Stock Code:3591

EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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安侯建業群合會計師重務的 KPMG

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Edison Opto Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Edison Opto Corporation("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Edison Opto Corporation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Account of Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key auditor matters that, in our professional judgment, should be communicated are as follows:

Description of key audit matter:

1. Impairment evaluation of accounts receivable

Please refer to Note 4(f) "Financial instruments", Note 5(a) "Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty", and Note 6(d) "Notes and accounts receivable".

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the accounts receivable accounted for 4% of the total assets are material to the financial statements. In addition, the provision of bad debt allowance is a subject to the management's judgment. Therefore, it has been identified as a key audit matter.



How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included:

- Assess the impairment of accounts receivable and whether the impairment has been modified by policy.
- Examine the aging analysis table, analyze the reason of overdue collection and the situation of subsequent collection.
- Evaluate the adequacy of impairment on the financial report date.

2. Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4(m) Revenue from contracts with customers, and Note 6(t) "Revenue".

Description of key audit matter:

The major business activities of Edison Opto Corporation are manufacturing, selling, research and development of LED components, modules and products. Operating Revenue is the main indicator for the management of Edison Opto Corporation and investor to evaluate the financial and business performance of Edison Opto Company. Therefore, it has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included:

- Test the design and implementation of internal controls related with revenue recognition.
- A sample of sales revenue throughout the year is selected, and the external orders, packing lists and various vouchers are checked to confirm that the operating income is recognized.
- Choose the period between the financial reporting, then examine the recognition of income transactions and vouchers cover for the appropriate period.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Edison Opto Corporation's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Edison Opto Corporation's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Edison Opto Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Edison Opto Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on this financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are SHU-CHIH YANG and PEI-CHI CHEN.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) February 26, 2025

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

11xx	Assets Current assets:	December 31, 2 Amount	<u>024</u> <u>%</u>	December 31, 2 Amount	2023 <u>%</u>	21	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2024 Amount %		cember 31, 2023 Amount %
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 376,756	11	383,870	11	21xx 2100	Current liabilities: Short-term borrowings (note 6(k))	\$		180,705 5
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	6,255	-	6,468	-	2130	Current contract liabilities(note 6(t))	10,522	-	180,703 3
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net (note 6(c))	37,500	1	-	_	2150	Notes payable	375 -		250 -
1140	Current contract assets (note 6(t))	2.021	-	_	_	2170	Accounts payable	33,818	1	33,388 1
1150	Notes receivable, net (note 6(d))	7,832	_	6,036	_	2170	Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)		5	95,388 3
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(d))	151,691	4	194,145		2200	Other payables (note 6(u))		2	49,760 1
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (note 6(d) and 7)	9,584	-	7,466		2220	Other payables to related parties (note 7)	33 -		77,700
1200	Other receivables, net (note 6(e))	287	_	180		2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(n))	3,411 -		3,547 -
1210	Other receivables due from related parties, net (note 6(e) and 7)	12,952	_	7,231	_	2322	Long-term borrowing due within one year (note 6(1) and 8)		_	16,080 -
1310	Inventories (note 6(f))	41,471	1	57,746		2399	Other current liabilities, others	10,107 -	_	25,548 1
1410	Prepayments	4,915	1	9,447	1	2377	Total current liabilities		8	404,666 11
1220	Current tax asset	1,246	-	1,006	_	25xx	Non-Current liabilities:	202,101	<u> </u>	101,000
1470	Other current assets (note 8)	32	_	23		2530	Bonds payable (note 6(m))	276,220	8	
	Total current assets		18	673,618	20	2540	Long-term borrowing (note 6(1) and 8)		_	118,220 5
15xx	Non-current assets:					2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(p))	1,790 -	-	1,805 -
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(g))	1,886,426	53	1,685,808	50	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(n))	899 -	-	2,745 -
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(i) and 8)	935,530	27	946,437	28	2600	Other non-current liabilities (note 6(o))	12,408 -	-	12,065
1755	Right-of-use asset (notes 6(j))	3,997	-	6,033	-		Total non-current liabilities		8	134,835 5
1780	Intangible assets	125	-	71	-		Total liabilities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16	539,501 16
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(p))	52,853	1	56,054	2	31xx	Equity (notes $6(m)(q)(r)$):			
1915	Prepayments for business facilities(note 9)	1,961	-	3,819	-	3100	Capital stock	1,436,094 4	10	1,436,094 43
1990	Other non-current assets, others (notes 8 and 9)	47,291	1	4,347		3200	Capital surplus	1,527,876 4.	43	1,562,759 46
	Total non-current assets	2,928,183	82	2,702,569	80	3310	Legal reserve	10,594 -	-	5,835 -
						3320	Special reserve	26,392	1	
						3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	144,506	4	47,591 1
						3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(101,880) ((3)	(180,453) (5)
						3420	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,394) -	-	(976) -
						3500	Treasury shares	(34,164) (<u>(1)</u>	(34,164) (1)
							Total equity	3,008,024 8	<u>34</u>	2,836,686 84
	Total assets	\$ 3,581,525	100	3,376,187	<u>100</u>		Total liabilities and equity	\$ <u>3,581,525</u> <u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	3,376,187 100

