ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.

INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying individual balance sheets of ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC. as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related individual statements of comprehensive income for the three months and six months then ended, as well as the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows for the six months then ended, and notes to the individual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these individual financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these individual financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of individual financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying individual financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and of its individual financial performance for the three months and six months then ended and its individual cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Yu, Shu-Fen	Chang, Shu-Chiung

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

August 9, 2023

The accompanying individual financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying individual financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2023, DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	June 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	June 30, 2022 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 2,099,174	11	$ 2,358,688	13	$ 1,862,536	10
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	817,192	5	614,508	3	611,984	3
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	914,480	5	697,573	4	842,586	4
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(3) and 7	79,311	1	137,770	1	81,872	-
1200	Other receivables		680	-	15,443	-	39,529	-
1210	Other receivables due from related parties	7	16,037	-	-	-	873,550	5
130X	Inventory	6(4)	792,946	4	1,157,943	7	1,484,347	8
1410	Prepayments	6(5) and 7	550,948	3	788,228	4	1,075,009	6
11XX	**Total current assets**		5,270,768	29	5,770,153	32	6,871,413	36
	Non-current assets							
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(7)	768,080	4	712,345	4	799,447	4
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	11,601,007	63	10,488,290	59	10,591,700	56
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8)	512,026	3	497,937	3	345,987	2
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	57,439	-	63,232	-	29,114	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(10)	96,157	-	135,402	1	144,841	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets		125,253	1	101,535	1	73,866	1
1900	Other non-current assets	8	25,855	-	25,771	-	50,579	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		13,185,817	71	12,024,512	68	12,035,534	64
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 18,456,585	100	$ 17,794,665	100	$ 18,906,947	100

(Continued)

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2023, DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and equity	Notes	June 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	June 30, 2022 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities							
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(11)	$ -	-	$ 1,100,000	6	$ 600,000	3
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(18)	19,446	-	29,158	-	408	-
2170	Accounts payable		216,714	1	111,279	1	227,187	1
2200	Other payables	6(12) and 7	2,095,174	12	972,239	6	2,624,153	14
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	717	-	929	-	1,916	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		190,777	1	146,008	1	229,322	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		24,228	-	24,361	-	13,187	-
2300	Other current liabilities	7	128,865	1	59,404	-	89,138	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		2,675,921	15	2,443,378	14	3,785,311	20
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		798	-	28	-	28	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		33,820	-	39,251	-	15,568	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current		606	-	606	-	178	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		35,224	-	39,885	-	15,774	-
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		2,711,145	15	2,483,263	14	3,801,085	20
	Equity attributable to owners of parent							
	Share capital	6(15)						
3110	Common stock		693,648	4	693,648	4	692,155	4
	Capital surplus	6(16)						
3200	Capital surplus		8,477,697	46	8,488,784	47	8,603,497	46
	Retained earnings	6(17)						
3310	Legal reserve		1,237,694	7	974,852	6	974,852	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		4,368,478	23	5,139,264	29	4,068,608	21
	Other equity interest							
3400	Other equity interest		967,923	5	14,854	-	766,750	4
3XXX	**Total equity**		15,745,440	85	15,311,402	86	15,105,862	80
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 18,456,585	100	$ 17,794,665	100	$ 18,906,947	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Three months ended June 30				Six months ended June 30			
			2023		2022		2023		2022	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(18) and 7	$ 1,557,585	100	$ 1,439,749	100	$ 2,956,403	100	$ 2,903,083	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(23) and 7	(746,920)	(48)	(675,255)	(47)	(1,409,005)	(48)	(1,337,932)	(46)
5900	Gross profit		810,665	52	764,494	53	1,547,398	52	1,565,151	54
5910	Unrealised profit from sales		1,530	-	(24,406)	(2)	(15,614)	-	(27,484)	(1)
5920	Realised profit from sales		-	-	24,249	2	22,268	1	25,998	1
5950	Net operating margin		812,195	52	764,337	53	1,554,052	53	1,563,665	54
	Operating expenses	6(23)(24) and 7								
6100	Selling expenses		(28,007)	(2)	(24,565)	(2)	(50,429)	(2)	(49,781)	(2)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(54,331)	(3)	(43,218)	(3)	(102,462)	(3)	(97,725)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(327,825)	(21)	(295,934)	(20)	(677,041)	(23)	(597,206)	(21)
6000	Total operating expenses		(410,163)	(26)	(363,717)	(25)	(829,932)	(28)	(744,712)	(26)
6900	Operating profit		402,032	26	400,620	28	724,120	25	818,953	28
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7100	Interest income	6(19)	12,868	1	2,564	-	15,633	-	2,988	-
7010	Other income	6(20)	19,455	1	17,392	1	19,712	1	18,542	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(21)	31,801	2	44,581	3	22,340	1	96,225	3
7050	Finance costs	6(22)	(899)	-	(1,107)	-	(5,313)	-	(1,603)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	122,566	8	362,494	25	250,948	8	823,075	29
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		185,791	12	425,924	29	303,320	10	939,227	33
7900	**Profit before income tax**		587,823	38	826,544	57	1,027,440	35	1,758,180	61
7950	Income tax expense	6(25)	(97,802)	(7)	(117,398)	(8)	(148,089)	(5)	(200,413)	(7)
8200	**Profit for the period**		$ 490,021	31	$ 709,146	49	$ 879,351	30	$ 1,557,767	54
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss									
8316	Unrealised gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(7)	$ 20,061	1	($ 91,891)	(6)	$ 55,735	2	($ 179,919)	(6)
8320	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(138,287)	(9)	(1,563,893)	(109)	760,995	26	(1,441,162)	(50)
8310	Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(118,226)	(8)	(1,655,784)	(115)	816,730	28	(1,621,081)	(56)
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss									
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		210,458	14	273,792	19	105,207	3	542,904	19
8360	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		210,458	14	273,792	19	105,207	3	542,904	19
8300	**Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period**		$ 92,232	6	($ 1,381,992)	(96)	$ 921,937	31	($ 1,078,177)	(37)
8500	**Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period**		$ 582,253	37	($ 672,846)	(47)	$ 1,801,288	61	$ 479,590	17
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(26)	$ 7.08		$ 10.26		$ 12.71		$ 22.54	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(26)	$ 7.05		$ 10.22		$ 12.64		$ 22.43	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				Retained Earnings		Other Equity Interest				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	Other equity, others	Total equity
Six months ended June 30, 2022										
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 692,181	$ 8,468,973	$ 643,474	$ 4,641,888	($ 565,121)	$ 2,416,860	($ 401)	($ 15,236)	$ 16,282,618
Profit for the period		-	-	-	1,557,767	-	-	-	-	1,557,767
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	542,904	(1,621,081)	-	-	(1,078,177)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	1,557,767	542,904	(1,621,081)	-	-	479,590
Appropriations of 2021 retained earnings	6(17)									
Legal reserve		-	-	331,378	(331,378)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(1,799,669)	-	-	-	-	(1,799,669)
Share-based payments	6(14)									
Compensation cost of employee restricted stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,825	8,825
Retirement and reduction of employee restricted stocks		(26)	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	134,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,498
Balance at June 30, 2022		$ 692,155	$ 8,603,497	$ 974,852	$ 4,068,608	($ 22,217)	$ 795,779	($ 401)	($ 6,411)	$ 15,105,862
Six months ended June 30, 2023										
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 693,648	$ 8,488,784	$ 974,852	$ 5,139,264	$ 276,935	($ 168,291)	($ 962)	($ 92,828)	$ 15,311,402
Profit for the period		-	-	-	879,351	-	-	-	-	879,351
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	105,207	816,730	-	-	921,937
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	879,351	105,207	816,730	-	-	1,801,288
Appropriations of 2022 retained earnings	6(17)									
Legal reserve		-	-	262,842	(262,842)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(1,387,295)	-	-	-	-	(1,387,295)
Share-based payments	6(14)									
Compensation cost of employee restricted stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,132	31,132
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	(11,087)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,087)
Balance at June 30, 2023		$ 693,648	$ 8,477,697	$ 1,237,694	$ 4,368,478	$ 382,142	$ 648,439	($ 962)	($ 61,696)	$ 15,745,440

