

HTC Corporation

**Financial Statements for the
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
HTC Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of HTC Corporation (the "Company") as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the six months then ended, all expressed in New Taiwan dollars. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Rules Governing the Audit of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Those rules and standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HTC Corporation as of June 30, 2009 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the six months then ended, in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, requirements of the Business Accounting Law and Guidelines Governing Business Accounting relevant to financial accounting standards, and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China.

We have also audited the consolidated financial statements of HTC Corporation and subsidiaries as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, and expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of the 2010 New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 3. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers.

July 20, 2010

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations 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 audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the auditors' report and the accompanying 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 auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail. Also, as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements, the additional footnote disclosures that are not required under generally accepted accounting principles were not translated into English.

HTC CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands, Except Par Value)

ASSETS	2009			2010			LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2009			2010		
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)		NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
CURRENT ASSETS							CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 and 4)	\$ 66,838,610	\$ 73,286,251	2,279,510				Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 2, 5 and 22)	\$ 95,386	\$ -	-			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 2, 5 and 22)	-	96,994	3,017				Notes and accounts payable	22,956,054	36,180,250	1,125,358			
Available-for-sale financial assets - current (Notes 2 and 6)	1,666,115	400,924	12,470				Notes and accounts payable to related parties (Note 23)	47,042	369,269	11,486			
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 2 and 7)	29,211,221	30,033,183	934,158				Income tax payable (Notes 2 and 20)	2,429,071	2,999,008	93,282			
Accounts receivable from related parties, net (Notes 2 and 23)	616,796	9,212,933	286,561				Accrued expenses (Notes 14 and 23)	13,883,631	22,206,642	690,720			
Other current financial assets (Notes 8 and 23)	200,240	411,229	12,791				Payable for purchase of equipment	78,558	136,144	4,235			
Inventories (Notes 2 and 9)	4,455,839	10,834,140	336,988				Other current liabilities (Notes 2, 15 and 23)	<u>26,954,105</u>	<u>28,632,782</u>	<u>890,599</u>			
Prepayments (Notes 10 and 23)	4,346,018	1,807,401	56,218				Total current liabilities	<u>66,443,847</u>	<u>90,524,095</u>	<u>2,815,680</u>			
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 2 and 20)	623,734	886,112	27,562				OTHER LIABILITIES						
Other current assets	<u>159,450</u>	<u>97,268</u>	<u>3,025</u>				Guarantee deposits received	<u>1,117</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>20</u>			
Total current assets	<u>108,118,023</u>	<u>127,066,435</u>	<u>3,952,300</u>				Total liabilities	<u>66,444,964</u>	<u>90,524,723</u>	<u>2,815,700</u>			
INVESTMENTS							STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 17)						
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent (Notes 2 and 6)	521	432	13				Capital stock - NT\$10.00 par value						
Financial assets carried at cost (Notes 2 and 11)	501,192	501,192	15,589				Authorized: 1,000,000 thousand shares						
Investments accounted for by the equity method (Notes 2 and 12)	4,902,297	6,713,888	208,830				Issued and outstanding: 745,394 thousand shares in 2009 and 773,936 thousand shares in 2010						
Prepayments for investments (Notes 2 and 12)	-	<u>392,380</u>	<u>12,205</u>				Common stock	7,453,938	7,739,358	240,727			
Total long-term investments	<u>5,404,010</u>	<u>7,607,892</u>	<u>236,637</u>				Stock dividends for distribution	506,270	437,174	13,598			
PROPERTIES (Notes 2, 13 and 23)							Capital surplus						
Cost							Additional paid-in capital - issuance of shares in excess of par	4,316,337	8,884,135	276,334			
Land	4,719,538	5,387,718	167,581				Long-term equity investments	18,205	18,411	573			
Buildings and structures	2,894,517	3,243,382	100,883				Merger	25,415	24,710	769			
Machinery and equipment	3,988,328	4,055,007	126,128				Other	4,821,316	1,893,488	58,895			
Molding equipment	172,632	172,632	5,369				Retained earnings						
Computer equipment	292,813	318,438	9,905				Legal reserve	10,273,674	10,273,674	319,554			
Transportation equipment	2,732	2,732	85				Accumulated earnings	29,391,769	26,980,122	839,195			
Furniture and fixtures	127,633	135,980	4,230				Cumulative translation adjustments (Note 2)	121,156	91,983	2,861			
Leased assets	4,712	4,712	146				Net loss not recognized as pension cost	-	(34)	(1)			
Leasehold improvements	<u>95,255</u>	<u>96,966</u>	<u>3,016</u>				Unrealized losses on financial instruments (Notes 2 and 6)	<u>(1,450)</u>	<u>(1,539)</u>	<u>(48)</u>			
	12,298,160	13,417,567	417,343				Total stockholders' equity	<u>56,926,630</u>	<u>56,341,482</u>	<u>1,752,457</u>			
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,052,395)	(4,625,764)	(143,881)										
Prepayments for construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit	<u>24,906</u>	<u>227,303</u>	<u>7,070</u>										
Properties, net	<u>8,270,671</u>	<u>9,019,106</u>	<u>280,532</u>										
OTHER ASSETS													
Assets leased to others	282,800	-	-										
Refundable deposits	117,208	70,621	2,197										
Deferred charges (Note 2)	56,972	41,342	1,286										
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 2 and 20)	994,200	1,269,899	39,499										
Restricted assets - noncurrent (Note 24)	-	63,900	1,988										
Others (Notes 2, 10 and 16)	<u>127,710</u>	<u>1,727,010</u>	<u>53,718</u>										
Total other assets	<u>1,578,890</u>	<u>3,172,772</u>	<u>98,688</u>										
TOTAL	<u>\$ 123,371,594</u>	<u>\$ 146,866,205</u>	<u>4,568,157</u>				TOTAL	<u>\$ 123,371,594</u>	<u>\$ 146,866,205</u>	<u>4,568,157</u>			

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

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF INCOME SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
REVENUES (Notes 2 and 23)	\$ 69,791,923	\$ 98,229,763	3,055,358
COST OF REVENUES (Notes 9, 19 and 23)	<u>48,055,333</u>	<u>68,933,412</u>	<u>2,144,119</u>
GROSS PROFIT	21,736,590	29,296,351	911,239
UNREALIZED GAIN FROM INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS	(210,407)	(122,576)	(3,812)
REALIZED GAIN FROM INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS	<u>134,091</u>	<u>108,150</u>	<u>3,364</u>
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	<u>21,660,274</u>	<u>29,281,925</u>	<u>910,791</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19 and 23)			
Selling and marketing	4,509,412	7,906,281	245,919
General and administrative	938,250	1,651,129	51,357
Research and development	<u>4,472,908</u>	<u>5,039,327</u>	<u>156,744</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>9,920,570</u>	<u>14,596,737</u>	<u>454,020</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>11,739,704</u>	<u>14,685,188</u>	<u>456,771</u>
NONOPERATING INCOME AND GAINS			
Interest income	227,567	133,997	4,168
Gain on equity-method investments (Notes 2 and 12)	129,912	245,511	7,636
Gain on sale of investments, net	1,115	2,525	79
Exchange gains (Note 2)	469,764	44,887	1,396
Valuation gain on financial assets, net	-	96,994	3,017
Other (Note 23)	<u>278,618</u>	<u>211,667</u>	<u>6,584</u>
Total nonoperating income and gains	<u>1,106,976</u>	<u>735,581</u>	<u>22,880</u>
NONOPERATING EXPENSES AND LOSSES			
Interest expense	77	30	1
Valuation losses on financial instruments, net (Notes 2 and 5)	95,386	-	-
Other	<u>245,464</u>	<u>15,020</u>	<u>467</u>
Total nonoperating expenses and losses	<u>340,927</u>	<u>15,050</u>	<u>468</u>

(Continued)

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF INCOME SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	\$ 12,505,753	\$ 15,405,719	\$ 479,183
INCOME TAX (Notes 2 and 20)	<u>(1,126,271)</u>	<u>(1,768,889)</u>	<u>(55,020)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 11,379,482</u>	<u>\$ 13,636,830</u>	<u>424,163</u>

	<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>			
	<u>Before Income Tax</u>	<u>After Income Tax</u>	<u>Before Income Tax</u>		<u>After Income Tax</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)	<u>\$ 15.20</u>	<u>\$ 13.83</u>	<u>\$ 18.84</u>	<u>\$ 0.59</u>	<u>\$ 16.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)	<u>\$ 15.09</u>	<u>\$ 13.73</u>	<u>\$ 18.67</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 16.52</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>

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

(Concluded)

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands)

New Taiwan Dollars	Capital Stock		Capital Surplus				Retained Earnings		Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Net Loss Not Recognized as Pension Cost	Unrealized Gain (Losses) on Financial Instruments	Treasury Stock	Total
	Issued and Outstanding Common Stock	Stock Dividends for Distribution	Issuance of Shares in Excess of Par	Long-term Equity Investments	Merger	Other	Legal Reserve	Accumulated Earnings					
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2009	\$ 7,553,938	\$ -	\$ 4,374,244	\$ 17,534	\$ 25,756	\$ -	\$ 7,410,139	\$ 44,626,182	\$ 65,602	\$ -	\$ (1,632)	\$ (3,410,277)	\$ 60,661,486
Appropriation of the 2008 net earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,863,535	(2,863,535)	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends	-	372,697	-	-	-	-	-	(372,697)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,125,634)	-	-	-	-	(20,125,634)
Transfer of employee bonuses to common stock	-	133,573	-	-	-	4,821,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,954,889
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,379,482	-	-	-	-	11,379,482
Translation adjustments on long-term equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,554	-	-	-	55,554
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	182
Adjustment due to changes in ownership percentage in investees	-	-	-	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671
Retirement of treasury stock	(100,000)	-	(57,907)	-	(341)	-	-	(3,252,029)	-	-	-	3,410,277	-
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2009	\$ 7,453,938	\$ 506,270	\$ 4,316,337	\$ 18,205	\$ 25,415	\$ 4,821,316	\$ 10,273,674	\$ 29,391,769	\$ 121,156	\$ -	\$ (1,450)	\$ -	\$ 56,926,630
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2010	\$ 7,889,358	\$ -	\$ 9,056,323	\$ 18,411	\$ 25,189	\$ -	\$ 10,273,674	\$ 38,364,099	\$ 15,088	\$ (34)	\$ (1,658)	\$ -	\$ 65,640,450
Appropriation of the 2009 net earnings													
Stock dividends	-	386,968	-	-	-	-	-	(386,968)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,122,332)	-	-	-	-	(20,122,332)
Transfer of employee bonuses to common stock	-	50,206	-	-	-	1,893,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,943,694
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,636,830	-	-	-	-	13,636,830
Translation adjustments on long-term equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,895	-	-	-	76,895
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	119
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,834,174)	(4,834,174)
Retirement of treasury stock	(150,000)	-	(172,188)	-	(479)	-	-	(4,511,507)	-	-	-	4,834,174	-
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$ 7,739,358	\$ 437,174	\$ 8,884,135	\$ 18,411	\$ 24,710	\$ 1,893,488	\$ 10,273,674	\$ 26,980,122	\$ 91,983	\$ (34)	\$ (1,539)	\$ -	\$ 56,341,482