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Except Earnings Per Share)

		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (note 6(t) and 7)	\$ 1,137,174	100	1,043,571	100
5000	Operating costs (note 6(f)(i)(j)(n)(o) and 7)	856,596	<u>75</u>	847,890	81
5900	Gross profit from operations	280,578	25	195,681	19
5910	Unrealized profit (loss) from sales (note 7)	(90)		1,390	
5950	Gross profit from operations, net	280,488	<u>25</u>	197,071	19
	Operating expenses (note 6(i)(j)(n)(o)(r)):				
6100	Selling expenses	81,409	7	79,330	8
6200	Administrative expenses	94,711	8	105,702	10
6300	Research and development expenses	36,208	3	29,225	3
6450	Expected credit loss(reversed) (note 6(d))	74		(700)	
	Total operating expenses	212,402	18	213,557	21
6900	Net operating income (loss)	68,086	7	(16,486)	<u>(2</u>)
	Non-operating income and expenses (note 6(h)(m)(v) and 7):				
7100	Total interest income	3,622	-	3,799	-
7010	Other income	19,390	2	16,767	2
7020	Other gains and losses, net	3,995	-	4,751	-
7050	Finance costs, net	(6,038)	(1)	(9,081)	(1)
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method,				
	net	56,036	5	50,011	5
	Total non-operating income and expenses	77,005	6	66,247	6
7900	Profit from continuing operations before tax	145,091	13	49,761	4
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(p))	3,186		2,233	
	Profit	141,905	13	47,528	4
8300	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(o))	372	-	63	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note $6(q)$)	(418)	-	(976)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(46)		(913)	
8360	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	78,573	7	(25,416)	(2)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	78,573		(25,416)	<u>(2)</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	78,527	7	(26,329)	<u>(2)</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income	\$ <u>220,432</u>	<u>20</u>	21,199	<u></u>
	Earnings per share (note 6(s))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	\$	1.00		0.35
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.99		0.35

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

						Total other	equity interest		
		_		Retained earnings		Exchange	Unrealized gains		
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Retained earnings (Unappropriated retained earnings)	differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	1,353,353	1,519,350	16,903	112,126	(123,194)	(155,037)	-	(86,416)	2,637,085
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	(11,068)	-	11,068	-	-	-	-
Special reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	-	(112,126)	112,126	-	-	-	-
•			(11,068)	(112,126)					
Net income	-	-	-	-	47,528	-	-	-	47,528
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	63	(25,416)	(976)	-	(26,329)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	47,591	(25,416)	(976)	-	21,199
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(40,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	(9,915)	-	-	-	-	-	9,915	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	99,541	73,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,455
Retirement of treasury share	(16,800)	(6,912)	-	-	-	-	-	23,712	-
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	10,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,329
Share-based payments	-	15,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,840
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,625	18,625
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,436,094	1,562,759	5,835	-	47,591	(180,453)	(976)	(34,164)	2,836,686
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									_
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	4,759	-	(4,759)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	26,392	(26,392)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(14,211)	-	-	-	(14,211)
			4,759	26,392	(45,362)				(14,211)
Net income	-	-	-	-	141,905	-	-	-	141,905
Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			372	78,573	(418)		78,527
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	142,277	78,573	(418)	-	220,432
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	-	22,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,414
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(56,844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,844)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(716)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(716)
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	<u> </u>	263	<u>- </u>					<u> </u>	263
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,436,094	1,527,876	10,594	26,392	144,506	(101,880)	(1,394)	(34,164)	3,008,024