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Six months ended June 30 2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 1,027,440	$ 1,758,180
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(8)(9)(23)	140,602	111,496
Amortisation	6(10)(23)	40,065	41,492
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(21)	(3,525)	(1,205)
Interest expense	6(22)	5,313	1,603
Interest income	6(19)	(15,633)	(2,988)
Share-based payments	6(14)	31,132	8,825
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(250,948)	(823,075)
Unrealised profit from sales	6(6)	(6,654)	1,486
Gains on lease modification	6(9)	(7)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		(200,000)	-
Accounts receivable, net		(216,907)	(426,589)
Accounts receivable - related parties		58,459	37,063
Other receivables		(1,273)	(22,701)
Inventory		364,997	(70,776)
Prepayments		237,280	(363,433)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		(9,713)	(48,263)
Accounts payable		105,435	(97,205)
Other payables		(222,928)	(123,049)
Other payables - related parties		(212)	1,181
Other current liabilities		69,462	(13,117)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		1,152,385	(31,075)
Income tax paid		(126,268)	(136,127)
Interest received		15,632	2,899
Interest paid		(5,313)	(1,603)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		1,036,436	(165,906)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current		-	(84,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(144,764)	(154,446)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(27)	(38,386)	(52,243)
Increase in refundable deposits		(84)	-
Increase in other non-current assets		-	(3,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(183,234)	(293,689)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	6(28)	(1,100,000)	600,000
Payment of lease liabilities	6(28)	(12,716)	(11,894)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(1,112,716)	588,106
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(259,514)	128,511
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		2,358,688	1,734,025
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 2,099,174	$ 1,862,536

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

ASMEDIA TECHNOLOGY INC.
NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

ASMedia Technology Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares in March 2004. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since December 2012. The Company is primarily engaged in the design, development, production and manufacture of high-speed analogue circuit products. Asustek Computer Incorporation is the Company’s ultimate parent company and directly/indirectly holds a 45.91% equity interest in the Company.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 9, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Disclosure of accounting policies’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, ‘Definition of accounting estimates’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction’	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

None.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Supplier finance arrangements'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 12, 'International tax reform - pillar two model rules'	May 23, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading activities;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company’s business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For accounts receivable that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The perpetual inventory system is adopted for inventory recognition. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method - associates

A. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost. If the share in net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of associates is higher than the acquisition cost at the acquisition date, the excess shall be recognised as gain after reassessment.

B. The Company’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

E. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes all expenses incurred before assets are made available for use.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Instruments and equipment	2 ～ 5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 ～ 5 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset’s useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly technical licencing fee and computer software, are recognised based on the acquisition cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 2 ~ 3 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

B. The recoverable amounts of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(17) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(18) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(19) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

For the defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plan

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds.

ii. Remeasurements arising on the defined benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as other equity.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense when it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or when it recognises related restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(20) <u>Employee share-based payment</u>

A. For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

B. Restricted stocks:

(a) The grant date of the employee stock option plan is determined as the date the Company notifies the employees of such plan.

(b) Restricted stocks issued to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period.

(c) For restricted stocks where those stocks do not restrict distribution of dividends to employees and employees are not required to return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period, the Company recognises the fair value of the dividends received by the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as compensation cost at the date of dividends declared.