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

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands)

U.S. Dollars	Capital Stock		Capital Surplus				Retained Earnings		Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Net Loss Not Recognized as Pension Cost	Unrealized Gain (Losses) on Financial Instruments	Treasury Stock	Total
	Issued and Outstanding Common Stock	Stock Dividends for Distribution	Issuance of Shares in Excess of Par	Long-term Equity Investments	Merger	Other	Legal Reserve	Accumulated Earnings					
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2010	\$ 245,392	\$ -	\$ 281,690	\$ 573	\$ 783	\$ -	\$ 319,554	\$ 1,193,285	\$ 469	\$ (1)	\$ (52)	\$ -	\$ 2,041,693
Appropriation of the 2009 net earnings													
Stock dividends	-	12,036	-	-	-	-	-	(12,036)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(625,889)	-	-	-	-	(625,889)
Transfer of employee bonuses to common stock	-	1,562	-	-	-	58,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,457
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,163	-	-	-	-	424,163
Translation adjustments on long-term equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,392	-	-	-	2,392
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,363)	(150,363)
Retirement of treasury stock	(4,665)	-	(5,356)	-	(14)	-	-	(140,328)	-	-	-	150,363	-
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	<u>\$ 240,727</u>	<u>\$ 13,598</u>	<u>\$ 276,334</u>	<u>\$ 573</u>	<u>\$ 769</u>	<u>\$ 58,895</u>	<u>\$ 319,554</u>	<u>\$ 839,195</u>	<u>\$ 2,861</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,752,457</u>

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

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands)

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 11,379,482	\$ 13,636,830	\$ 424,163
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation (including depreciation of assets leased to others)	327,204	302,283	9,402
Amortization	15,643	28,431	884
Transfer of properties to expenses	308	511	16
Gain on sale of investments, net	(1,115)	(2,525)	(79)
Cash dividends received from equity method investees	-	480	15
Gain on equity-method investments	(129,912)	(245,511)	(7,636)
Deferred income tax assets	(244,296)	(278,670)	(8,668)
Prepaid pension costs	(10,572)	(10,586)	(329)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(418,697)	(78,862)	(2,453)
Notes receivable	3,456	-	-
Accounts receivable	(354,435)	(4,706,955)	(146,406)
Accounts receivable from related parties	321,974	(6,968,383)	(216,746)
Other current financial assets	76,171	(177,028)	(5,506)
Inventories	2,962,628	(6,095,441)	(189,594)
Prepayments	(3,108,387)	1,544,090	48,027
Other current assets	2,557	29,512	918
Other assets-others	-	264,399	8,224
Notes and accounts payable	(4,922,387)	11,383,604	354,078
Notes and accounts payable to related parties	18,339	283,593	8,821
Income tax payable	(1,508,674)	(1,153,616)	(35,882)
Accrued expenses	3,205,584	7,022,362	218,425
Other current liabilities	415,570	1,237,384	38,488
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>8,030,441</u>	<u>16,015,902</u>	<u>498,162</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of properties	(1,276,016)	(892,879)	(27,772)
Proceeds of the sale of properties	921	-	-
Increase in investments accounted for by the equity method	(53,086)	(776,020)	(24,137)
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	(3,331,115)	(3,109,780)	(96,727)
Proceeds of the sale of available-for-sale financial assets	1,666,115	5,208,775	162,014
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HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands)

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	\$ 256	\$ (1,455)	\$ (45)
Increase in deferred charges	<u>(20,490)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(3,013,415)</u>	<u>428,641</u>	<u>13,333</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of treasury stock	-	(4,834,174)	(150,363)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	<u>(5,289)</u>	<u>(582)</u>	<u>(18)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(5,289)</u>	<u>(4,834,756)</u>	<u>(150,381)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,011,737	11,609,787	361,114
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>61,826,873</u>	<u>61,676,464</u>	<u>1,918,396</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 66,838,610</u>	<u>\$ 73,286,251</u>	<u>\$ 2,279,510</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the period			
Interest paid	\$ <u>77</u>	\$ <u>30</u>	\$ <u>1</u>
Income tax	\$ <u>2,879,241</u>	\$ <u>3,201,175</u>	\$ <u>99,570</u>
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfer of assets leased to others to properties	<u>\$ 27,159</u>	<u>\$ 48,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,497</u>
Transfer of accrued stock bonus to employees to stock dividends for distribution and other capital surplus	<u>\$ 4,954,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,694</u>	<u>\$ 60,457</u>
Transfer of retained earnings to stock dividends for distribution	<u>\$ 372,697</u>	<u>\$ 386,968</u>	<u>\$ 12,036</u>
Retirement of treasury stock	<u>\$ 3,410,277</u>	<u>\$ 4,834,174</u>	<u>\$ 150,363</u>
PURCHASE OF PROPERTIES			
Cost of properties purchased	\$ 1,196,294	\$ 959,588	\$ 29,848
Decrease (increase) in payable for purchase of equipment	79,228	(67,238)	(2,092)
Decrease in lease payable	494	529	16
Cash paid for purchase of properties	<u>\$ 1,276,016</u>	<u>\$ 892,879</u>	<u>\$ 27,772</u>

(Continued)

HTC CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
CASH DIVIDENDS			
Appropriation of cash dividends	\$ 20,125,634	\$ 20,122,332	\$ 625,889
Increase in payable for cash dividends	<u>(20,125,634)</u>	<u>(20,122,332)</u>	<u>(625,889)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
CASH DIVIDENDS RECEIVED FROM INVESTEE			
Cash dividends appropriated from investee	\$ 905	\$ 480	\$ 15
Increase in other receivables	<u>(905)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash received	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 480</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
INCREASE IN LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Increase in investments accounted for by the equity method	\$ 57,705	\$ 779,653	\$ 24,250
Increase in payable for purchase of investments	<u>(4,619)</u>	<u>(3,633)</u>	<u>(113)</u>
Cash paid for increase in long-term investments	<u>\$ 53,086</u>	<u>\$ 776,020</u>	<u>\$ 24,137</u>

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

(Concluded)

HTC CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2010 (In Thousands, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

HTC Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated on May 15, 1997 under the Company Law of the Republic of China to design, manufacture and sell smart handheld devices. In 1998, the Company had an initial public offering and, in March 2002, the Company’s stock was listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. On November 19, 2003, the Company started trading Global Depositary Receipts on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Company had 7,103 and 9,021 employees as of June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, Business Accounting Law, Guidelines Governing Business Accounting, and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China (ROC). Under these guidelines, laws and principles, certain estimates and assumptions have been used for the allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for loss on inventories, depreciation of properties, income tax, royalty, pension cost, allowance for product warranties, bonuses to employees, etc. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The Company’s significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Current/Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include cash, cash equivalents, and those assets held primarily for trading purposes or to be realized, sold or consumed within one year from the balance sheet date. All other assets such as properties and intangible assets are classified as noncurrent. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes or to be settled within one year from the balance sheet date. All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, consisting of repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds, are highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less when acquired and with carrying amounts that approximates their fair values.

Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial instruments classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability on its balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial asset is derecognized when the Company has lost control of its contractual rights over the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss. At each balance sheet date subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Cash dividends received subsequently (including those received in the year of investment) are recognized as income for the year. On derecognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable or consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

A derivative that does not meet the criteria for hedge accounting is classified as a financial asset or a financial liability held for trading. If the fair value of the derivative is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; otherwise, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date are determined as follows: Publicly traded stocks - at closing prices; open-end mutual funds - at net asset values; bonds - at prices quoted by the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market; and financial assets and financial liabilities without quoted prices in an active market - at values determined using valuation techniques.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. At each balance sheet date subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in equity until the financial assets are disposed of, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is included in profit or loss for the year.

The recognition, derecognition and the fair value bases of available-for-sale financial assets are the same with those of financial assets at FVTPL.

Cash dividends are recognized on the stockholders' resolutions, except for dividends distributed from the pre-acquisition profit, which are treated as a reduction of investment cost. Stock dividends are not recognized as investment income but are recorded as an increase in the number of shares. The total number of shares subsequent to the increase is used for recalculation of cost per share.

An impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired. Any subsequent decrease in impairment loss for an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is recognized directly in equity.

Revenue Recognition, Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, primarily upon shipment, because the earnings process has been completed and the economic benefits associated with the transaction have been realized or are realizable.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts agreed between the Company and the customers for goods sold in the normal course of business, net of sales discounts and volume rebates. For trade receivables due within one year from the balance sheet date, as the nominal value of the consideration to be received approximates its fair value and transactions are frequent, fair value of the consideration is not determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest.

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided on the basis of a review of the collectability of accounts receivable. The Company assesses the probability of collections of accounts receivable by examining the aging analysis of the outstanding receivables and assessing the value of the collateral provided by customers.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process. Effective from January 1, 2008, inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made item by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is determined using the moving-average method.

Financial Assets Carried at Cost

Investments in equity instruments with no quoted prices in an active market and with fair values that cannot be reliably measured, such as non-publicly traded stocks and stocks traded in the emerging stock market, are measured at their original cost. The accounting treatment for dividends on financial assets carried at cost is similar to that for dividends on available-for-sale financial assets. An impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. A reversal of this impairment loss is disallowed.

Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method

Investments in which the Company holds 20 percent or more of the investees' voting shares or exercises significant influence over the investees' operating and financial policy decisions are accounted for by the equity method.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the difference between the acquisition cost and the Company's proportionate share in the investee's equity was amortized by the straight-line method over five years. Effective January 1, 2006, pursuant to the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 5, "Long-term Investments Accounted for by Equity Method", the acquisition cost is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of acquisition, and the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not being amortized. The excess of the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired over the acquisition cost is used to reduce the fair value of each of the noncurrent assets acquired (except for financial assets other than investments accounted for by the equity method, noncurrent assets held for sale, deferred income tax assets, prepaid pension or other postretirement benefit) in proportion to the respective fair values of the noncurrent assets, with any excess recognized as an extraordinary gain. Effective January 1, 2006, the accounting treatment for the unamortized investment premium arising on acquisitions before January 1, 2006 is the same as that for goodwill and the premium is no longer being amortized. For any investment discount arising on acquisitions before January 1, 2006, the unamortized amount continues to be amortized over the remaining year.