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2024		2023	
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:	¢.	145.001	40.761	
Profit before tax Adjustments:	\$	145,091	49,761	
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):				
Depreciation expense		28,858	28,653	
Amortization expense		46	52	
Expected credit loss (reversal)		74	(700)	
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Interest expense		333 6,038	(362) 9,081	
Interest income		(3,622)	(3,799)	
Share-based payments		-	15,840	
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(56,036)	(50,011)	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(482)	(2,971)	
Gain on disposal of other assets		(115)	-	
Unrealized profit from sales		3,049	2,959	
Realized profit on from sales Loss (gain) on bond redemption		(2,959)	(4,349)	
Total adjustments to reconcile loss	-	(24,816)	(5,604)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		(= 3,550)	(0,900 1)	
Decrease (increase) in current contract assets		(2,821)	671	
Accounts and notes receivable		40,584	(40,960)	
Accounts receivable due from related parties		(2,118)	6,405	
Other receivable Inventories		(5,828)	(4,494)	
Prepayments		16,275 6,163	14,553 3,018	
Other current assets		(9)	19	
Increase (decrease) in current contract liabilities		(4,994)	250	
Accounts and notes payable		555	(541)	
Accounts payable to related parties		66,167	7,235	
Other payable		12,761	4,292	
Increase (decrease) in other payable to related parties		33	- 2.442	
Other current liabilities Net defined benefit liability		74 708	2,443 708	
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		127,550	(6,401)	
Cash flows from operations		247,825	37,756	
Interest received		3,622	3,799	
Interest paid		(5,545)	(5,770)	
Income taxes refund (paid)		(240)	2,122	
Net cash flows from operating activities Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		245,662	37,907	
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		_	(6,090)	
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(91,875)	(52,000)	
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method		15,200	-	
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		(37,500)	-	
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(120)	-	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(10,098)	(6,460)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment Increase(decrease)in refundable deposits		239 (1,034)	1,607	
Acquisition of intangible assets		(100)	(83)	
Increase in restricted deposits		(43)	(35)	
Increase in other non-current assets		(41,867)	-	
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		(3,592)	(3,819)	
Dividends received		9,949	17,060	
Net cash flows used in investing activities Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		(160,841)	(49,820)	
Increase in short-term loans		310,000	621,815	
Decrease in short-term loans		(491,185)	(504,910)	
Proceeds from issuing bonds		297,983	-	
Repayments of bonds		-	(300)	
Repayments of long-term debt		(134,300)	(156,480)	
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received		7	(6)	
Payment of lease liabilities Cash dividends paid		(3,865) (71,055)	(3,564) (40,000)	
Treasury shares sold to employees		(71,033)	18,625	
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(92,415)	(64,820)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		480	2,381	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(7,114)	(74,352)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		383,870	458,222	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	376,756	383,870	

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Edison Opto Corporation (the "Company") was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on October 4, 2001 and incorporated in 17F, No.17,. Qiao he Rd., Zhong He Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan. The Company's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in November 2010. The company are mainly engaged in manufacturing, selling, research and development of LED components and modules in general lighting and automotive lighting area.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2023:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"
- (b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"
- (c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Notes to the Financial Statements

Standards or Interpretations

Content of amendment

Effective date per IASB

January 1, 2027

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

The standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance The three amendments, measures. combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.

- A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities.
- Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.
- Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.

The Company is evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company does not expect the other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations").

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

- 1) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
- 2) The defined benefit liabilities are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollar, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for investments in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

· an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to noncontrolling interests. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits with an original maturities of three months to less than one year which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- · it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- · it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- · its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivable, leases receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

• bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

5) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

6) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

7) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(h) Investment in subsidiary

When making the Parent-only Financial Report, the Company evaluates its investees who have controlling power by using equity method. According to equity method, the amount of amortization in current profit or loss and other profit or loss in Parent-only Financial Report is the same with Parent Company in the Financial Report, and the equity on Parent-only Financial Report is the same with Parent Company in Financial Report.

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary, that do not result in the Parent losing control of the subsidiary, are considered transaction of interests between businesses.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straightline basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings and construction	3 to 45 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
3)	Molding Equipment	2 to 6 years
4)	Office and Other equipment	2 to 6 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is (or contains) a lease. A contract is (or contains) a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it
 will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

Notes to the Financial Statements

- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery and plant that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

(k) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Computer software

3~4 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(1) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, and deferred tax assets, measured at fair value, less costs) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(m) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells LED components to customer. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer 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, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The average credit term for sale of goods is 60 days to 120 days, which is consistent with the industry practice, thus, it does not contain any financing element.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(n) Government grant

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

(p) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as employee expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards whose related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share based payment is measured to reflect such conditions, and there is no true up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the Company and its employees reach a consensus on the subscription price and the number of subscription shares.

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary difference.
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

Notes to the Financial Statements

- 1) the same taxable entity; or
- 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee remuneration and convertible corporate bonds.

(s) Segment information

Please refer to the financial report of Edison Opto Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, for operating segments information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates, about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) The loss allowance of trade receivable

The Company has estimated the loss allowance of trade receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss.

The Company has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs. The relevant assumptions and input values, please refer to note 6(d).

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec	December 31, 2024		
Cash	\$	3,278	3,879	
Demand Deposit		305,408	339,991	
Time Deposit		68,070	40,000	
	\$	376,756	383,870	

For bank deposit which original maturity date of bank deposit is less than a year is not for investment but to meet its short-term commitment. It could be transferred into cash and the risk is considered low so was classified as cash and cash equivalent.

Please refer to note 6(w) for the disclosure of the interest rate risk and the sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities.

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

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or less:				
Convertible corporate bonds	\$	6,135	6,468	
Convertible corporate bonds - call options		120		
	\$	6,255	6,468	

Please refer to note 6(m) for financial assets of faie value through profit or loss and the disposal of cost benefits. The financial assets of the Company were not pledged.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Decei 2	December 31, 2023		
More than three months' time Deposit	\$37,500		<u>-</u>	

The Company has assessed that the financial assets are held to maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, the investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized costs.

