, from May 2019 to October 2021 and from April 2020 to April 2023, respectively.

29. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company entities. The significant foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

(Unit: Foreign Currency in Thousands)

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note)	Carrying Amount
<u>June 30, 2020</u>			
Monetary items of financial assets			
USD	\$ 60,436	29.63	\$ 1,790,730
Monetary items of financial liabilities			
USD	66,898	29.63	1,982,188
JPY	66,999	0.2751	18,432
RMB	2,473	4.1910	10,364
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Monetary items of financial assets			
USD	94,947	29.98	2,846,524
Monetary items of financial liabilities			
USD	60,445	29.98	1,812,142
JPY	68,933	0.2760	19,026
RMB	2,781	4.2975	11,953
<u>June 30, 2019</u>			
Monetary items of financial assets			
USD	65,416	31.06	2,031,816
Monetary items of financial liabilities			
USD	51,088	31.06	1,586,789
JPY	59,521	0.2886	17,178
RMB	2,493	4.518	11,265

Note: Exchange rate represents the number of N.T. dollars for which one foreign currency could be exchanged.

The significant (realized and unrealized) foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30				
Foreign Currencies	2020		2019	
	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
RMB	4.2119 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 1,022	4.5921 (RMB:NTD)	\$ (4)
KRW	0.02472 (KRW:NTD)	(3)	0.02689 (KRW:NTD)	(3)
EUR	32.9042 (EUR:NTD)	(48)	35.0002 (EUR:NTD)	(46)
JPY	0.2780 (JPY:NTD)	(58)	0.2835 (JPY:NTD)	(388)
USD	29.8945 (USD:NTD)	(16,344)	31.1371 (USD:NTD)	6,645
USD	1,204.8436 (USD:KRW)	(6)	1,155.4399 (USD:KRW)	(5)
USD	7.0925 (USD:RMB)	<u>1,953</u>	6.7811 (USD:RMB)	<u>1,294</u>
		<u>\$ (13,484)</u>		<u>\$ 7,493</u>
Six Months Ended June 30				
Foreign Currencies	2020		2019	
	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
RMB	4.2607 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 1,199	4.5796 (RMB:NTD)	\$ (147)
KRW	0.02509 (KRW:NTD)	(4)	0.02724 (KRW:NTD)	2
EUR	33.0606 (EUR:NTD)	(119)	35.0039 (EUR:NTD)	(99)
JPY	0.2772 (JPY:NTD)	(839)	0.2817 (JPY:NTD)	(306)
USD	30.0006 (USD:NTD)	(19,125)	30.9827 (USD:NTD)	11,241
USD	1,192.9542 (USD:KRW)	40	1,134.6346 (USD:KRW)	(23)
USD	7.0242 (USD:RMB)	<u>2,825</u>	6.7659 (USD:RMB)	<u>(484)</u>
		<u>\$ (16,023)</u>		<u>\$ 10,184</u>

30. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in individual industry on the basis of how the Company's chief operating decision maker regularly reviews information in order to allocate resources and assess performance. The basis for the measurement of the operating segment profit (loss), assets and liabilities is the same as that for the preparation of financial statements. Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the related operating segment information and Note 15 for information about disaggregation of revenue.

31. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Significant transactions and b. Related information of reinvestment

- 1) Financings provided: None;
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None;
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): Please see Table 1 attached;
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 2 attached;

- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;
 - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 3 attached;
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;
 - 9) Information about the derivative instruments transaction: None;
 - 10) Others: Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Please see Table 4 attached;
 - 11) Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): Please see Table 5 attached;
- c. Information on investment in Mainland China
- 1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, net income (losses) of the investee, investment income (losses), ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please see Table 6 attached.
 - 2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in Mainland China on financial reports: Please see Table 4 attached.
- d. Information of major shareholders : List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Please see Table 7 attached.