Profits from downstream transactions with an equity-method investee are eliminated in proportion to the Company's percentage of ownership in the investee; however, if the Company has control over the investee, all the profits are eliminated. Profits from upstream transactions with an equity-method investee are eliminated in proportion to the Company's percentage of ownership in the investee.

When the Company subscribes for its investee's newly issued shares at a percentage different from its percentage of ownership in the investee, the Company records the change in its equity in the investee's net assets as an adjustment to investments, with a corresponding amount credited or charged to capital surplus. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus arising from long-term investments is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

Properties

Properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of properties are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets. Major additions and improvements to properties are capitalized, while costs of repairs and maintenance are expensed currently.

Assets held under capital leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at the lower of their fair value at the inception of the lease or the present value of the minimum lease payments; the corresponding liability is included in the balance sheet as obligations under capital leases. The interest included in lease payments is expensed when paid.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets plus one additional year for salvage value: buildings (including auxiliary equipment) - 3 to 50 years; machinery and equipment - 3 to 5 years; office equipment - 3 to 5 years; transportation equipment - 5 years; and leasehold improvements - 3 years.

Properties still in use beyond their original estimated useful lives are further depreciated over their newly estimated useful lives.

The related cost (including revaluation increment) and accumulated depreciation are derecognized from the balance sheet upon its disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of the asset is included in nonoperating gains or losses in the year of disposal.

If the properties are leased to others, the related costs and accumulated depreciation would be transferred from properties to other assets - assets leased to others.

Deferred Charges

Deferred charges are telephone installation charges, computer software costs and deferred license fees. Installation charges and computer software are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 years, and deferred license fees, over 10 years.

Asset Impairment

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is charged to earnings unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a deduction to the unrealized revaluation increment.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased accordingly, but the increased carrying amount may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in earnings, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as an increase in the unrealized revaluation increment. A reversal of an impairment loss on goodwill is disallowed.

For long term equity investments for which the Company has significant influence but with no control, the carrying amount (including goodwill) of each investment is compared with its own recoverable amount for the purpose of impairment testing.

Accrued Marketing Expenses

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

Reserve for Warranty Expenses

The Company provides warranty service for one to two years depending on the contract with customers. The warranty liability is estimated on the basis of management's evaluation of the products under warranty, past warranty experience, and pertinent factors.

Product-related Costs

The cost of revenues consists of costs of goods sold, write-downs of inventories and the reversal of write-downs. The provisions for product warranty are estimated and recorded under cost of revenues when sales are recognized.

Pension Plan

Pension cost under a defined benefit plan is determined by actuarial valuations. Contributions made under a defined contribution plan are recognized as pension cost during the year in which employees render services.

Curtailment or settlement gains or losses on the defined benefit plan are recognized as part of the net pension cost for the year.

Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 23 - "Interim Financial Reporting," the Company does not have to apply the requirement stated in SFAS No. 18 ("Accounting for Pensions") of remeasuring the minimum pension liability and pension cost of the current interim period.

Income Tax

The Company applies intra-year and inter-year allocations for its income tax, whereby (1) a portion of income tax expense is allocated to the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles; and (2) deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax effects of temporary differences, unused loss carryforward and unused tax credits. Valuation allowances are provided to the extent, if any, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. A deferred tax asset or liability is classified as current or noncurrent in accordance with the classification of its related asset or liability. However, if a deferred income tax asset or liability does not relate to an asset or liability in the financial statements, then it is classified as either current or noncurrent based on the expected length of time before it is realized or settled.

Tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures are recognized using the flow-through method.

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

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax at 10% of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the stockholders approve to retain the earnings.

Treasury Stock

The Company adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 30 - "Accounting for Treasury Stocks," which requires the treasury stock held by the Company to be accounted for by the cost method. The cost of treasury stock is shown as a deduction to arrive at stockholders' equity, while gain or loss from selling treasury stock is treated as an adjustment to capital surplus.

When treasury stocks are sold and the selling price is above the book value, the difference should be credited to the capital surplus - treasury stock transactions. If the selling price is below the book value, the difference should first be offset against capital surplus from the same class of treasury stock transactions, and any remainder should be debited to retained earnings. The carrying value of treasury stocks should be calculated using the weighted-average method.

When the Company's treasury stock is retired, the treasury stock account should be credited, and the capital surplus - premium on stock account and capital stock account should be debited proportionately according to the share ratio. The difference should be credited to capital surplus or debited to capital surplus and/or retained earnings.

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the following exchange rates:

- a. Assets and liabilities - at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date;
- b. Stockholders' equity - at historical exchange rates;
- c. Dividends - at the exchange rate prevailing on the dividend declaration date; and
- d. Income and expenses - at average exchange rates for the year.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations are recognized as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Such exchange differences are recognized as gain or loss in the year in which the foreign operations are disposed of.

Nonderivative foreign-currency transactions are recorded in New Taiwan dollars at the rates of exchange in effect when the transactions occur. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign-currency assets and liabilities are recognized as gain or loss.

At the balance sheet date, foreign-currency monetary assets and liabilities are revalued using prevailing exchange rates and the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

At the balance sheet date, foreign-currency nonmonetary assets (such as equity instruments) and liabilities that are measured at fair value are revalued using prevailing exchange rates, with the exchange differences treated as follows:

- a. Recognized in stockholders' equity if the changes in fair value are recognized in stockholders' equity; and
- b. Recognized in profit and loss if the changes in fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign-currency nonmonetary assets and liabilities that are carried at cost continue to be stated at exchange rates at the trade dates.

If the functional currency of an equity-method investee is a foreign currency, translation adjustments will result from the translation of the investee's financial statements into the reporting currency of the Company. These adjustments are accumulated and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Reclassifications

Certain 2009 accounts have been reclassified to be consistent with the presentation of the financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

3. TRANSLATION INTO U.S. DOLLARS

The financial statements are stated in New Taiwan dollars. The translation of the 2010 New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers, using the noon buying rate of NT\$32.15 to US\$1.00 quoted by the Bank of Taiwan on June 30, 2010. The convenience translation should not be construed as representations that the New Taiwan dollar amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other exchange rate.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Cash on hand	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 31
Cash in banks	944,353	2,466,937	76,732
Time deposits	65,376,257	70,818,314	2,202,747
Cash equivalents - repurchase bonds	<u>517,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 66,838,610</u>	<u>\$ 73,286,251</u>	<u>\$ 2,279,510</u>

On time deposits, interest rates ranged from 0.10% to 0.855 % and 0.10% to 1.03% as of June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

On preferential deposit, interest rates ranged from 0.10% to 0.80% and 0.08% to 4.20% as of June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

On cash equivalents, interest rate ranged from 0.13% to 0.16% as of June 30, 2009.

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Derivatives - financial assets			
Exchange contracts	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>96,994</u>	\$ <u>3,017</u>
Derivatives - financial liabilities			
Exchange contracts	\$ <u>95,386</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>

The Company had derivative transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 to manage exposures related to exchange rate fluctuations. However, these transactions did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 - "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." Thus, the Company had no hedge accounting for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010. Outstanding forward exchange contracts as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

Forward Exchange Contracts

	<u>2009</u>			
	Buy/Sell	Currency	Settlement Period/Date	Contract Amount
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2009.07.10-2009.08.28	EUR 155,000
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2009.08.07-2009.08.28	GBP 4,200
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	USD/NTD	2009.07.10-2009.08.19	USD 116,000
Forward exchange contracts	Buy	USD/JPY	2009.07.24-2009.08.28	USD 24,941
	<u>2010</u>			
	Buy/Sell	Currency	Settlement Period/Date	Contract Amount
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	EUR/USD	2010.07.02-2010.08.25	EUR 168,000
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	GBP/USD	2010.07.28-2010.08.25	GBP 7,700
Forward exchange contracts	Sell	USD/NTD	2010.07.02-2010.07.16	USD 28,000
Forward exchange contracts	Buy	USD/JPY	2010.07.30-2010.08.18	USD 6,499

Net gain on derivative financial instruments for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was NT\$663,931 thousand (US\$20,651 thousand), including realized settlement gain of NT\$566,937 thousand (US\$17,634 thousand) and valuation gain of NT\$96,994 thousand (US\$3,017 thousand).

6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Available-for-sale financial assets as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Mutual funds	\$ 1,666,115	\$ 400,924	\$ 12,470
Domestic quoted stocks	521	432	13
Less: Current portion	<u>(1,666,115)</u>	<u>(400,924)</u>	<u>(12,470)</u>
	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Accounts receivable	\$ 29,958,085	\$ 31,041,674	\$ 965,526
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(746,864)</u>	<u>(1,008,491)</u>	<u>(31,368)</u>
	<u>\$ 29,211,221</u>	<u>\$ 30,033,183</u>	<u>\$ 934,158</u>

8. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other current financial assets as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Other receivables	\$ 158,654	\$ 376,314	\$ 11,705
Agency payments	24,295	20,310	632
Interest receivable	10,824	12,632	393
Other receivables from related parties (Note 23)	<u>6,467</u>	<u>1,973</u>	<u>61</u>
	<u>\$ 200,240</u>	<u>\$ 411,229</u>	<u>\$ 12,791</u>

Other receivables were primarily repair receivables, overseas value-added tax receivables from customers, prepayment for withholding income tax of employees' bonuses, travel expenses and proceeds of the sales of properties.

9. INVENTORIES

Inventories as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Finished goods	\$ 407,482	\$ 2,088,079	\$ 64,948
Work-in-process	1,173,341	1,667,269	51,859
Raw materials	2,647,403	7,047,968	219,222
Goods in transit	<u>227,613</u>	<u>30,824</u>	<u>959</u>
	<u>\$ 4,455,839</u>	<u>\$ 10,834,140</u>	<u>\$ 336,988</u>

As of June 30, 2009 and 2010, the allowance for inventory devaluation was NT\$2,791,669 thousand and NT\$2,971,688 thousand (US\$92,432 thousand), respectively.

The write-down of inventories to their net realizable value amounted to NT\$1,412,701 thousand and NT\$125,848 thousand (US\$3,914 thousand) and was recognized as cost of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

10. PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Royalty	\$ 4,017,842	\$ 1,486,505	\$ 46,237
Service	113,580	93,317	2,903
Software and hardware maintenance	35,335	84,324	2,623
Marketing	-	76,908	2,392
Molding equipment	138,057	12,836	399
Others	<u>41,204</u>	<u>53,511</u>	<u>1,664</u>
	<u>\$ 4,346,018</u>	<u>\$ 1,807,401</u>	<u>\$ 56,218</u>

Prepayments for royalty were primarily for discount purposes and were classified as current or noncurrent on the basis of their maturities. As of June 30, 2010, noncurrent prepayments of NT\$1,578,771 thousand (US\$49,107 thousand) had been classified as other assets (Note 26 has more information).