The financial assets of the Company were not pledged.

(d) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Notes receivable - non related parties	\$	7,832	6,036	
Accounts receivable - non related parties		152,019	194,399	
Accounts receivable from related parties		9,584	7,466	
Less: Loss allowance		(328)	(254)	
	\$	169,107	207,647	

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provision were determined as follows:

		December 31, 2024				
			Weighted-	_		
	Gross cano	• 0	average loss rate	Loss allowance provision		
Current	\$	163,331	0%	-		
1 to 30 days past due		4,447	4.9%	218		
31 to 90 days past due		1,657	6.64%	110		
	\$	169,435		328		
		De	ecember 31, 2023	3		
			Weighted-			
	Gross c	• 0	average loss	Loss allowance		
~	amo		rate	<u>provision</u>		
Current	\$	201,550	0%	8		
30 days past due		6,351	3.87%	246		
	\$	207,901		<u>254</u>		

Notes to the Financial Statements

Movements of the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	2	024	2023
Balance at January 1	\$	254	954
Impairment losses recognized (reversed)		74	(700)
Balance at December 31	\$	328	254

Note and account receivables of the Company were not pledged.

(e) Other receivables

	Dec	December 31, 2023	
Other receivables - non related parties	\$	20,457	20,350
Other receivables from related parties		12,952	7,231
Less: Loss allowance		(20,170)	(20,170)
Total	\$	13,239	7,411

Other receivables of the Company were not pledged as collateral.

(f) Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Raw materials	\$ 8,859	27,336	
Supplies	462	440	
Work in progress	3,413	7,369	
Finished goods	28,737	22,601	
	\$ <u>41,471</u>	57,746	
TTI 1 . 11 . 0.1	11		

The details of the cost of sales were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Inventory that has been sold	\$ 844,256	834,131
Write-down of inventories reversal of write-downs	(2,921)	(1,344)
Unallocated production overheads	 15,261	15,103
	\$ 856,596	847,890

The Company did not provide any inventories as collateral for its loans.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(g) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2024	2023
Subsidiary	\$1,886,426	1,685,808

The Company's equity-method investments were not pledged as collateral.

- (h) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary
 - (i) In May 2023, Edison-Litek Opto Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company, distributed a stock dividend of \$14,000 thousand to shareholders as decided at the shareholders' meeting. As a result, the Company's holding of Edison-Litek Opto Corporation's shares increased from 11,000 thousand shares to 12,100 thousand shares, while maintaining the same ownership percentage.
 - (ii) In December 2023, Edison-Litek Opto Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company, a total of 2,600 thousand shares of Edison-Litek Opto Corporation were issued for cash capital increase, wherein the Company fully subscribed in cash amounting to \$52,000 thousand, resulting in the shareholding ratio of the Company's ownership in Edison-Litek Opto Corporation to increase from 78.57% to 81.67%.
 - (iii) In December 2023, Edison-Litek Opto Corporation fully subscribed the equity of Edison Litek Opto Corporation Limited for cash capital increase with cash amounting to \$31,285 thousand, which made an increase in the combined interest of the Company and Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited from 72.64% to 84.89%.
 - (iv) In November 2024, Edison-Litek Opto Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company, conducted a cash capital increase by issuing a total of 5,000 thousand shares. In accordance with Article 267 of the Company Act, 10% of the shares were reserved for employee subscription, while the remaining 4,500 thousand shares were subscribed by existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. The Company subscribed in cash amounting to 3,675 thousand shares for \$91,875 thousand, resulting in its shareholding ratio in Edison-Litek Opto Corporation to decrease from 81.67% to 79.89%.

The effect of changes in shareholdings was as follows:

	 2024	2023
Capital surplus differences between consideration and		
carrying amounts subsidiaries acquired	\$ 716	10,329

Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

		Land	Building and construction	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Other facilities	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	637,862	429,051	280,062	1,197	16,639	1,364,811
Additions		-	3,313	6,047	-	738	10,098
Disposal		-	(8,077)	(38,695)	(236)	(9)	(47,017)
Reclassify	_	=		3,819	<u> </u>		3,819
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	637,862	424,287	251,233	961	17,368	1,331,711
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	637,862	425,131	278,017	1,482	16,791	1,359,283
Additions		-	3,920	2,406	-	134	6,460
Disposal	_			(361)	(285)	(286)	(932)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	637,862	429,051	280,062	1,197	16,639	1,364,811
Deprecation and impairments loss	: _						
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	-	130,709	270,534	1,197	15,934	418,374
Depreciation		-	18,375	5,974	-	475	24,824
Disposal	_		(8,077)	(38,695)	(236)	(9)	(47,017)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$		141,007	237,813	961	16,400	396,181
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	-	112,693	264,389	1,460	15,767	394,309
Depreciation		-	18,016	6,506	22	453	24,997
Disposal	_			(361)	(285)	(286)	(932)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$		130,709	270,534	1,197	15,934	418,374
Carrying amounts:	_						
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	637,862	283,280	13,420		968	935,530
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	637,862	298,342	9,528	-	705	946,437
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	637,862	312,438	13,628	22	1,024	964,974

(i) Guarantee

In 2021, the Company borrowed the amount of \$321,600 from CTBC Bank by pledging its real estate as collateral. The loan was fully repaid on December 4, 2024. However, as of December 31, 2024, the release of the collateral has yet to be completed.