TABLE 1

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
JUNE 30, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	June 30, 2020				Note
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
GUC	<u>Preferred stock</u> eTopus Technology Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,515,151	\$ -	3.0	\$ -	

TABLE 2

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter party	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gains on Disposal	Shares	Amount
GUC	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	\$ -	45,577,653	\$ 620,000	45,577,653	\$ 620,523	\$ 620,000	\$ 523	-	\$ -
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	36,246,069	540,000	36,246,069	540,462	540,000	462	-	-

TABLE 3

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**TOTAL PURCHASE FROM OR SALE TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
GUC	TSMC	TSMC is an investor accounted for using equity method	Purchases	\$ 1,673,625	79	30 days after monthly closing	Note 26	Note 26	\$ (509,886)	(28)	
	TSMC-NA	TSMC-NA is a subsidiary of TSMC	Purchases	385,936	18	30 days after invoice date and 30 days after monthly closing	Note 26	Note 26	(97,199)	(5)	

TABLE 4

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms (Note 2)	Percentage to Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets
0	GUC	GUC-NA	1	Manufacturing overhead	\$ 29,585	-	-
				Operating expenses	96,721	-	2%
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	18,466	-	-
		GUC-Japan	1	Manufacturing overhead	81,953	-	1%
				Operating expenses	36,400	-	1%
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	18,432	-	-
		GUC-Europe	1	Manufacturing overhead	1,985	-	-
				Operating expenses	13,043	-	-
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,336	-	-
		GUC-Korea	1	Manufacturing overhead	1,510	-	-
				Operating expenses	1,679	-	-
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	514	-	-
		GUC-Shanghai	1	Manufacturing overhead	23,674	-	-
				Operating expenses	13,247	-	-
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	5,786	-	-
		GUC-Nanjing	1	Manufacturing overhead	165,024	-	3%
				Operating expenses	4,515	-	-
				Other current assets	75,982	-	1%
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	4,578	-	-

Note 1: No. 1 represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

Note 2: The intercompany transactions, prices and terms are determined in accordance with mutual agreements and no other similar transactions could be compared with.

TABLE 5

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE (EXCLUDING INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of June 30, 2020			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Investment Income (Losses)	Note
				June 30, 2020 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2019 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
GUC	GUC-NA	U.S.A.	Products consulting, design and technical support service	\$ 40,268	\$ 40,268	800,000	100	\$ 131,154	\$ 4,594	\$ 4,594	
	GUC-Japan	Japan	Products consulting, design and technical support service	(US\$ 1,264)	(US\$ 1,264)	1,100	100	55,830	5,105	5,105	
	GUC-Europe	Netherlands	Products consulting, design and technical support service	(YEN 55,000)	(YEN 55,000)	-	100	10,765	701	701	
	GUC-Korea	Korea	Products consulting, design and technical support service	(EUR 200)	(EUR 200)	44,000	100	6,579	210	210	
				5,974	5,974						
				(KRW 222,545)	(KRW 222,545)						

TABLE 6**GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA****SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020****(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)**

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (US\$ in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of June 30, 2020 (US\$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment Income (Losses)	Carrying Amount as of June 30, 2020	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of June 30, 2020
					Outflow	Inflow						
GUC-Nanjing	Products consulting, design and technical support service	\$ 90,138 (US\$ 3,000)	(Note 1)	\$ 90,138 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,138 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ 57,924	100%	\$ 57,924 (Note 2)	\$ 203,595	\$ -
GUC-Shanghai	Products consulting, design and technical support service	31,165 (US\$ 1,000)	(Note 1)	31,165 (US\$ 1,000)	-	-	31,165 (US\$ 1,000)	2,136	100%	2,136 (Note 3)	36,952	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of June 30, 2020 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US\$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (US\$ in Thousands)
\$ 121,303 (US\$ 4,000)	\$ 121,303 (US\$ 4,000)	\$ 2,262,021 (Note 4)

Note 1: The Company invested the investee directly.

Note 2: Investment income (losses) was determined based on reviewed financial statements.

Note 3: Investment income (losses) was determined based on unreviewed financial statements.

Note 4: Subject to 60% of net asset value of GUC according to the revised “Guidelines Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” issued by the Investment Commission.

TABLE 7

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
June 30, 2020

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	46,687,859	34.83
Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	7,447,000	5.55

- Note 1: This table is based on the information provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation for stockholders holding greater than 5% of GUC’s stocks completed the process of registration and book-entry delivery in dematerialized form on the last business date of current quarter. There may be a discrepancy in the number of shares recorded on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and its dematerialized securities arising from the difference in basis of preparation.
- Note 2: As table above, the shareholder who delivers the shares to the trust is disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act, the shareholders have to disclose the insider equity more than 10% of the shares, include their own shares and their delivery to the trust and have the right to make decisions on the trust property. Information on insider equity declaration is available on the Market Observation Post System website.