Prepayments for others were primarily rent, travel and insurance expenses.

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST

Financial assets carried at cost as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Hua-Chuang Automobile Information Technical Center Co., Ltd.	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 15,552
Answer Online, Inc.	<u>1,192</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>37</u>
	<u>\$ 501,192</u>	<u>\$ 501,192</u>	<u>\$ 15,589</u>

In January 2007, the Company acquired 10% equity interest in Hua-Chuang Automobile Information Technical Center Co., Ltd. for NT\$500,000 thousand. The Company also signed a joint venture agreement with Yulon Group, the main stockholder of Hua-Chuang. Under the agreement, the Company and Yulon Group may, between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2011, submit written requests to each other for Yulon Group to buy back NT\$300,000 thousand at original price, some of Hua-Chuang's shares bought by the Company. The buy-back proposed by Yulon Group becomes effective with a consensus from the Company.

In March 2004, the Company merged with IA Style, Inc. and acquired 1.82% equity interest in Answer Online, Inc. as a result of the merger.

These unquoted equity instruments were not carried at fair value because their fair value could not be reliably measured; thus, the Company accounted for these investments by the cost method.

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments accounted for by the equity method as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>				
	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Original Cost		Carrying Value		Ownership Percentage
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
Equity method							
H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	\$ 2,095,695	100.00	\$ 1,462,456	\$ 45,489	\$ 1,809,614	\$ 56,287	100.00
BandRich Inc.	37,885	50.66	135,000	4,199	14,583	454	50.66
HTC HK, Limited	47,062	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Communication Global Certification Inc.	296,752	100.00	380,000	11,820	369,334	11,488	100.00
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	2,086,073	100.00	3,366,243	104,704	3,679,324	114,442	100.00
Vitamin D Inc.	38,380	25.59	40,986	1,275	-	-	25.59
HTC Investment Corporation	300,388	100.00	300,000	9,331	300,392	9,343	100.00
PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia	62	1.00	62	2	62	2	1.00
HTC I Investment Corporation	-	-	295,000	9,176	295,377	9,188	100.00
HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A.	-	-	13	-	13	-	1.00
Huada Digital Corporation	-	-	245,000	7,620	245,189	7,626	100.00
Prepayments for long-term investments	-		<u>392,380</u>	<u>12,205</u>	<u>392,380</u>	<u>12,205</u>	
	<u>\$ 4,902,297</u>		<u>\$ 6,617,140</u>	<u>\$ 205,821</u>	<u>\$ 7,106,268</u>	<u>\$ 221,035</u>	

In August 2000, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp. for NT\$12,834 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method. The Company increased this investment by NT\$385,749 thousand in 2009, consisting of NT\$316,656 thousand transferred from prepayments for long-term investments because the registration of the related investment had been completed by the beginning of 2009 and of a new investment amount of NT\$69,093 thousand.

In addition, the Company reorganized its overseas subsidiaries' investment structure in the fourth quarter of 2009. Thus, H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp. transferred some of its subsidiaries to High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. and HTC HK, Limited and reduced its capital by NT\$751,314 thousand. Also, The Company increased this investment by NT\$442,615 thousand (US\$13,767 thousand) in 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the Company's investment in H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp. amounted to NT\$1,620,956 thousand (US\$50,419 thousand). However, because the registration of this investment had not been completed as of June 30, 2010, an amount of NT\$158,500 thousand (US\$4,930 thousand) was temporarily accounted for under "prepayments for long-term investments."

In April 2006, the Company acquired 92% equity interest in BandRich Inc. for NT\$135,000 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method. In May 2006, BandRich Inc. issued 12,000 thousand common shares at NT\$12.50 per share, of which the Company did not buy any shares. Thus, the Company's ownership percentage declined from 92% to 50.66%, resulting in capital surplus - long-term equity investments of NT\$15,845 thousand.

In September 2006, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in HTC HK, Limited for NT\$1,277 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method. In December 2009, HTC HK, Limited was sold to High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. in line with the reorganization of the Company's overseas subsidiaries' investment structure.

In January 2007, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in Communication Global Certification Inc. for NT\$280,000 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method. The Company increased this investment by NT\$100,000 thousand (US\$3,110 thousand) in 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the Company's investment in Communication Global Certification Inc. amounted to NT\$380,000 thousand (US\$11,820 thousand).

In July 2007, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. ("High Tech Asia") for NT\$560,660 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method. In 2009, High Tech Asia increased its capital by NT\$1,339,311 thousand because of the Company's new cash investment and a transfer-in due to the reorganization of the Company's overseas subsidiaries' investment structure. Also, The Company increased this investment by NT\$237,038 thousand (US\$7,373 thousand) in 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the Company's investment in High Tech Asia had amounted to NT\$3,600,123 thousand (US\$111,979 thousand). However, because the registration of this investment had not been completed as of June 30, 2010, an amount of NT\$233,880 thousand (US\$7,275 thousand) was temporarily accounted for under "prepayments for long-term investments."

In April 2008, the Company made a new investment of US\$350 thousand and transferred its bond investment of US\$1,000 thousand to convertible preferred stocks issued by Vitamin D Inc. As a result, the Company acquired 27.27% equity interest in Vitamin D Inc. for NT\$40,986 thousand, enabling the Company to exercise significant influence over this investee. Thus, the Company accounts for this investment by the equity method. In September 2008, January 2009 and June 2009, Vitamin D Inc. issued new convertible preferred shares, but the Company did not buy any of these shares. The Company's ownership percentage thus declined from 27.27% to 25.59%, and there was a capital surplus - long-term equity investments of NT\$1,689 thousand, NT\$671 thousand in 2008 and 2009, respectively. In addition, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of this investment in 2009 was less than its carrying amount and thus recognized an impairment loss of NT\$30,944 thousand.

In July 2008, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in HTC Investment Corporation for NT\$300,000 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method.

In December 2007, the Company and its subsidiary, High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., acquired 1% and 99%, respectively, equity interest in PT. High Tech Computer Indonesia for NT\$62 thousand and NT\$6,122 thousand, respectively. As a result, the Company accounted for this investment by the equity method.

In September 2009, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in HTC I Investment Corporation for NT\$295,000 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method.

In October 2009, the Company and its subsidiary, High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., acquired 1% and 99%, respectively, equity interest in HTC Holding Cooperatief U.A. for NT\$13 thousand and NT\$1,325 thousand, respectively. As a result, the Company accounted for this investment by the equity method.

In December 2009, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in Huada Digital Corporation for NT\$245,000 thousand and accounted for this investment by the equity method.

On its equity-method investments, the Company had gains of NT\$129,912 thousand and NT\$ 245,511 thousand (US\$7,636 thousand) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The financial statements of equity-method investees for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 had been examined by the Company's independent auditors.

Under the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7, "Consolidated Financial Statements," which took effect on January 1, 2005, the Company included the accounts of all its direct and indirect subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

13. PROPERTIES

Properties as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	2009		2010		
	Carrying Value NT\$	Cost NT\$	Accumulated Depreciation NT\$	Carrying Value NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Land	\$ 4,719,538	\$ 5,387,718	\$ -	\$ 5,387,718	\$ 167,581
Buildings and structures	2,309,861	3,243,382	716,946	2,526,436	78,583
Machinery and equipment	1,055,467	4,055,007	3,310,131	744,876	23,169
Molding equipment	-	172,632	172,632	-	-
Computer equipment	85,143	318,438	242,310	76,128	2,368
Transportation equipment	1,507	2,732	1,562	1,170	36
Furniture and fixtures	22,612	135,980	115,862	20,118	626
Leased assets	1,963	4,712	3,534	1,178	36
Leasehold improvements	49,674	96,966	62,787	34,179	1,063
Prepayments for construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit	<u>24,906</u>	<u>227,303</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227,303</u>	<u>7,070</u>
	<u>\$ 8,270,671</u>	<u>\$ 13,644,870</u>	<u>\$ 4,625,764</u>	<u>\$ 9,019,106</u>	<u>\$ 280,532</u>

In December 2008, the Company bought land - about 8.3 thousand square meters - from Yulon Motors Ltd. for NT\$3,335,000 thousand to build the Taipei R&D headquarter in Xindian City. The Company had paid 80% and 20% of the purchase price and completed the transfer registration of the relative portion of land in December 2008 and January 2010, respectively.

Prepayments for construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit were prepayments for the construction of Taipei R&D headquarter and miscellaneous equipments.

There were no interests capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

14. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Marketing (Note 23)	\$ 6,073,733	\$ 10,951,365	\$ 340,633
Bonus to employees	3,643,267	5,834,668	181,483
Services (Note 23)	1,728,373	1,915,029	59,565
Salaries	1,056,917	1,533,736	47,706
Export expenses	342,602	653,830	20,337
Donation	136,025	367,800	11,440
Research materials	299,844	247,111	7,686
Meals and welfare	87,331	132,141	4,110
Repairs and maintenance	38,656	94,923	2,953
Insurance	73,120	88,933	2,766
Pension cost	48,936	53,160	1,653
Freight	21,753	29,950	932
Travel	19,329	28,187	877
Research and development	49,200	25,043	779
Others	<u>264,545</u>	<u>250,766</u>	<u>7,800</u>
	<u>\$ 13,883,631</u>	<u>\$ 22,206,642</u>	<u>\$ 690,720</u>

Based on the resolutions passed by the Company's board of directors in February 2009 and January 2010, the employee bonuses for 2009 and 2010 should be appropriated at 18% of net income before deducting employee bonus expenses. Accrued bonus as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Accrued bonus to employees for current year	\$ 2,433,267	\$ 2,919,126	\$ 90,797
Cash bonuses approved by the stockholders for prior years	<u>1,210,000</u>	<u>2,915,542</u>	<u>90,686</u>
	<u>\$ 3,643,267</u>	<u>\$ 5,834,668</u>	<u>\$ 181,483</u>

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

In September 2009, the Company's board of directors resolved to donate to the HTC Cultural and Educational Foundation NT\$300,000 thousand, consisting of (a) the second and third floors of Taipei's R&D headquarters, with these two floors to be built at an estimated cost of NT\$217,800 thousand, and (b) cash of NT\$82,200 thousand. This donation excludes the land, of which the ownership remains with the Company. The difference between the estimated building donation and the actual construction cost will be treated as an adjustment in the year when the completed floors are actually turned over to the HTC Cultural and Educational Foundation.