(d) For restricted stocks where employees do not need to pay to acquire those stocks, if employees resign during the vesting period, they must return the stocks to the Company and the Company will redeem without consideration. The Company estimates such payments that will be made and recognises such amounts as compensation cost and liability at the grant date, in accordance with the terms of restricted stocks.

(21) Income taxes

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(22) Share capital

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

(23) Dividends

The Company distributes dividends to shareholders, and the treatment is as follows: Cash dividends are classified as liabilities and are recognised in the financial statements once the distribution of cash dividends is resolved by the Board of Directors. In addition, stock dividends are classified as stock dividends to be distributed and are recognised in the financial statements upon approval by the shareholders, and stock dividends will be reclassified as common shares at the effective date of the issuance of new shares.

(24) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods:

A. The Company manufactures and sells high-speed analogue circuit products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated business tax, sales returns and volume discounts. Products are often sold with volume discounts based on accumulated experience. A refund liability is recognised for expected sales discounts and allowances payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. No element of financing is deemed present as the control is transferred with a credit term of 30 to 60 days after delivery date, which is consistent with market practice.

C. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(25) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements does not require management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies. The management makes critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Information on critical accounting estimates and assumptions uncertainty is as follows:

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes accounting estimates in applying reasonable expectation concerning future events. However, assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. As the technology rapidly changes, the life cycles of electronic products are short, and the inventory is easily affected by market price, there is a higher risk of inventory losing value or becoming obsolete. The Company reduces inventory cost to the net realisable value due to normal spoilage, obsolescence and inventory having no marketing value at the balance sheet date. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of inventories was $792,946.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Cash on hand	$ 90	$ 90	$ 90
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,703,084	1,962,598	1,466,446
Time deposits	396,000	396,000	396,000
	$ 2,099,174	$ 2,358,688	$ 1,862,536

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company's restricted cash and cash equivalents were reclassified as other financial assets (shown as other non-current assets). Refer to Note 8 for more information.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Items	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Current items:			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Open-end fund	$ 807,588	$ 607,588	$ 607,588
Valuation adjustments	9,604	6,920	4,396
	$ 817,192	$ 614,508	$ 611,984

A. The Company recognised net profit amounting to $1,792, $587, $3,525 and $1,205 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

B. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Accounts receivable

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Accounts receivable	$ 914,625	$ 697,718	$ 842,731
Accounts receivable - related parties	79,311	137,770	81,872
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(145)	(145)	(145)
	$ 993,791	$ 835,343	$ 924,458

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Not past due	$ 971,703	$ 832,921	$ 907,896
Up to 90 days	22,233	2,567	16,707
	$ 993,936	$ 835,488	$ 924,603

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the balances of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $993,936, $835,488 and $924,603, respectively.

C. No accounts receivable was pledged to others as collateral.

D. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable was $993,791, $835,343 and $924,458, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Raw materials	$ 171,845	$ 279,998	$ 462,905
Work in process	375,860	411,295	543,401
Finished goods	245,241	466,650	478,041
	$ 792,946	$ 1,157,943	$ 1,484,347

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was $746,920, $675,255, $1,409,005 and $1,377,932, respectively, including the amount of $21,000, $49,000, $81,000 and $98,500, respectively, that the Company wrote down from cost to net realisable value accounted for as cost of goods sold.

(5) Prepayments

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Advance payments for purchasing materials and production capacity	$ 505,094	$ 785,008	$ 1,058,835
Prepaid sales tax and others	45,854	3,220	16,174
	$ 550,948	$ 788,228	$ 1,075,009

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2023	2022
At January 1	$ 10,488,290	$ 11,391,413
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	250,948	823,075
Realised (unrealised) sales profit	6,654	(1,486)
Earnings distribution of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(857,542)
Changes in capital surplus	(11,087)	134,498
Changes in other equity items	866,202	(898,258)
At June 30	$ 11,601,007	$ 10,591,700

Associate

A. The basic information of the associate that is material to the Company is as follows:

		Shareholding ratio (Note)				
Company name	Principal place of business	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Taiwan	19.29%	19.35%	19.35%	Has significant influence	Equity method

(a) On April 21, 2020, the Company issued new shares in exchange for 22.39% equity interest in WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. and obtained significant influence over the associate. Refer to Note 6(15)E. for more details. Consequently, the Company recognised a gain arising from the bargain purchase transaction, which was determined based on a purchase price allocation report issued by an independent valuation company.

(Note) WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. issued convertible bonds in the subsequent period which resulted in a change in ownership. The Company did not hold any convertible bonds.

(b) The Company conducted a strategic cooperation with WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. to combine the strengths of both companies with the objective of enhancing the competitiveness of both parties, planning for next-generation high speed serial communication interface and custom-made chips as well as increasing its share in the PC market in China.

B. The summarised financial information of the associate that is material to the Company is as follows:

Balance sheet

	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.		
	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Current assets	$ 171,980,595	$ 183,649,584	$ 178,152,794
Non-current assets	20,585,530	16,552,586	17,061,337
Current liabilities	(121,567,231)	(124,816,197)	(124,124,596)
Non-current liabilities	(13,564,696)	(20,411,652)	(16,528,032)
Total net assets	$ 57,434,198	$ 54,974,321	$ 54,561,503
Fair value adjustment of other intangible net assets and tangible net assets	(210,244)	(87,905)	24,793
Total net assets after adjustment	$ 57,223,954	$ 54,886,416	$ 54,586,296
Share in associate's net assets	$ 11,594,353	$ 10,484,560	$ 10,593,186
Realised (unrealised) sales profit	6,654	3,730	(1,486)
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 11,601,007	$ 10,488,290	$ 10,591,700