Some of the property, plant and equipment that belongs to the Company had been pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings and the issuance of corporate bonds; please refer to note 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(j) Right-of-use asset

The company leases many assets including land and buildings, machinery and vehicles. Information about leases for which the company as a lessee was presented below:

	Building and				
	con	struction	Vehicles	Total	
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	7,561	1,316	8,877	
Additions		2,700	685	3,385	
Disposal		(3,227)	(686)	(3,913)	
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	7,034	1,315	8,349	
Balance at January 1, 2023		4,297	6,185	10,482	
Additions		7,561	-	7,561	
Disposal		(4,297)	(4,869)	(9,166)	
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	7,561	1,316	8,877	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	1,918	926	2,844	
Depreciation for the year		3,746	288	4,034	
Disposal		(1,858)	(668)	(2,526)	
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	3,806	546	4,352	
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	3,217	5,137	8,354	
Depreciation for the year		2,998	658	3,656	
Disposal		(4,297)	(4,869)	(9,166)	
Balance at December 31, 2023		1,918	926	2,844	
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	3,228	769	3,997	
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	5,643	390	6,033	
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	1,080	1,048	2,128	

The company leases offices, warehouse and dormitory for the year 2024 and 2023, please refer to note 6(n).

Notes to the Financial Statements

(k) Short-term borrowings

The short-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsecured bank loans	\$	-	180,705
Unused short-term credit lines	\$	922,915	948,330
Range of interest rates		_	1.8%~6.44%

A key management personnel provided a joint guarantee for the borrowings of the Company from certain financial institutions. Please refer to note 7.

(l) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2023				
	Currency	Rate	Maturity year		Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.1963%~1.9805%	2041	\$	134,300
Less: due within one year				_	(16,080)
Total				\$ _	118,220

For the collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(m) Bonds payable

	D	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	\$	300,000	300,000
Less: unamortized discounted corporate bonds payable		(23,780)	-
Cumulative converted amount		-	(299,700)
Cumulative creditors repurchase amount			(300)
Convertible bonds issued balance	\$	276,220	
Embedded derivative-call options (included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)	\$ <u></u>	120	
Equity components—conversion options (included in capital surplus—share options)	\$	22,414	
		2024	2023
Interest expense	\$	651	3,490

Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) On November 22, 2024, the Company has issued the first series of unsecured convertible corporate bonds in Taiwan, with an aggregate principal amount of \$303,000 thousand. After deducting issuance costs of \$5,017 thousand, the net proceeds of \$297,983 thousand have been fully received. The main issuance terms are as follows:

Fourth secured domestic convertible bonds

300,000 thousand
100 thousand
November 22, 2024 ~ November 22, 2027
3 years
0%
The Company redeems the convertible bond at par value by cash from the bondholders when it meets maturity.
(1) If the closing price of shares for each of 30 consecutive trading days is at least 130% of the conversion price between the 3 months after the share issuance date and the 40th day before the maturity date, the Company may redeem all the outstanding bonds at their par vale.
(2) If the amount outstanding of bonds is less than 10% of the principal amount between the 3 months after the share issuance date and the 40th day before the maturity date, the Company may redeem the outstanding bonds at their principal amount within five business days before the maturity date.
(1) The bondholder can convert its bonds into shares at any time between 3 months after the issuance date and the day before the maturity day.
(2) For the circumstances below, the conversion terminates in compliance with the method issued by the Company.
The closing period in accordance with the applicable laws. The period that starts from the fifteen business days prior to the date of record for determination wherein the shareholders are entitled to receive the distributions or rights to subscribe for new shares in a capital increase for cash, and ends on the date of record for the distribution of the rights/benefits. The period starts from the date of record of the capital decrease and ends one day prior to the reissuance of the trading of shares after the capital decrease.

Notes to the Financial Statements

		Items	Fourth secured	dom	estic convertible	bonds	
		9.Conversion price	The conversion price is \$25.5 per share when issuance.				
		10. Pledge	The convertible bond is an unsecured bond. However, if the Company issues or privately places other secured bonds with warrants or convertible bonds after the issuance of this convertible bond, the convertible bond will also be granted the same level of creditor's rights or the same priority of collateral as those secured bonds with warrants or secured convertible bonds.				
	(ii)	•	ird domestic convertible best of December 11, 2023, a				
(n)	Leas	se liabilities					
	The	Company's finance lease lia	abilities was as follows:				
	Curi	rent -current		\$	2024 3,411 899	December 31, 2023 3,547 2,745	
	For	the maturity analysis, please	e refer to note 6(v).				
	The	amounts recognized in prof	it or loss were as follows:				
	Exp Exp	rest on lease liabilities enses relating to short term! enses relating to leases of lo hort term leases of low value	w value assets, excluding	\$ \$ \$	2024 927 190 152	2023 680 98 163	
	The	amounts recognized in the s	statement of cash flows for v	vas as	follows:		
	Tota	al cash outflow for leases		\$_	2024 5,134	2023 4,505	

Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Real estate leases

As of December 31, 2024, the Company leases building as employees' dormitories, the lease terms are ranged for a period of one to two years. Some of the terms can be extended upon maturity. However, if the option of extension is uncertain, the related expenditures occurred in the covered period would not be accounted for as lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases machinery and vehicle, the lease terms are ranged for a period of three to four years. Some of the terms can be extended upon maturity. However, if the option of extension is uncertain, the related expenditures occurred in the covered period would not be accounted for as lease liabilities.

Some buildings leased by the Company have a term of less than a year and are considered as short-term leases. The Company decided to apply the exemption of recognition and not to recognize its right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value are as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$	22,961	21,649	
Fair value of plan assets		(10,580)	(9,605)	
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$	12,381	12,044	

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account amounted to \$10,580 thousand. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company were as follows:

	2024	2023	
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$ 21,649	20,804	
Current service costs and interest cost	865	873	
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability	 447	(28)	
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	\$ 22,961	21,649	

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	2024	2023	
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 9,605	9,405	
Interest income	156	165	
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability	 819	35	
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 10,580	9,605	

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company were as follows:

	2	2024	2023	
Current service costs	\$	513	509	
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit		196	199	
	\$	709	708	
	2	2024	2023	
Operating cost	\$	105	105	
Operating expense		604	603	
	\$	709	708	

Notes to the Financial Statements

5) Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income

The Company's re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

	 2024	2023	
Accumulated amount at January 1	\$ 4,045	4,108	
Recognized during the period	 (372)	(63)	
Accumulated amount at December 31	\$ 3,673	4,045	

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	
	2024	2023	
Discount rate	2.000 %	1.625 %	
Future salary increase rate	3.000 %	2.500 %	

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is \$766 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 12.33 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligation		
		Increased 0.25%	Decreased 0.25%
December 31, 2024			_
Discount rate (movement of 0.25%)	\$	(515)	529
Future salary increasing rate (movement of 0.25%)		511	(500)
December 31, 2023			
Discount rate (movement of 0.25%)		(537)	555
Future salary increasing rate (movement of 0.25%)		537	(523)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2024 and 2023.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted were \$5,877 thousand and \$5,958 thousand in 2024 and 2023.

(p) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024		2023	
Current tax expense		_		
Current period	\$	-	-	
Adjust the current income tax of the previous period			60	
		-	60	
Deferred tax income		-	-	
Occurences and reversal of temporary differences		1,420	(1,272)	
Recognition of unrecognized tax loss in prior periods		1,766	3,445	
		3,186	2,173	
Income tax expense	\$	3,186	2,233	

Reconciliation of income tax and income before tax for 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	2024		2023	
Gain before income tax	\$	145,091	49,761	
Income tax using subsidiaries tax rate	\$	29,018	9,952	
Tax-exempt income		(10,151)	(908)	
Gain of investing foreign company		(205)	(9,666)	
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary difference	e	1,766	3,445	
Prior year income tax adjustment		-	60	
Used tax deduction		(17,458)	(972)	
Other		216	322	
Total	\$	3,186	2,233	

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The consolidated entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 31, 2024 and 2023. Also, management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences are not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details were as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Aggregated amount of temporary differences related to investment subsidiaries	\$	107,309	121,411	

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2024		December 31,
			2023
Unrecognized tax loss	\$	77,450	163,130

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	for	llowance cobsolete ventory	Tax deduction	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:					
January 1,2024	\$	1,340	48,263	6,451	56,054
Recognized in profit or loss		(585)	(1,766)	(850)	(3,201)
December 31, 2024	\$	755	46,497	5,601	52,853
January 1, 2023	\$	1,608	53,650	4,172	59,430
Recognized in profit or loss		(268)	(5,387)	2,279	(3,376)
December 31, 2023	\$	1,340	48,263	6,451	56,054

Notes to the Financial Statements

	quity estment	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:			
January 1, 2024	\$ 1,805	-	1,805
Recognized in profit or loss	 (15)		(15)
December 31, 2024	\$ 1,790	<u> </u>	1,790
January 1, 2023	\$ 1,829	1,179	3,008
Recognized in profit or loss	 (24)	(1,179)	(1,203)
December 31, 2023	\$ 1,805	<u> </u>	1,805

4) As at December 31, 2024, the expiry years of the Company's unutilized business losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Bef	ore loss deduction	Year after deduction
2015	\$	40,040	2025
2016		93,672	2026
2017		90,158	2027
2018		47,537	2028
2019		28,818	2029
2022		9,711	2032
	\$	309,936	