Services fees accrued were mainly from authorizing related parties to do marketing activities and research and design and to provide business consulting services.

15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Cash dividend payable	\$ 20,125,634	20,122,332	625,889
Reserve for warranty expenses	5,277,269	6,637,654	206,459
Other payables (Note 23)	597,035	1,063,846	33,090
Agency receipts	481,625	294,004	9,145
Deferred credits - profit from intercompany transactions	210,407	122,576	3,812
Advance receipts	107,795	123,866	3,853
Directors' remuneration	21,842	-	-
Others	<u>132,498</u>	<u>268,504</u>	<u>8,351</u>
	<u>\$ 26,954,105</u>	<u>\$ 28,632,782</u>	<u>\$ 890,599</u>

In June 2009 and June 2010, the stockholders approved the appropriation of cash dividends of NT\$20,125,634 thousand and NT\$20,122,332 thousand (US\$625,889 thousand), respectively. The amounts to be distributed were temporarily accounted for as "cash dividend payable" as of June 30, 2009 and 2010.

The Company provides warranty service for one to two years depending on the contract with our customers. The warranty liability is estimated based on management's evaluation of the products under warranty and recognized as warranty liability.

Other payables were payables for investments accounted for by the equity method, miscellaneous expenses of overseas sales offices, repair materials and contingent loss of purchase orders which was recognized as other loss.

In December 2008, the Company also estimated a contingent liability of NT\$125,663 thousand due to an increased financial risk from a customer. If the customer cannot pay its payments, the upstream firms might dun the Company for the customer's liabilities. The Company is still negotiating with the customer to resolve this issue.

Agency receipts were primarily employees' income tax, insurance, royalties, overseas value-added tax, and purchase for related party, and other items.

Deferred credits - gains on intercompany transactions were unrealized profit from intercompany transactions.

16. PENSION PLAN

The Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), which provides for a new defined contribution plan, took effect on July 1, 2005. Employees covered by the Labor Standards Law (the "Law") before the enforcement of the Act were allowed to choose to remain to be subject to the defined benefit pension mechanism under the Law or to be subject instead to the Act. Based on the Act, the rate of the Company's required monthly contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts is at least 6% of monthly wages and salaries, and these contributions are recognized as pension expense in the income statement. The pension fund contributions for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 were NT\$91,968 thousand and NT\$95,182 thousand (US\$2,961 thousand), respectively.

Under the Law, which provides for a defined benefit pension plan, retirement payments should be made according to the years of service, with a payment of two units for each year of service but only one unit per year after the 15th year; however, total units should not exceed 45. The rate of the Company's contributions to a pension fund was 2% after the Act took effect. The pension fund is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. The pension fund balances were NT\$401,653 thousand and NT\$432,784 thousand (US\$13,461 thousand) as of June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Based on the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 18 - "Accounting for Pensions," issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the ROC, the movement of prepaid pension cost under the defined benefit plans for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 117,138	\$ 137,653	\$ 4,281
Contributions	(2,439)	(1,584)	(49)
Payments	<u>13,011</u>	<u>12,170</u>	<u>379</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 127,710</u>	<u>\$ 148,239</u>	<u>\$ 4,611</u>

17. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Capital Stock

The Company's outstanding common stock as of January 1, 2009 amounted to NT\$7,553,938 thousand, divided into 755,394 thousand common shares at NT\$10.00 par value. In January 2009, the Company retired 10,000 thousand treasury shares at NT\$100,000 thousand. Also, in June 2009, the stockholders approved the transfer of retained earnings amounting to NT\$372,697 thousand and employee bonuses amounting to NT\$133,573 thousand to capital stock. The amounts to be distributed were accounted for as "stock dividend for distribution" temporarily. As a result, the amount of the Company's outstanding common stock as of June 30, 2009 increased to NT\$7,453,938 thousand, divided into 745,394 thousand common shares at NT\$10.00 par value.

In November 2009 and April 2010, the Company retired 7,085 thousand and 15,000 thousand treasury shares at NT\$70,850 thousand and NT\$150,000 thousand (US\$4,665 thousand), respectively. Also, in June 2010, the stockholders approved the transfer of retained earnings amounting to NT\$386,968 thousand (US\$12,036 thousand) and employee bonuses amounting to NT\$50,206 thousand (US\$1,562 thousand) to capital stock. The amounts to be distributed were accounted for as "stock dividend for distribution" temporarily. As a result, the amount of the Company's outstanding common stock as of June 30, 2010 increased to NT\$7,739,358 thousand (US\$240,727 thousand), divided into 773,936 thousand common shares at NT\$10.00 (US\$0.31) par value.

Global Depositary Receipts

The Company issued 14,400 thousand common shares corresponding to 3,600 thousand units of Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). For this GDR issuance, the Company's stockholders, including Via Technologies, Inc., also issued 12,878.4 thousand common shares, corresponding to 3,219.6 thousand GDR units. Thus, the entire offering consisted of 6,819.6 thousand GDR units. Each GDR represents four common shares, with par value of NT\$131.1. For this common share issuance, net of related expenses, NT\$1,696,855 thousand was accounted for as capital surplus. This share issuance for cash was completed and registered on November 19, 2003.

The holders of these GDRs have the same rights and obligations as the stockholders of the Company. However, the distribution of the offering and sales of GDRs and the shares represented thereby in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. In addition, the GDRs offered and the shares represented are not transferable, except in accordance with the restrictions described in the GDR offering circular and related laws applied in Taiwan. Through the depositary custodian in Taiwan, GDR holders are entitled to exercise these rights:

- a. To vote; and
- b. To receive dividends and participate in new share issuance for cash subscription.

Taking into account the effect of stock dividends, the GDRs increased to 8,493 thousand units (33,971.9 thousand shares). The holders of these GDRs requested the Company to redeem the GDRs to get the Company's common shares. As of June 30, 2010, there were 3,119.8 thousand units of GDRs redeemed, representing 12,479.1 thousand common shares, and the outstanding GDRs represented 21,492.8 thousand common shares or 2.78% of the Company's common shares.

Capital Surplus

Under the Company Law, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit. However, the capital surplus from share issued in excess of par (additional paid-in capital from issuance of common shares, conversion of bonds and treasury stock transactions) and donations may be capitalized, which however is limited to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital. Also, the capital surplus from long-term investments may not be used for any purpose.

The additional paid-in capital was NT\$4,374,244 thousand as of January 1, 2009. In January 2009, November 2009 and April 2010, the retirement of treasury stock caused a decrease of additional paid-in capital amounted to NT\$57,907 thousand, NT\$81,330 thousand and NT\$172,188 thousand (US\$5,356 thousand), respectively. In addition, the bonus to employees of NT\$6,164,889 thousand for 2008 were approved in the stockholders' meeting in June 2009. Of the approved amount, NT\$4,954,889 thousand, representing 13,357 thousand common shares which was determined by fair value, would be distributed by common stock. The difference between par value and fair value of NT\$4,821,316 thousand was accounted for as additional paid-in capital. As a result, the additional paid-in capital as of June 30, 2010 was NT\$8,884,135 thousand (US\$276,334 thousand). Under the Company Law, the Company may transfer the capital surplus to common stock if there is no accumulated deficit.

The capital surplus from long-term equity investments was NT\$17,534 thousand as of January 1, 2009. When the Company did not subscribe for the new shares issued by Vitamin D Inc. in January 2009 and June 2009, adjustments of NT\$187 thousand and NT\$484 thousand were made to the investment carrying value and capital surplus, respectively. In December 2009, the Company also determined that the recoverable amount of this investment was less than its carrying amount and recognized an impairment loss on its carrying value. As a result, the carrying value of this investment became zero and the Company reversed a capital surplus of NT\$2,360 thousand that was recognized in prior years for the movement of Vitamin D's capital surplus in proportion to the Company's equivalent stock. Also recognized was the movement of other investees' capital surplus amounting to NT\$2,566 thousand. As of June 30, 2010, the total capital surplus from long-term equity-method investments was NT\$18,411 thousand (US\$573 thousand).

The additional paid-in capital from a merger was NT\$25,756 thousand as of January 1, 2009. In January 2009, November 2009 and April 2010, the retirement of treasury stock caused a decrease of additional paid-in capital from a merger amounted to NT\$341 thousand, NT\$226 thousand and NT\$479 thousand (US\$14 thousand), respectively. As a result, the additional paid-in capital from a merger as of June 30, 2010 was NT\$24,710 thousand (US\$769 thousand).

The bonus to employees of NT\$4,859,236 thousand for 2009 were approved in the stockholders' meeting in June 2010. Of the approved amount, NT\$1,943,694 thousand, representing 5,021 thousand common shares which was determined by fair value, would be distributed by common stock. The difference between par value and fair value of NT\$1,893,488 thousand (US\$58,895 thousand) was accounted for as additional paid-in capital temporarily.

Appropriation of Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy

Based on the Company Law of the ROC and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the Company's annual net income less any deficit should first be appropriated as legal reserve. From the remainder, there should be appropriations of not more than 3% as remuneration to directors and supervisors and at least 5% as bonuses to employees.

The appropriation of retained earnings should be proposed by the board of directors and approved by the stockholders in their annual meeting.

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

The bonus to employees of NT\$6,164,889 thousand for 2008 were approved in the stockholders' meeting in June 2009. The bonus to employees included a cash bonus of NT\$1,210,000 thousand and a share bonus of NT\$4,954,889 thousand. The number of shares of 13,357 thousand was determined by dividing the amount of share bonus by the closing price (after considering the effect of cash and stock dividends) of the shares of the day immediately preceding the stockholders' meeting. The approved amounts of the bonus to employees were the same as the accrued amounts.

The bonus to employees of NT\$4,859,236 thousand for 2009 were approved in the stockholders' meeting in June 2010. The bonus to employees included a cash bonus of NT\$2,915,542 thousand and a share bonus of NT\$1,943,694 thousand. The number of shares of 5,021 thousand was determined by dividing the amount of share bonus by the closing price (after considering the effect of cash and stock dividends) of the shares of the day immediately preceding the stockholders' meeting. The approved amounts of the bonus to employees were the same as the accrued amounts.

Based on a resolution passed by the Company's board of directors in February 2009 and January 2010, the employee bonus for 2009 and 2010 should be appropriated at 18% of net income before deducting employee bonus expenses. If the actual amounts subsequently resolved by the stockholders differ from the proposed amounts, the differences are recorded in the year of stockholders' resolution as a change in accounting estimate. If bonus shares are resolved to be distributed to employees, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of bonus by the closing price (after considering the effect of cash and stock dividends) of the shares of the day immediately preceding the stockholders' meeting.