Statement of comprehensive income

	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	
	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Revenue	$ 117,459,847	$ 130,120,724
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 938,795	$ 2,195,692
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	401,472	(6,479,148)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 1,340,267	($ 4,283,456)
Dividends received from associates	$ -	$ 857,542

	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	
	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Revenue	$ 237,563,005	$ 258,063,783
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 1,617,130	$ 4,327,089
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	4,496,926	(4,636,594)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 6,114,056	($ 309,505)
Dividends received from associates	$ -	$ 857,542

C. The Company's material associate, WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD., has quoted market prices. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the fair value was $11,628,000, $10,448,100 and $11,474,100, respectively.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Equity instruments			
Listed stocks	$ 499,000	$ 499,000	$ 400,000
Emerging stocks	-	-	99,000
Unlisted stocks	289,000	289,000	204,000
Valuation adjustment	(19,920)	(75,655)	96,447
	$ 768,080	$ 712,345	$ 799,447

A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $768,080, $712,345 and $799,447 as at June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, respectively.

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 20,061	($ 91,891)

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 55,735	($ 179,919)

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Instruments and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2023				
Cost	$ 819,804	$ 24,561	$ 10,601	$ 854,966
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(338,333)	(10,327)	(8,369)	(357,029)
	$ 481,471	$ 14,234	$ 2,232	$ 497,937
2023				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 481,471	$ 14,234	$ 2,232	497,937
Additions	136,789	4,950	-	141,739
Depreciation charge	(125,318)	(1,852)	(480)	(127,650)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ 492,942	$ 17,332	$ 1,752	$ 512,026
At June 30, 2023				
Cost	$ 956,593	$ 29,511	$ 10,601	$ 996,705
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(463,651)	(12,179)	(8,849)	(484,679)
	$ 492,942	$ 17,332	$ 1,752	$ 512,026

	Instruments and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2022				
Cost	$ 705,259	$ 13,228	$ 8,792	$ 727,279
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(413,986)	(8,120)	(7,509)	(429,615)
	$ 291,273	$ 5,108	$ 1,283	$ 297,664
2022				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 291,273	$ 5,108	$ 1,283	$ 297,664
Additions	148,266	-	-	148,266
Depreciation charge	(98,712)	(832)	(399)	(99,943)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ 340,827	$ 4,276	$ 884	$ 345,987
At June 30, 2022				
Cost	$ 853,393	$ 13,228	$ 8,792	$ 875,413
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(512,566)	(8,952)	(7,908)	(529,426)
	$ 340,827	$ 4,276	$ 884	$ 345,987

The significant components of instruments and equipment include reticle masks and analytical instruments, which are depreciated over 2 and 2~5 years, respectively.

(9) Leasing arrangements - lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including office spaces, vehicles and parking lots in buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise warehouses and parking lots. On June 30, 2023 and 2022, payments of lease commitments for short-term leases amounted to $1,253 and $1,018, respectively.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 48,884	$ 54,043	$ 16,485
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	8,555	9,189	12,629
	$ 57,439	$ 63,232	$ 29,114

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 4,850	$ 4,414
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	1,718	1,720
	$ 6,568	$ 6,134

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 9,590	$ 8,828
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	3,362	2,725
	$ 12,952	$ 11,553

D. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the additions to right-of-use assets were $5,917, $0, $8,646 and $8,577, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 390	$ 235
Expense on short-term lease contracts	615	523
Gain on lease modification	(7)	-

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 795	$ 434
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,253	1,018
Gain on lease modification	(7)	-

F. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company’s total cash outflow for leases were $14,764 and $13,346, respectively.

(10) Intangible assets

	Technical licencing fee	Software	Others	Total
At January 1, 2023				
Cost	$ 99,249	$ 289,773	$ -	$ 389,022
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(98,245)	(155,375)	-	(253,620)
	$ 1,004	$ 134,398	$ -	$ 135,402
2023				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 1,004	$ 134,398	$ -	$ 135,402
Additions	-	820	-	820
Amortisation charge	(1,004)	(39,061)	-	(40,065)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ -	$ 96,157	$ -	$ 96,157
At June 30, 2023				
Cost	$ 99,249	$ 290,593	$ -	$ 389,842
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(99,249)	(194,436)	-	(293,685)
	$ -	$ 96,157	$ -	$ 96,157

	Technical licencing fee	Software	Others	Total
At January 1, 2022				
Cost	$ 99,249	$ 248,018	$ 33,080	$ 380,347
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(92,218)	(76,698)	-	(168,916)
	$ 7,031	$ 171,320	$ 33,080	$ 211,431
2022				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 7,031	$ 171,320	$ 33,080	$ 211,431
Additions	-	7,982	-	7,982
Reclassification adjustments	-	-	(33,080)	(33,080)
Amortisation charge	(3,013)	(38,479)	-	(41,492)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ 4,018	$ 140,823	$ -	$ 144,841
At June 30, 2022				
Cost	$ 99,249	$ 256,000	$ -	$ 355,249
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(95,231)	(115,177)	-	(210,408)
	$ 4,018	$ 140,823	$ -	$ 144,841

A. Technical licencing fee pertains to expenses in relation to technology licencing process required for research and development.

B. Software mainly refers to electronic design automation software for research and development.

C. Details of amortisation charges on intangible assets are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Selling expenses	$ 19	$ 19
Administrative expenses	476	476
Research and development expenses	18,931	20,462
	$ 19,426	$ 20,957

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Selling expenses	$ 38	$ 38
Administrative expenses	952	952
Research and development expenses	39,075	40,502
	$ 40,065	$ 41,492

(11) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2022	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings Unsecured borrowings	$ 1,100,000	1.53% -1.65%	None

Type of borrowings	June 30, 2022	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings Unsecured borrowings	$ 600,000	1.05% -1.10%	None

Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $509, $872, $4,518 and $8,577 for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(12) Other payables

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Dividends payable (Note)	$ 1,387,295	$ -	$ 1,799,669
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration	262,694	444,772	380,300
Salary and bonus payable	339,677	349,080	290,138
Accrued payment for intangible assets payable	38,403	75,969	70,615
Payable on property, plant and equipment	12,798	15,823	5,818
Insurance payable	14,078	18,426	14,687
Others	40,229	68,169	62,926
	$ 2,095,174	$ 972,239	$ 2,624,153

Note: The amount of dividends payable which belongs to related parties is described in Note 7(3).