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the year through 2022 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(q) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the number of authorized ordinary shares were \$2,000,000 thousand with par value of \$10 per share. The total value of authorized ordinary shares was amounted to 200,000 thousand shares. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 143,609 thousand of ordinary shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Ordinary shares			
(in thousands of shares)	2024	2023		
Balance at January 1	143,609	135,335		
converting corporate bonds	-	9,954		
Retirement of treasury stock		(1,680)		
Balance at December 31	143,609	143,609		

Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Issuance and cancellation of ordinary shares

The secured domestic convertible bonds issued by the Company were converted into 2,380 thousand shares, 4,173 thousand shares, 2,345 thousand shares and 1,056 thousand shares of ordinary shares in the 1st, 2nd, 3th and 4th quarters of 2023, total 9,954 thousand shares, respectively, upon the exercise of the conversion rights by the bondholders. The above legal registration procedures have been completed.

The Company retired 1,680 thousand treasury share in November 10, 2023, respectively. All the statutory registration procedures above had been completed as of the reporting date.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	De	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Premium on issuance of capital stock	\$	1,407,114	1,463,695
Employee share options		72,142	72,142
Conversion options		22,414	-
Diffrence arising from subsisiary's share price and its carrying value		10,074	10,790
Treasury shares transferred to employees of the Compar	ny	15,840	15,840
Changes in net equity of related companies accounted for using the equity method	or 	292	292
	\$	1,527,876	1,562,759

According to the ROC Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the ordinary shares or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock, and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring paid-in capital in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total ordinary shares outstanding.

A resolution was approved during the shareholders' meeting held on May 30, 2024 and 2023 to distribute the cash dividends of \$56,844 thousand and \$40,000 thousand by using the capital surplus. Each share could receive a cash dividends of \$0.40 and \$0.30 from the capital reserve.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulate that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

The dividend policy of the Company is coordinated with the share capital, financial structure, operating status, future development plan, fund requirements, competitions, shareholders' benefits, etc. by distributing no less than 60% of the distributable earnings every year.

Nonetheless, when the distributable earnings are lower than 20% of the ordinary shares outstanding, no distribution shall be made during the year. Dividends may be distributed either by cash or by share. However, if the dividends are to be distributed in cash, it shall be no less than 10% of the total dividends issued.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with the regulation of the Financial Supervisory Commission, a portion of the current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve during the earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve, which does not qualify for earnings distribution, to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Earnings distribution

Earings distribution for the 2023 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the Board of Director held on May 30, 2024, respectively. The relecant dividend distributions to share holders were as follows:

	2023		
	Amount per sl (NT dollar)		Total amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:			
Cash	\$	0.1	14,211

A proposed was made during the shareholders' meeting held on May 30, 2023, after the net operating loss there is no more surplus to be distributed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Treasury shares

- 1) The Company purchased \$4,500 thousand shares of treasury stock, for the purpose of motivating employees, in accordance with Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act. As of December 31, 2023, the total number of untransformed treasury stock was 1,500 thousand shares. In December 2023, the Company decided to retire 1,680 thousand treasury shares, at the amount of \$23,712 thousand. The related registration procedures were completed as of the reporting date. In August 2023, the Company transferred treasury stock to employees, the total amount of treasury stock transferred was 1,320 thousand shares, and the purchase cost was \$18,625 thousand, the treasury stock was recognized by employees on August 10, 2023, and was delivered to employees on September 1, 2023, date of shares delivery. The Company recognized capital surplus treasury shares of \$15,840 thousand for employee remuneration on the date of shares delivery. As of December 31, 2024, the total number of untransferred shares was \$1,500 thousand shares.
- 2) Ledionopto intelligent Technology Co., Ltd., sub-subsidiary of the Company, held 526 thousand shares of the Company's shares. As of December 31, 2024, none of the shares were sold. The market price on December 31, 2024 and 2023, was \$26.0 and \$24.40 per share, respectively.
- 3) In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Group should not be pledged, and shareholders' rights are not entitled before the transfer.

(v) OCI accumulated in reserves, net of tax

	tr	change differences on ranslation of foreign inancial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	(180,453)	(976)	(181,316)
Exchange differences on foreign operations		78,573	-	78,573
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair				
value through other comprehensive income	_		(418)	(418)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	(101,880)	(1,394)	(103,161)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	tr	change differences on anslation of foreign inancial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	(155,037)	-	(154,925)
Exchange differences on foreign operations		(25,416)	-	(25,416)
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	_	<u>-</u>	(976)	(976)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	(180,453)	(976)	(181,429)

(r) Share-based payment

(i) Restricted stock

	Equity-settled
	Treasury shares transferred to employees
Date of shares granted	August 3, 2023
Number of shares granted	1,320,000
Contract term	1 months
grant object	employee
Vesting conditions	Provide future service of 1
	years