Information about the bonus to employees, directors and supervisors is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

18. TREASURY STOCK

On October 7, 2008, the Company's board of directors passed a resolution to buy back 10,000 thousand Company shares from the open market. The repurchase period was between October 8, 2008 and December 7, 2008, and the repurchase price ranged from NT\$400 to NT\$500 per share. If the Company's share price was lower than this price range, the Company might continue to buy back its shares. The Company bought back 10,000 thousand shares for NT\$3,410,277 thousand during the repurchase period and retired them in January 2009.

On July 31, 2009, the Company's board of directors passed a resolution to buy back 13,000 thousand Company shares from the open market. The repurchase period was between August 3, 2009 and October 2, 2009, and the repurchase price ranged from NT\$300 to NT\$500 per share. If the Company's share price was lower than this price range, the Company might continue to buy back its shares. The Company bought back 7,085 thousand shares for NT\$2,406,930 thousand during the repurchase period and retired them in November 2009.

On February 9, 2010, the Company's board of directors passed a resolution to buy back 15,000 thousand Company shares from the open market. The repurchase period was between February 10, 2010 and April 9, 2010, and the repurchase price ranged from NT\$280 to NT\$500 per share. If the Company's share price was lower than this price range, the Company might continue to buy back its shares. The Company bought back 15,000 thousand shares for NT\$4,834,174 thousand (US\$150,363 thousand) during the repurchase period and retired them in April 2010. The related treasury stock information for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 was as follows:

Purpose of Treasury Stock	(In Thousands of Shares)			
	Number of Shares, Beginning of Period	Addition During the Period	Reduction During the Period	Number of Shares, End of Period
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2009</u>				
To maintain the Company's credibility and shareholders' interest	10,000	-	10,000	-
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2010</u>				
To maintain the Company's credibility and shareholders' interest	-	15,000	15,000	-

Based on the Securities and Exchange Act of the ROC, the number of reacquired shares should not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding stocks, and the total purchase amount should not exceed the sum of the retained earnings, additional paid-in capital in excess of par, and realized capital reserve. In addition, the Company should not pledge its treasury shares nor exercise voting rights on the shares before their reissuance.

19. PERSONNEL, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Function Expense Item	2009			2010					
	NT\$			NT\$			US\$ (Note 3)		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Personnel expenses	\$ 1,378,426	\$ 3,765,825	\$ 5,144,251	\$ 1,624,849	\$ 4,662,103	\$ 6,286,952	\$ 50,540	\$ 145,011	\$ 195,551
Salary	1,183,885	3,505,555	4,689,440	1,397,545	4,387,253	5,784,798	43,470	136,462	179,932
Insurance	81,355	91,073	172,428	81,291	97,969	179,260	2,528	3,047	5,575
Pension cost	30,100	64,307	94,407	29,835	66,931	96,766	928	2,082	3,010
Other	83,086	104,890	187,976	116,178	109,950	226,128	3,614	3,420	7,034
Depreciation	150,164	173,987	324,151	143,019	158,942	301,961	4,448	4,944	9,392
Amortization	1,398	14,245	15,643	14,186	14,245	28,431	441	443	884

20. INCOME TAX

The Company's income tax returns through 2005 had been examined by the tax authorities. However, the Company disagreed with the tax authorities' assessment on its returns for 2001 to 2003 and applied for the administrative litigation of its returns. Nevertheless, under the conservatism guideline, the Company adjusted its income tax for the tax shortfall stated in the tax assessment notices.

Under the Statute for Upgrading Industries, the Company was granted exemption from corporate income tax as follows:

Item Exempt from Corporate Income Tax	Exemption Period
Sales of pocket PCs, pocket PCs (wireless) and Smartphones	2004.09.15-2009.09.14
Sales of pocket PCs (wireless) and Smartphones	2004.11.30-2009.11.29
Sales of pocket PCs (wireless) and Smartphones	2005.12.20-2010.12.19
Sales of wireless or smartphone which has 3G or GPS function	2006.12.20-2011.12.19
Sales of wireless or smartphone which has 3G or GPS function	2007.12.20-2012.12.19

In May 2009, the Legislative Yuan passed the amendment of Article 5 of the Income Tax Law, which reduced a profit-seeking enterprise's income tax rate from 25% to 20%, effective January 1, 2010. In May 2010, the Legislative Yuan passed the amendment of Article 5 of the Income Tax Law, which reduces a profit-seeking enterprise's income tax rate from 20% to 17%, effective January 1, 2010. Income tax payable as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were computed as follows:

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Income before income tax	\$ 12,505,753	\$ 15,405,719	\$ 479,183
Permanent differences			
Gains on equity-method investments	(129,912)	(245,511)	(7,636)
Other	80,582	16,935	527
Temporary differences			
Realized pension cost	(10,572)	(10,586)	(329)
Unrealized (realized) bad debt expenses	184,245	(116,631)	(3,628)
Unrealized (realized) loss on decline in value of inventory	1,168,444	(153,573)	(4,777)
Unrealized exchange loss (gain), net	324,168	(687,189)	(21,375)
Unrealized valuation gain on financial instruments	(418,697)	(78,862)	(2,453)
Unrealized marketing expense	632,326	2,887,773	89,822
Unrealized warranty expense	51,407	1,395,535	43,407
Unrealized royalties	1,058,423	203,2676	63,225

(Continued)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Unrealized profit from intercompany transactions	\$ 76,316	\$ 14,426	\$ 448
Other	<u>31,196</u>	<u>(7,544)</u>	<u>(235)</u>
Total income	15,553,679	20,453,168	636,179
Less: Tax-exempt income	<u>(13,082,419)</u>	<u>(18,953,396)</u>	<u>(589,530)</u>
Taxable income	2,471,260	1,499,772	46,649
Tax rate	<u>×25%</u>	<u>×17%</u>	<u>17%</u>
Current income tax	617,815	254,961	7,930
Income tax credit	<u>(10)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Estimated income tax provision	617,805	254,961	7,930
Unappropriated earnings (additional 10% income tax)	202,145	-	-
Less: Investment research and development tax credits	<u>(202,145)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax payable determined pursuant to the Income Tax Law	<u>\$ 617,805</u>	<u>\$ 254,961</u>	<u>\$ 7,930</u>
Alternative minimum tax	\$ 1,474,865	\$ 2,032,180	\$ 63,209
Less: Prepaid and withheld income tax	(25,869)	(13,247)	(412)
Prior years' income tax payable	<u>980,075</u>	<u>980,075</u>	<u>30,485</u>
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 2,429,071</u>	<u>\$ 2,999,008</u>	<u>\$ 93,282</u> (Concluded)

The alternative minimum tax (AMT) imposed under the AMT Act is a supplemental tax levied at a rate of 10% which is payable if the income tax payable determined pursuant to the Income Tax Law is below the minimum amount prescribed under the AMT Act. The taxable income for calculating the AMT includes most of the income that is exempted from income tax under various laws and statutes. The Company has considered the impact of the AMT Act in the determination of its tax liabilities. As a result, the current income tax payable as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 should be NT\$1,474,865 thousand and NT\$2,032,180 thousand (US\$63,209 thousand), respectively.

Deductible temporary differences and tax credit carryforwards that gave rise to deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Temporary differences			
Capitalized expense	\$ 48,208	\$ 82,426	\$ 2,564
Provision for loss on decline in value of inventory	558,334	505,187	15,713
Unrealized reserve for warranty expense	1,055,454	1,128,401	35,098
Unrealized royalties	1,440,424	1,783,026	55,459
Unrealized marketing expense	1,214,747	1,861,732	57,908
Unrealized bad-debt expenses	89,028	105,376	3,278
Unrealized valuation loss on financial instruments	19,077	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss, net	32,051	-	-
Other	28,985	43,338	1,348
Tax credit carryforwards	<u>3,414,703</u>	<u>3,141,129</u>	<u>97,702</u>
Total deferred tax assets	7,901,011	8,650,615	269,070
Less: Valuation allowance	<u>(6,257,535)</u>	<u>(6,393,215)</u>	<u>(198,855)</u>
Total deferred tax assets, net	1,643,476	2,257,400	70,215
Deferred tax liability			
Unrealized pension cost	(25,542)	(25,201)	(784)
Unrealized valuation gain on financial assets	-	(16,489)	(513)
Unrealized exchange gain, net	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,699)</u>	<u>(1,857)</u>
	1,617,934	2,156,011	67,061
Less: Current portion	<u>(623,734)</u>	<u>(886,112)</u>	<u>(27,562)</u>
Deferred tax assets - noncurrent	<u>\$ 994,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,269,899</u>	<u>\$ 39,499</u>

Details of the tax credit carryforwards are as follows:

Year of Occurrence	Validity Period	2009	2010	
		NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
2007	2007-2011	\$ 201,506	\$ -	\$ -
2008	2008-2012	2,658,153	831,154	25,852
2009	2009-2013	<u>555,044</u>	<u>2,309,975</u>	<u>71,850</u>
		<u>\$ 3,414,703</u>	<u>\$ 3,141,129</u>	<u>\$ 97,702</u>

Based on the Income Tax Law of the ROC, the investment and research and development tax credits can be carried forward for four years. The total credits used in each year cannot exceed half of the estimated income tax provision, except in the last year.

Valuation allowance is based on management's evaluation of the amount of tax credits that can be carried forward for four years, based on the Company's financial forecasts.

The income tax expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Current income tax	\$ 1,474,865	\$ 2,032,180	\$ 63,209
Increase in deferred income tax assets	(244,296)	(278,670)	(8,668)
(Overestimation) underestimation of prior years' income tax	(104,298)	15,379	479
Income tax	\$ 1,126,271	\$ 1,768,889	\$ 55,020

The integrated income tax information is as follows:

	2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Balance of imputation credit account (ICA)	\$ 1,926,653	\$ 1,862,761	\$ 57,940
Unappropriated earnings from 1998	29,391,769	26,980,122	839,195
Expected creditable ratio (including income tax payable)	14.82%	14.39%	14.39%

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (EPS) before tax and after tax are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding which includes the deduction of the effect of treasury stock during each year. The weighted average number of shares used in EPS calculation was 822,728 thousand shares and 817,714 thousand shares for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively. EPS for the six months ended June 30, 2009 were calculated after the average number of shares outstanding was adjusted retroactively for the effect of stock dividend distribution in 2009.