(13) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plan

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company has no recognised pension costs for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to $0.

B. Defined contribution plan

(a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount of at least 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 were $4,761, $4,505, $9,488 and $8,741, respectively.

(14) Share-based payments

A. The Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Restricted stocks to employees (Note 1)	2020.3.19	185 (stock in thousands)	3 years	Upon satisfaction of service and performance conditions (Note 2)
Restricted stocks to employees (Note 1)	2022.9.15	150 (stock in thousands)	3 years	Upon satisfaction of service and performance conditions (Note 2)

Note 1: The restricted stocks issued by the Company cannot be transferred during the vesting period, but voting right and dividend right are not restricted on these stocks. Employees are required to return the stocks but not required to return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period.

Note 2: The maximum vesting percentage for the employee who has one, two and three years' service with the Company since the grant of restricted stocks and has achieved the performance targets set by the Company with respect to the Company's overall operating results and personal performance is 30%, 70% and 100%, respectively.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Quantity of stocks (stock in thousands)	Quantity of stocks (stock in thousands)
Restricted stocks at January 1	327	180
Restricted stocks forfeited	-	(2)
Restricted stocks at June 30	327	178

C. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured based on the stock price on the grant date less the exercise price. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected option life	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Restricted stocks to employees	2020.3.19	$ 617.00	$ -	3 years	$ 617.00
Restricted stocks to employees	2022.9.15	821.00	-	3 years	821.00

D. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Equity-settled	$ 14,438	$ 4,976

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Equity-settled	$ 31,132	$ 8,825

(15) Share capital

A. As of June 30, 2023, the Company's authorised capital was $1,200,000, consisting of 120,000,000 shares of ordinary stock (including 2,500,000 shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $693,648 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. Proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (unit: stock in thousands):

	2023	2022
At January 1	69,365	69,218
Retirement of restricted stocks	-	(2)
At June 30	69,365	69,216

B. In order to reward employees who stay with the Company and have a good performance, the shareholders during their meeting on June 13, 2019 adopted a resolution to issue employee restricted ordinary shares without consideration of 350 thousand shares with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. The issuance has been approved to be effective on September 18, 2019 by the Financial Supervisory Commission. On February 21, 2020, the Board of Directors has approved to issue the first employee restricted shares of 185 thousand shares with the effective date set on April 22, 2020. The employee restricted ordinary shares issued are subject to certain transfer restrictions before their vesting conditions are met. Other than these restrictions, the rights and obligations of these shares issued are the same as other issued ordinary shares.

C. In order to reward employees who stay with the Company and have a good performance, the shareholders during their meeting on July 23, 2021 adopted a resolution to issue employee restricted ordinary shares without consideration of 150 thousand shares with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. The issuance has been approved to be effective on October 13, 2021 by the Financial Supervisory Commission. On August 8, 2022, the Board of Directors has approved to issue the employee restricted shares of 150 thousand shares with the effective date set on September 15, 2022. The employee restricted ordinary shares issued are subject to certain transfer restrictions before their vesting conditions are met. Other than these restrictions, the rights and obligations of these shares issued are the same as other issued ordinary shares.

D. On February 21, 2020, the Company entered into a stock exchange contract and increased capital by issuing 9 million ordinary shares to exchange for 171 million shares of WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. The transaction was approved by the Financial Supervisory Committee on April 17, 2020, and the effective date was set on April 21, 2020. In addition, when both parties agree to the following changes in ownership interest, they shall notify the counterparty of the trading conditions in writing:

(a) If any party intends to reissue shares of the counterparty, or set pledges, mortgages or other burdens on shares of the counterparty, or otherwise dispose shares of the counterparty.

(b) If any party intends to acquire shares of the counterparty through purchase from the market or other methods.

(16) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of per value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(17) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital, and appropriate or reverse a special reserve as required by the operating needs of the Company or regulations when necessary. The remainder, if any, along with beginning unappropriated earnings comprise the accumulated distributable earnings which shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting if earnings are distributed by issuing new shares.

If the Company distributes dividends and bonus or all or part of legal reserve and capital surplus in the form of cash, the resolution will be adopted if more than 2/3 of the directors attend the Board of Directors' meeting and more than 1/2 of the directors present agree which will then be reported to the shareholders.

B. The Company's dividend policy is to retain or distribute earnings in the form of shares or in cash taking into consideration the Company's financial structure, operating results as well as shareholders' benefits, balanced dividends. Expected share dividends shall be maintained between 10% and 1% of the current distributable earnings. However, cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends.

Qualified employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements, are entitled to receive shares or bonus. Qualification requirements are set by the Board of Directors.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. On June 16, 2023, the shareholders during their meeting approved the appropriations of 2022 earnings, Details are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	$ 262,842	
Cash dividends distributed to shareholders	1,387,295	$ 20.00

On June 9, 2022, the shareholders during their meeting approved the appropriations of 2021 earnings, Details are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	$ 331,378	
Cash dividends distributed to shareholders	1,799,669	$ 26.00

(18) Operating revenue

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers (IC products)	$ 1,557,585	$ 1,439,749

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers (IC products)	$ 2,956,403	$ 2,903,083

A. The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. The major products were the high speed analog circuit and related products.