The Accounting Research and Development Foundation issued Interpretation 2007-052 that requires companies to recognize bonuses paid to employees, directors and supervisors as compensation expenses beginning January 1, 2008. These bonuses were previously recorded as appropriations from earnings. If the Company may settle the bonus to employees by cash or shares, the Company should presume that the entire amount of the bonus will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares should be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted EPS, if the shares have a dilutive effect. The number of shares is estimated by dividing the entire amount of the bonus by the closing price of the shares at the balance sheet date. Such dilutive effects of the potential shares needs to be included in the calculation of diluted EPS until the stockholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year. The related EPS information for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 was as follows:

	2009				
	Amount (Numerator)		Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (In Dollars)	
	Before Income Tax	After Income Tax		Before Income Tax	After Income Tax
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	
Basic EPS	\$ 12,505,753	\$ 11,379,482	822,728	\$ 15.20	\$ 13.83
Bonus to employees	-	-	5,849		
Diluted EPS	\$ 12,505,753	\$ 11,379,482	828,577	\$ 15.09	\$ 13.73

	2010				
	Amount (Numerator)		Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (In Dollars)	
	Before Income Tax	After Income Tax		Before Income Tax	After Income Tax
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	
Basic EPS	\$ 15,405,719	\$ 13,636,830	817,714	<u>\$ 18.84</u>	<u>\$ 16.68</u>
Bonus to employees	-	-	7,586		
Diluted EPS	<u>\$ 15,405,719</u>	<u>\$ 13,636,830</u>	<u>825,300</u>	<u>\$ 18.67</u>	<u>\$ 16.52</u>

	2010				
	Amount (Numerator)		Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (In Dollars)	
	Before Income Tax	After Income Tax		Before Income Tax	After Income Tax
	US\$ (Note 3)	US\$ (Note 3)	US\$ (Note 3)	US\$ (Note 3)	
Basic EPS	\$ 479,183	\$ 424,163	817,714	<u>\$ 0.59</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>
Bonus to employees	-	-	7,586		
Diluted EPS	<u>\$ 479,183</u>	<u>\$ 424,163</u>	<u>825,300</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

a. Nonderivative financial instruments

	June 30					
	2009		2010			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
Assets						
Available-for-sale financial assets - current	\$ 1,666,115	\$ 1,666,115	\$ 400,924	\$ 12,470	\$ 400,924	\$ 12,470
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	521	521	432	13	432	13
Financial assets carried at cost	501,192	501,192	501,192	15,589	501,192	15,589

b. Derivative financial instruments

	June 30					
	2009		2010			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,994	\$ 3,017	\$ 96,994	\$ 3,017
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	95,386	95,386	-	-	-	-

Methods and Assumptions Used in Determining Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Not subject to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 - "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are cash, receivables, other current financial assets, payables, accrued expenses and other current financial liabilities, which have carrying amounts that approximate their fair values.

The financial instruments neither include refundable deposits nor guarantee deposits. The fair values of refundable deposits and guarantee deposits received are based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at the average interest rates for time deposits with maturities similar to those of the financial instruments.

The fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are based on quoted market prices in an active market, and their fair values can be reliably measured. If the securities do not have market prices, fair value is measured on the basis of financial or other information. The Company uses estimates and assumptions that are consistent with information that market participants would use in setting a price for these securities.

Financial assets carried at cost are investments in unquoted shares, which have no quoted prices in an active market and entail an unreasonably high cost to obtain verifiable fair values. Therefore, no fair value is presented.

Methodology Used to Determine the Fair Values of Financial Instruments

	Quoted Market Prices			Measurement Method		
	June 30			June 30		
	2009	2010		2009	2010	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	\$ 96,994	\$ 3,017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Available-for-sale financial assets - current	1,666,115	400,924	12,470	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	521	432	13	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	501,192	501,192	15,589
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	95,386	-	-	-	-	-

There was no loss or gain recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 on the fair value changes of derivatives estimated using valuation techniques. The Company recognized unrealized gains of NT\$182 thousand and NT\$119 (US\$4 thousand) in stockholders' equity for the changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009 and 2010, financial assets exposed to cash flow interest rate risk amounted to NT\$65,893,257 and NT\$70,882,214 (US\$2,204,735 thousand), respectively.

Financial Risks

a. Market risk

The Company uses derivative contracts for hedging purposes, i.e., to reduce any adverse effect of exchange rate fluctuations of accounts receivable/payable. The gains or losses on these contracts almost offset the gains or losses on the hedged items. Thus, market risk is not material.

b. Credit risk

The Company deals only with banks with good credit standing based on the banks' reputation and takes into account past experience with them. Moreover, the Company has a series of control procedures for derivative transactions. Management believes its exposure to counter-parties' default on contracts is low.

c. Cash flow risk

The Company has sufficient working capital to settle derivative contracts. There are no immediate future cash requirements for contract settlement.

23. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties were as follows:

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Xander International Corp.	Chairperson is an immediate relative of the Company's chairperson
VIA Technologies, Inc.	Same chairperson
Chander Electronics Corp.	Same chairperson
Comserve Network Netherlands B.V.	Main director is an immediate relative of the Company's chairperson
Syuda Construction Company	The only juridical stockholder whose chairperson is the same person with the Company
H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	Subsidiary
BandRich Inc.	Subsidiary
Communication Global Certification Inc.	Subsidiary
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary
HTC America Inc.	Subsidiary of HTC America Holding, Inc.
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of HTC. Netherlands B.V.
High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	Subsidiary of H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.
HTC Nippon Corporation	Subsidiary of HTC. Netherlands B.V.
HTC Brasil	Subsidiary of HTC. Netherlands B.V.
Exedea Inc.	Subsidiary of H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.
HTC Corporation (Shanghai WGQ)	Subsidiary of HTC HK, Limited.
HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	Subsidiary of HTC. Netherlands B.V.
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd. (Merged into High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. in February 2010)	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
HTC (Australia and New Zealand) Pty. Ltd.	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
HTC India Private Limited	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
HTC (Thailand) Limited	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
HTC Electronics (Shanghai)	Subsidiary of HTC HK, Limited.
HTC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
One & Company Design Inc.	Subsidiary of HTC America Holding, Inc.
HTC Innovation Limited	Subsidiary of High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
Employees' Welfare Committee	Employees' Welfare Committee of HTC Corporation
HTC Cultural and Educational Foundation	A non-profit organization of which the funds donated from the Company exceeds one third of the non-profit organization's total funds

Major transactions with related parties are summarized below:

Purchases of Inventories and Services

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Net Purchases	Amount		% to Total Net Purchases
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
Chander Electronics Corp.	\$ 12,939	-	\$ 9,5243	\$ 2,962	-
HTC Electronics (Shanghai)	21,395	-	3,7608	1,170	-
High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	25,884	-	-	-	-
BandRich Inc.	18,089	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 78,307</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 132,851</u>	<u>\$ 4,132</u>	<u>-</u>

Terms of payment and purchasing prices for both related and third parties were similar.

Sales and Services Provided

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Revenues	Amount		% to Total Revenues
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 702,982	1	\$ 9,437,532	\$ 293,547	10
Exedea Inc.	-	-	947,105	29,459	1
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	166,811	-	108,422	3,372	-
Employees' Welfare Committee	9,604	-	34,076	1,060	-
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	29,416	-	8,641	269	-
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd.	17,675	-	6,155	191	-
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	-	-	8,584	267	-
BandRich Inc.	60	-	6,735	210	-
Others	17,472	-	4,677	145	-
	<u>\$ 944,020</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 10,561,927</u>	<u>\$ 328,520</u>	<u>11</u>

The selling prices and collection terms for products sold to related parties were similar to those for sales to third parties, except those for HTC America Inc., HTC Europe Co., and Employees' Welfare Committee.

Accounts Receivable

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Accounts Receivable	Amount		% to Total Accounts Receivable
NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)		
HTC America Inc.	\$ 520,848	2	\$ 8,968,350	\$ 278,953	22
Exedeia Inc.	-	-	195,025	6,066	1
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	86,571	-	44,423	1,382	-
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	-	-	3,816	119	-
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	4,811	-	-	-	-
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd.	3,183	-	-	-	-
Others	<u>1,383</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 616,796</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 9,212,933</u>	<u>\$ 286,561</u>	<u>23</u>

Accounts Payable

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Accounts Payable	Amount		% to Total Accounts Payable
NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)		
HTC Electronics (Shanghai)	\$ 19,682	-	\$ 288,890	\$ 8,986	1
Chander Electronics Corp.	8,688	-	80,379	2,500	-
BandRich Inc.	18,089	-	-	-	-
Others	<u>583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 47,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 369,269</u>	<u>\$ 11,486</u>	<u>1</u>

Other Receivable

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Other Receivable	Amount		% to Total Other Receivable
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 1,411	1	\$ 958	\$ 30	1
HTC Electronics (Shanghai)	20	-	249	7	-
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	984	-	255	8	-
High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	397	-	364	11	-
HTC Nippon Corporation	2,658	2	-	-	-
Others	997	-	147	5	-
	<u>\$ 6,467</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 1,973</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>1</u>

Prepaid Expenses

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Prepayment	Amount		% to Total Prepayment
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 83,773	2	\$ 52,571	\$ 1,635	3
HTC Nippon Corporation	23,975	1	34,466	1,072	2
HTC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	3,245	101	-
HTC India Private Limited	-	-	2,472	77	-
One & Company Design, Inc.	4,985	-	137	4	-
HTC EUROPE CO, LTD.	846	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	512	16	-
	<u>\$ 113,579</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 93,403</u>	<u>\$ 2,905</u>	<u>5</u>

Accrued Expenses

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Accrued Expenses	Amount		% to Total Accrued Expenses
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 498,425	4	\$ 766,066	\$ 23,828	4
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	835,757	6	360,671	11,218	3
HTC Cultural and Educational Foundation	-	-	217,800	6,774	1
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	49,200	-	79,748	2,481	-
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	18,482	-	59,018	1,836	-
HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	73,613	1	58,077	1,807	-
HTC Innovation Limited	4973	-	47,851	1,488	-
HTC India Private Limited	13,670	-	39,107	1,216	-
HTC (Australia and New Zealand) Pty. Ltd.	14,742	-	32,955	1,025	-
HTC BRASIL	9,258	-	18,374	572	-
Communication Global Certification Inc.	30,515	-	17,619	548	-
HTC Nippon Corporation	13,621	-	7,741	241	-
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd.	28,578	-	-	-	-
Others	<u>10351</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,516</u>	<u>1,198</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,601,185</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 1,743,543</u>	<u>\$ 54,232</u>	<u>8</u>

Other Payables to Related Parties

Related Party	June 30				
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Other Payables	Amount		% to Total Other Payables
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 34,222	6	\$ 545,147	\$ 16,956	51
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	-	-	104,703	3,257	10
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	15,578	3	31,449	978	3
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	3,378	-	21,251	661	2
High Tech Computer Corp. (WGQ)	18,354	3	14,113	439	1
H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp.	127,319	21	-	-	-
HTC Brasil	8,247	1	-	-	-
HTC Nippon Corporation	7,842	1	5,333	166	1
Others	<u>3,768</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 218,708</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>\$ 722,263</u>	<u>\$ 22,465</u>	<u>68</u>