Three months ended June 30, 2023	High speed interface controller	High speed device controller	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 1,241,534	$ 316,051	$ 1,557,585
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	$ 1,241,534	$ 316,051	$ 1,557,585

Three months ended June 30, 2022	High speed interface controller	High speed device controller	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 1,117,680	$ 322,069	$ 1,439,749
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	$ 1,117,680	$ 322,069	$ 1,439,749

Six months ended June 30, 2023	High speed interface controller	High speed device controller	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 2,325,668	$ 630,735	$ 2,956,403
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	$ 2,325,668	$ 630,735	$ 2,956,403

Six months ended June 30, 2022	High speed interface controller	High speed device controller	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 2,170,137	$ 732,946	$ 2,903,083
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	$ 2,170,137	$ 732,946	$ 2,903,083

B. Contract liabilities

(a) As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the Company recognised contract liabilities arising from sales revenue from contracts with customers amounting to $19,446, $29,158 and $408, respectively.

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	$ -	$ 9,380

	Six months ended June 30	
	2022	2022
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	$ 29,158	$ 48,671

(19) Interest income

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 12,817	$ 2,525
Other interest income	51	39
	$ 12,868	$ 2,564

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 15,535	$ 2,911
Other interest income	98	77
	$ 15,633	$ 2,988

(20) Other income

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Dividend income	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
Others	3,455	1,392
	$ 19,455	$ 17,392

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Dividend income	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
Others	3,712	2,542
	$ 19,712	$ 18,542

(21) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Net currency exchange gains	$ 30,009	$ 43,994
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,792	587
	$ 31,801	$ 44,581

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Net currency exchange gains	$ 18,815	$ 95,020
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,525	1,205
	$ 22,340	$ 96,225

(22) Finance costs

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Interest expense	$ 899	$ 1,107

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Interest expense	$ 5,313	$ 1,603

(23) Expenses classified based on nature

	Three months ended June 30, 2023		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 14,060	$ 249,419	$ 263,479
Depreciation	$ 6,717	$ 65,215	$ 71,932
Amortisation	$ -	$ 19,426	$ 19,426

	Three months ended June 30, 2022		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 17,967	$ 215,919	$ 233,886
Depreciation	$ 9,594	$ 48,496	$ 58,090
Amortisation	$ -	$ 20,957	$ 20,957

	Six months ended June 30, 2023		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 26,052	$ 479,589	$ 505,641
Depreciation	$ 13,460	$ 127,142	$ 140,602
Amortisation	$ -	$ 40,065	$ 40,065

	Six months ended June 30, 2022		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 36,775	$ 473,372	$ 510,147
Depreciation	$ 18,447	$ 93,049	$ 111,496
Amortisation	$ -	$ 41,492	$ 41,492

(24) Employee benefit expense

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Salary expenses	$ 245,498	$ 218,744
Labour and health insurance fees	10,580	9,094
Pension costs	4,761	4,505
Other personnel expenses	2,640	1,543
	$ 263,479	$ 233,886

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Salary expenses	$ 463,288	$ 473,956
Labour and health insurance fees	20,635	19,612
Pension costs	9,488	8,741
Other personnel expenses	12,230	7,838
	$ 505,641	$ 510,147

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a percentage of distributable profit of the current year shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The percentage shall not be lower than 1% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 1% for directors' remuneration. If a company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses. Aforementioned profit distributable as employees' compensation can be distributed in the form of shares or in cash. Qualification requirements of employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements.

B. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, employees' compensation was accrued at $37,259, $54,630, $64,254 and $113,644, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at $1,863, $2,731, $3,213 and $5,682, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

   Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2022 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2022 financial statements. Abovementioned employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

   Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(25) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 76,093	$ 88,389
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	48,914	52,015
Prior year income tax overestimation	(21,096)	(10,181)
Total current tax	103,911	130,223
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,109)	(12,825)
Income tax expense	$ 97,802	$ 117,398

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 143,218	$ 177,504
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	48,914	52,015
Prior year income tax overestimation	(21,096)	(10,181)
Total current tax	171,036	219,338
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(22,947)	(18,925)
Income tax expense	$ 148,089	$ 200,413

B. The Company's income tax returns through 2021 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(26) Earnings per share

	Three months ended June 30, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 490,021	69,201	$ 7.08
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 490,021	69,201	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	35	
Restricted stocks	-	267	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 490,021	69,503	$ 7.05

	Three months ended June 30, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 709,146	69,146	$ 10.26
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 709,146	69,146	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	49	
Restricted stocks	-	174	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 709,146	69,369	$ 10.22

	Six months ended June 30, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 879,351	69,182	$ 12.71
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 879,351	69,182	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	132	
Restricted stocks	-	267	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 879,351	69,581	$ 12.64

	Six months ended June 30, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 1,557,767	69,119	$ 22.54
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 1,557,767	69,119	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	158	
Restricted stocks	-	174	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,557,767	69,451	$ 22.43

(27) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 141,739	$ 148,266
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	15,823	11,998
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(12,798)	(5,818)
Cash paid during the period	$ 144,764	$ 154,446

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Purchase of intangible assets	$ 820	$ 7,982
Add: Opening balance of other payables	75,969	114,876
Less: Ending balance of other payables	(38,403)	(70,615)
Cash paid during the period	$ 38,386	$ 52,243

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Cash dividends declared but yet to be paid	$ 1,387,295	$ 1,799,669

(28) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2023			
	Principal of lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings	Cash dividends payable	Liabilities from financing activities
At January 1	$ 63,612	$ 1,100,000	$ -	$ 1,163,612
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(12,716)	(1,100,000)	-	(1,112,716)
Changes in other non-cash items	7,152	-	1,387,295	1,394,447
At June 30	$ 58,048	$ -	$ 1,387,295	$ 1,445,343

	2022			
	Principal of lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings	Cash dividends payable	Liabilities from financing activities
At January 1	$ 32,072	$ -	$ -	$ 32,072
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(11,894)	600,000	-	588,106
Changes in other non-cash items	8,577	-	1,799,669	1,808,246
At June 30	$ 28,755	$ 600,000	$ 1,799,669	$ 2,428,424

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company is controlled by ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC. (incorporated in Taiwan) which directly and indirectly holds 45.91% equity interest in the Company and is the ultimate parent of the Company.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
ASUSTEK COMPUTER INCORPORATION (ASUS)	Ultimate parent company
ASUSTEK COMPUTER (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. (ACSH)	Associate
ASUS TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATION (ASUTC)	〃
HUA-CHENG VENTURE CAPITAL CORP. (HCVC)	〃
HUA-MIN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (HMI)	〃
WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. (WT)	〃

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Sales of goods:		
Ultimate parent company	$ 85,802	$ 80,019
Associates-WT	112,564	175,391
	$ 198,366	$ 255,410

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Sales of goods:		
Ultimate parent company	$ 249,119	$ 226,605
Associates-WT	260,891	342,064
	$ 510,010	$ 568,669

The prices of sales to related parties were approximately the same with third parties. The credit term was 30 days from the first day of the month following the month of sale and was approximately the same with third parties.

B. Service fees (shown as 'operating cost and operating expenses')

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Ultimate parent company and its subsidiaries	$ 601	$ 657
Associates	980	1,304
	$ 1,581	$ 1,961

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Ultimate parent company and its subsidiaries	$ 1,018	$ 917
Associates	2,655	2,731
	$ 3,673	$ 3,648

Related parties provided management services to the research segment of the Company and charged a fee based on mutual agreement. The Company paid monthly expenses to related parties based on the contract.

C. Receivables from related parties

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Accounts receivable:			
Ultimate parent company	$ 50,447	$ 110,352	$ 23,891
Associates-WT	28,864	27,418	57,981
	79,311	137,770	81,872
Other receivable - dividends			
Associates-WT	16,000	-	873,542
Other receivable - others			
Associates-WT	37	-	8
	16,037	-	873,550
	$ 95,348	$ 137,770	$ 955,422

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Payables to related parties and other current liabilities

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Other payables (Note 1):			
Ultimate parent company	$ 393	$ 603	$ 490
Associates			
- ACSH	324	326	1,313
- Others	-	-	113
	$ 717	$ 929	$ 1,916
Other current liabilities (Note 2):			
Ultimate parent company	$ 63,444	$ 21,115	$ 43,014
Associates-WT	14,990	10,545	14,610
	$ 78,434	$ 31,660	$ 57,624

(Note 1) Payables to related parties mainly arose from purchase of miscellaneous equipment by related parties on behalf of the Company. The payables bear no interest.

(Note 2) Other current liabilities mainly pertain to liabilities from sales returns and discounts.

E. Dividends payable (shown as ‘Other payables’)

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Other payables:			
ASUS	$ 489,153	$ -	$ 635,899
Associates			
- WT	180,000	-	234,000
- HCVC	98,360	-	127,868
- Others	47,993	-	62,391
	$ 815,506	$ -	$ 1,060,158

F. Prepayments to related parties

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
ASUS	$ 1,091	$ -	$ 1,200

(4) Key management compensation

	Three months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 44,821	$ 50,200
Post-employment benefits	108	108
	$ 44,929	$ 50,308

	Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 79,626	$ 110,444
Post-employment benefits	216	216
	$ 79,842	$ 110,660

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value			
Pledged asset	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	Purpose
Pledged time deposits (shown as 'other non-current assets')	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	Customs duty guarantee

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding amounts due for the purchase of instruments and equipment payable within one year were $39,365 and $48,171, respectively.

B. The Company entered into a material and production capacity purchase agreement with the supplier, under which a certain amount of materials and production capacity must be purchased by the Company each month. The agreement is valid from July 16, 2021 to December 31, 2023. As of June 30, 2023, the purchase of materials and production capacity prepayment amounting to $505,094 has been paid.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objective is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and growth and to provide sufficient returns to shareholders through maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company's capital structure management strategy is based on the Company's industrial scale, future growth ability of the industry, product development plans, projected production capacity and capital expenditure requirements. A comprehensive plan is then made based on the above to determine the adequate capital structure of the Company.

The management reviews the Company's capital structure periodically and considers the costs and risks involved for a particular capital structure. Generally, the Company adopts a prudent risk management strategy.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 817,192	$ 614,508	$ 611,984
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	768,080	712,345	799,447
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,099,174	2,358,688	1,862,536
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	993,791	835,343	924,458
Other receivables (including related parties)	16,717	15,443	913,079
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as ‘other non-current assets’)	14,775	14,691	14,499
Pledged time deposits (shown as ‘other non-current assets’)	3,000	3,000	3,000
	$ 4,712,729	$ 4,554,018	$ 5,129,003
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ 1,100,000	$ 600,000
Accounts payable	216,714	111,279	227,187
Other payables (including related parties)	2,095,891	973,168	2,626,069
Other current liabilities	128,865	59,404	89,138
	$ 2,441,470	$ 2,243,851	$ 3,542,394
Lease liabilities	$ 58,048	$ 63,612	$ 28,755

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company has adopted adequate risk management and control system to identify, evaluate and control all risks including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risks and cash flow risks in order for the management to control and evaluate these risks effectively.

(b) The financial segment manager assesses the risk control periodically and reports to the Board of Directors any unusual or significant risks identified.