Agency Receipts

Related Party	June 30				% to Total Advance Receipts
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Advance Receipts	Amount	US\$ (Note 3)	
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
BandRich Inc.	\$ 96,037	20	\$ 34,728	\$ 1,080	12

Outsourcing Expenses

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Total Outsourcing Expenses
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Outsourcing Expenses	Amount	US\$ (Note 3)	
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC Electronics (Shanghai)	\$ 86,757	88	\$ 2,182,769	\$ 67,893	91
High Tech Computer Corp. (Suzhou)	1,906	2	-	-	-
	\$ 88,663	90	\$ 2,182,769	\$ 67,893	91

Warranty Expenses

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Warranty Expenses
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Warranty Expenses	Amount	US\$ (Note 3)	
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 637,715	29	\$ 385,794	\$ 12,000	10
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	91,379	4	69,691	2,168	2
High Tech Computer Corp. (WGQ)	43,935	2	46,130	1,435	1
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	22,110	1	34,908	1,086	1
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	-	-	23,794	740	1
HTC NIPPON Corporation	-	-	8,756	272	-
HTC BRASIL	-	-	2,549	79	-
HTC (Australia and New Zealand) Pty. Ltd.	-	-	2,455	76	-
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd.	11,755	1	504	16	-
Others	429	-	1,895	59	-
	\$ 807,323	37	\$ 576,476	\$ 17,931	15

Service warranty expense resulted from authorizing the above related parties to provide after-sales service.

Commission Expenses

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Total Commission Expenses
	2009		2010		
	Amount NT\$	% to Total Commission Expenses	Amount NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC Europe Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,288,839	86	\$ 1,261,860	\$ 39,249	82
HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	<u>206,675</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>279,614</u>	<u>8,697</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>\$ 1,495,514</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,474</u>	<u>\$ 47,946</u>	<u>100</u>

Commission expenses resulted from the basis of the nature of services rendered by the related parties.

Service and Marketing Fees

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Total Service and Marketing Fees
	2009		2010		
	Amount NT\$	% to Total Service and Marketing Fees	Amount NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
HTC America Inc.	\$ 1,102,035	41	\$ 2,239,677	\$ 69,663	37
High Tech Computer Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	-	-	122,745	3,818	2
HTC BRASIL	88,190	3	88,408	2,750	2
High Tech Computer (H.K.) Limited	42,601	2	85,146	2,648	2
HTC (Australia and New Zealand) Pty. Ltd.	46,910	2	72,427	2,253	1
One & Company Design, Inc.	62,864	2	58,662	1,825	1
HTC India Private Limited	27,326	1	56,324	1,752	1
HTC Innovation Limited	4,973	-	55,263	1,719	1
Communication Global Certification Inc.	109,482	4	53,673	1,669	1
HTC Nippon Corporation	87,055	3	48,335	1,503	1
HTC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	3,972	-	31,208	971	-
HTC (Thailand) Limited	6,379	-	28,805	896	-
High Tech Computer Singapore Pte. Ltd.	81,969	3	13,996	435	-
HTC EUROPE Co., Ltd.	142,259	5	-	-	-
HTC Belgium BVBA/SPRL	68,961	3	-	-	-
Others	<u>26,143</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,272</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,901,119</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>\$ 2,955,941</u>	<u>\$ 91,942</u>	<u>49</u>

Other Revenues

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Total Other Revenues
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Other Revenues	Amount		
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
BandRich Inc.	\$ 600	-	\$ 200	\$ 6	-

Leasing - Lessee

Operating expenses - rental expenses

Related Party	Six Months Ended June 30				% to Total Rental Expenses
	2009		2010		
	Amount	% to Total Rental Expenses	Amount		
	NT\$		NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)	
VIA Technologies Inc.	\$ 3,361	12	\$ 6,157	\$ 192	21

The Company leased offices and parking space owned by VIA Technologies, Inc. at one-year renewable operating lease agreements, and the rental payment was determined at the prevailing rates in the surrounding area.

Property Transaction

In January 2009, the Company acquired land from a related party, Syuda Construction Company, for NT\$791,910 thousand. It was about 39 thousand square meters, located near the Company in Taoyuan, and the land price was based on appraisal reports. It will be used to expand factory area.

In 2009, the Company sold equipment to HTC Corporation (Shanghai WGQ) for NT\$496 thousand, and resulting in NT\$0 gain or loss on this sale.

Endorsement/Guarantee Provided

Note 25 has more information.

24. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of June 30, 2010, the Company had provided time deposits of NT\$63,900 thousand (US\$1,988 thousand) to the National Tax Administration of Northern Taiwan Province as part of the requirements for the Company to get a certificate stating that it had no pending income tax.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2010, unused letters of credit amounted to USD1,177 thousand, EUR158 thousand and JPY6,150 thousand.

The Company provided NT\$482,250 thousand (US\$15,000 thousand) guarantee for HTC Electronics (Shanghai)'s bank loans. HTC Electronics (Shanghai) has drawn down \$975 (US\$30 thousand) thousand from banks within the guarantee amount as of June 30, 2010.

26. SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

Patent Agreements

To enhance the quality of its products and manufacturing technologies, the Company has patent agreements as follows:

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Contract Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Microsoft	February 1, 2009 - January 31, 2011	Authorization to use embedded operating system; royalty payment based on agreement.
Qualcomm Incorporated	December 20, 2000 to the following dates: a. If the Company materially breaches any covenant and fails to take remedial action within 30 days after Qualcomm's issuance of a written notice, the Company will be prohibited from using Qualcomm's property or patents. b. Any time when the Company is not using any of Qualcomm's intellectual property, the Company may terminate this agreement upon 60 days' prior written notice to Qualcomm.	Authorization to use CDMA technology to manufacture and sell units; royalty payment based on agreement.
Ericsson Mobile Platform AB	April 2003 - March 2011	Authorization to use EDGE reference design license and support agreement; royalty payment based on agreement.
Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson	December 15, 2008 - December 14, 2013	Authorization to use platform patent license agreement; royalty payment based on agreement.
Nokia Corporation	January 1, 2003 to the expiry dates of these patents.	Authorization to use wireless technology, like GSM; royalty payment based on agreement.

(Continued)

Contractor	Contract Term	Description
InterDigital Technology Corporation.	December 31, 2003 to the expiry dates of these patents.	Authorization to use TDMA and CDMA technology; royalty payment based on agreement.
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	January 5, 2004 to the expiry dates of these patents	GSM/DCS 1800/1900 Patent License; royalty payment based on agreement.
Motorola, Inc.	December 23, 2003 to the latest of the following dates: a. Expiry dates of patents b. Any time when the Company is not using any of Motorola's intellectual property,	TDMA, NARROWBAND CDMA, WIDEBAND CDMA or TD/CDMA Standards patent license or technology; royalty payment based on agreement.
ALCATEL LUCENT	November 2009 - November 2012	Authorization to use 2G (GSM/GPRS/EDGE/CDMA), 3G (CDMA2000/WCDMA), HTML, MPEG, AMR patent license or technology; royalty payment based on agreement.
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	July 1, 2004 to the expiry dates of these patents.	Authorization to use GSM, GPRS or EDGE patent license or technology; royalty payment based on agreement.

(Concluded)

27. OTHER EVENTS

Lawsuit

- a. In April 2008, IPCom GMBH & CO., KG ("IPCom") filed a multi-claim lawsuit against the Company with the District Court of Mannheim in Germany, alleging that the Company infringed IPCom's patents. For one of claims, patent A, IPCom requested the court to issue an injunction to prevent the Company from exporting to and selling in Germany devices made using IPCom's patent. In March 2009, the Company was served with the court decision that was in favor of some of IPCom's claims. The court also granted IPCom's request for an injunction, with the serving of this injunction pending IPCom's placement with the court of a security bond of €1 million. The Company appealed this decision to the German Federal Patents Court in Munich and requested a stay of the injunction pending the outcome of this appeal. In May 2009, the court of appeals issued a stay of the injunction and enforced this stay after the Company submitted to the court a bank guarantee amounting to €7.5 million, the amount of the required security bond. Thus, the Company has continued to ship products regularly to Germany.

On December 18, 2009, the District Court of Mannheim ruled that it will stay the proceedings on patent B because of the Court's doubts about its validity. The case will remain suspended pending the end of the claim invalidity proceedings at the European Patent Office and the German Federal Patents Court. Also, on February 12, 2010, the District Court of Mannheim further ruled that the Company had not infringed IPCom's patent C. As of July 20, 2010, the date of the accompanying independent auditors' report, there had been no further hearing nor had a court decision been made.

- b. In March 2010, Apple Inc. (“Apple”) filed a lawsuit against the Company, H.T.C. (B.V.I.) Corp., HTC America, Inc. and Exedea, Inc. concurrently with the U.S. International Trade Commission (“ITC”) and U.S. District Court in Delaware (“Delaware court”), alleging that these companies infringed its patents. Apple requested ITC and Delaware court to prevent the Company from exporting to and selling in United States devices made using Apple’s patents and damage compensation, respectively. The Company, relatively alleging that Apple infringed its patents, also requested to prevent Apple from selling in United States devices made using its patents and damage compensation. The Company evaluated that there was indirect association between the patents used by the Company’s devices and those claimed by Apple. The Company believes the lawsuits have limited impact on its financial results or sales activities. As of July 20, 2010, the date of the accompanying independent auditors’ report, there had been no further hearing nor had a court decision been made.
- c. On other lawsuits, the Company had examined their circumstances and related information, including past experiences, expert opinions, results of the evaluation of contingencies and estimation of the degree of actual occurrence, and concluded that the amounts of contingent assets or liabilities were appropriately accounted.

Construction for Taipei R&D Headquarter

In September 2009, the Company’s board of directors resolved to build the Taipei R&D headquarter in Xindian City and the land was bought from Yulon Motors Ltd. The estimated budget for the construction is NT\$3,380,000 thousand (US\$105,132 thousand) for a total floor space of 92 thousand square meters. Construction is scheduled to be completed by August 31, 2011 (Note 13 has more information).

Acquisition of Treasury Stock

On July 11, 2010, the Company’s board of directors passed a resolution to buy back 10,000 thousand Company shares from the open market. The repurchase period was between July 13, 2010 and September 12, 2010, and the repurchase price ranged from NT\$526 to NT\$631 per share. If the Company’s share price was lower than this price range, the company might continue to buy back its shares. As of July 20, 2010, the date of the accompanying independent auditors’ report, no treasury stock purchase had been made.