(c) Under the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies, the Company enters into derivative instruments to hedge market risk arising from exchange rate changes. No derivative instrument was held for trading.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

<u>Exchange rate risk</u>

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require the company to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. The Company is required to hedge its entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and RMB expenditures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting cost of forecast inventory purchases.

iii. Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk was calculated for significant foreign currency items as of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022. If NTD had appreciated or depreciated by 1% to USD, net income would have decreased/increased by $13,378 and $15,252 for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. If NTD had appreciated or depreciated by 1% to RMB, net income would have decreased/increased by $1,529 and $1,559 for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

iv. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	June 30, 2023		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency： functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 48,284	31.14	$ 1,503,564
RMB:NTD	35,712	4.28	152,910
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 5,324	31.14	$ 165,789

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency： functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 61,784	30.71	$ 1,897,387
RMB:NTD	35,420	4.41	156,094
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 3,670	30.71	$ 112,706

	June 30, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency： functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 57,966	29.72	$ 1,722,757
RMB:NTD	35,110	4.44	155,896
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,646	29.72	$ 197,512

v. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 amounted to $30,009, $43,994, $18,815 and $95,020, respectively.

Price risk

i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise shares and open-end funds issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 would have increased/decreased by $8,172 and $6,120, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by $7,681 and $7,994, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost.

ii. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iv. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

v. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable, which are all with good credit rating, into the same group. The Company uses the forecastability adjusting historical and timely information to develop a loss rate of 0.03%, which is used to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable.

vi. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1 and June 30	($ 145)	($ 145)

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times.

ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above the balance required for working capital management are invested in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, and marketable securities. The Company chooses instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the abovementioned forecasts. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the Company held the above investment position (excluding cash and cash equivalents) of $1,585,273, $1,326,853 and $1,411,431, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

June 30, 2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 216,714	$ -	$ -	$ 216,714
Other payables (including related parties)	2,095,891	-	-	2,095,891
Lease liabilities	26,605	34,543	-	61,148

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,100,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,100,000
Accounts payable	111,279	-	-	111,279
Other payables (including related parties)	973,168	-	-	973,168
Lease liabilities	25,600	40,243	-	65,843

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

June 30, 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	$ 600,000	$ -	$ -	$ 600,000
Accounts payable	227,187	-	-	227,187
Other payables (including related parties)	2,626,069	-	-	2,626,069
Lease liabilities	14,219	16,912	-	31,131

Note: The maturity analysis of the contractual cash flow amounts for lease payments that are significant and are exempt from recognition of lease liabilities due to the low-value assets or the short-term leases shall still be disclosed.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company’s investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates and derivative instruments with quoted market prices is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022 are as follows:

June 30, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Open-end fund	$ 817,192	$ -	$ -	$ 817,192
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 639,725	$ -	$ 128,355	$ 768,080

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Open-end fund	$ 614,508	$ -	$ -	$ 614,508
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 602,000	$ -	$ 110,345	$ 712,345

June 30, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Open-end fund	$ 611,984	$ -	$ -	$ 611,984
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 691,335	$ -	$ 108,112	$ 799,447

C. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Open-end fund	Listed shares and emerging stocks
Market quoted price	Net asset value	Transaction price

D. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

F. Treasury department is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

G. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at June 30, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity					
Unlisted shares	$ 128,355	Discounted cash flow	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2

	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity					
Unlisted shares	$ 110,345	Discounted cash flow	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2

	Fair value at June 30, 2022		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity						
Unlisted shares	$	108,112	Discounted cash flow	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2

(Note 1) Long-term revenue growth rate, weighted average cost of capital, long-term pre-tax operating margin, discount for lack of marketability, discount for lack of control.

(Note 2) The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value; the higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value; the higher the long-term revenue growth rate and long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 1.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 2.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting period: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Refer to table 4.

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

ASMedia Technology Inc.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

June 30, 2023

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of June 30, 2023 Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
ASMedia Technology Inc.	Fuh Hwa RMB Money Market Fund	No	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	531,862	$ 28,845	-	$ 28,845	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	No	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31,544,129	404,383	-	404,383	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	Capital Money Market Fund	No	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,295,558	383,964	-	383,964	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	Augentix Inc.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,600,000	16,016	10.07%	16,016	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	ICATCH TECHNOLOGY, INC.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,500,000	254,925	5.78%	254,925	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Associate	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,000,000	384,800	-	384,800	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	LeRain Technology Co.,Ltd.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,200,000	11,916	3.99%	11,916	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	Teletrx Co.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,230,486	75,423	16.00%	75,423	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	TA SHEE RESORT CO., LTD.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	25,000	-	25,000	

ASMedia Technology Inc.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Six months ended June 30, 2023

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
ASMedia Technology Inc.	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INCORPORATION	Parent company of the Company	Sales	$ 249,119	8%	Note	Note	Note	$ 50,447	5%	
ASMedia Technology Inc.	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Associate	Sales	260,891	9%	Note	Note	Note	28,864	3%	

Note: The prices of sales to related parties were approximately the same with third parties. The credit term was 30 days from the first day of the month following the month of sale and was approximately the same with third parties.

ASMedia Technology Inc.

Information on investees

Six months ended June 30, 2023

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Initial investment amount		Shares held as at June 30, 2023					
Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Balance as at June 30, 2023	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	Net profit of the investee for the six months ended June 30, 2023	Investment income recognised by the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2023	Footnote
ASMedia Technology Inc.	WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Agent of semiconductor and eletronic materials	$ 6,624,000	$ 6,624,000	171,000,000	19.29%	$ 11,601,007	$ 1,688,408	$ 250,948	

ASMedia Technology Inc.

Major shareholders information

June 30, 2023

Table 4

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)
ASUSTEK COMPUTER INCORPORATION	24,457,660	35.25%
WT MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	9,000,000	12.97%
HUA-CHENG VENTURE CAPITAL CORP.	4,918,014	7.09%