1) Treasury shares transferred to employees

The Company used Black-Scholes method in measuring the fair value of the share-based payment at the grant date. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	Treasury shares transferred to employees
Fair value on date of grant	12.00
Stock price on grant day	26.15
Exercise price	14.11
Expected volatility (%)	36.48%
Stock option duration	0.079 years
Risk-free rate (%)	1.015%

Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Number of treasury shares transferred to employees:

	2024	2023
Outstanding at January 1 (shares)	1,500,000	4,500,000
Exercise (shares)	-	(1,320,000)
Cancellation (shares)		(1,680,000)
Outstanding at December 31(shares)	1,500,000	1,500,000

(ii) Expense recognized in profit or loss

The Company incurred expenses of share-based arrangements in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Expenses resulting from treasury shares transferred to		_
employees	\$ -	15,840

(s) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share were as follows:

Basic earnings per share		2024	2023
Profit of the Company for the year	\$	141,905	47,528
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands of shares)		141,584	135,756
Basic earn per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	\$	1.00	0.35
		2024	2023
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit of the Company for the year	\$	141,905	47,528
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares (note)		521	
Profit attributable to common stockholders of the Company (including effect of dilutive potential ordinary share)	\$	142,426	47,528
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand of shares)		141,584	135,756
Effect of employee share bonus (in thousand of shares)		316	109
Effect of convertible bonds (in thousand of shares)		1,289	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand of shares)	_	143,189	<u>135,865</u>
Diluted earn per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	\$	0.99	0.35

Note: The effect of convertible bonds would have been anti-dilutive if included in the calculation of the Group's earnings per share in fiscal 2023. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is not included

Notes to the Financial Statements

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Revenue detail

		2024	2023
Major market:			_
China	\$	129,924	134,149
America and Europe		480,113	420,047
Taiwan		259,292	231,120
Africa		24,075	33,999
Others		243,770	224,256
	\$	1,137,174	1,043,571
Major product:			
LED transmitter component	\$	22,708	18,631
LED lighting product		1,014,124	948,485
LED automotive product		67,573	54,761
Other		32,769	21,694
	\$ <u></u>	1,137,174	1,043,571

(ii) Contract balances

	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Note receivables - non related party	\$	7,832	6,036	6,707
Accounts receivables - non related party		152,019	194,399	153,439
Accounts receivables-related party		9,584	7,466	13,871
Current contract assets		2,821	-	-
Less: loss allowances		(328)	(254)	(954)
Total	\$	171,928	207,647	173,063
Current contract liabilities	De \$	cember 31, 2024 10,522	December 31, 2023 15,516	January 1, 2023 14,119

For details on accounts receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(d).

The major change in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received. There were no provisions for loss allowance on current contract assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(u) Remuneration to employees, directors

In accordance with the Articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 5%~15% of the profit as employee remuneration and less than 3% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and of remuneration for employees entitled to receive the above-mentioned employee remuneration is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company accrued and recognized its employee remuneration amounting to \$7,800 thousand and \$2,660 thousand, respectively; as well as its remuneration to directors amounting to \$1,800 thousand and \$540 thousand, respectively. These amounts were calculated by using the Company's pre-tax net profit for the period before deducting the amounts of the remuneration to employees and directors, multiplied by the distribution of ratio of the remuneration to employees and directors based on the Company's articles of incorporation, and expensed under operating costs or expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the estimated amounts of employee remuneration were \$2,660 thousand and \$1,500 thousand, respectively, and the estimated amounts of directors' remuneration were \$540 thousand and \$300 thousand, respectively, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2023 and 2022. The Board of Directors resolved not to distribute employee compensation and director's remuneration due to the Company has accumulated deficits in 2022, and recognized the difference between the actual distribution and the estimated profit or loss in the 1st quarter of 2023. The related information can be accessed from the Market Observation Post System website.

(v) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

Other income

The details of interest income were as follows:

		2	024	2023	
	Interest income from bank deposits	\$	3,622	3,	<u> 799</u>
(ii)	Other income				
	The details of other income were as follows:				
		2	024	2023	

19,390

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	2024	2023
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 482	2,971
Net gains on foreign exchange	9,057	1,606
Net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(333)	362
Others	 (5,211)	(188)
	\$ 3,995	4,751

(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Interest expense	\$ 6,038	9,081

(w) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Company has a large number of customers, not significantly focuses on dealing with a single customer and the sales area is scattered, so there is no significant concentration of the risk of accounts receivable. In order to reduce the credit risk, the Company also regularly assesses the financial status of customers, if necessary, will require customers to provide security or guarantee.

3) Receivable

For credit risk exposure of note and trade receivables, please refer to note 6(d). Other financial assets at amortized cost includes other receivables and deposit.

All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(f).

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

		arrying mount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024								
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	s							
Lease liabilities	\$	4,310	(4,901)	(2,414)	(1,469)	(756)	(262)	-
Notes payable and accounts payable (including related parties)		195,748	(195,748)	(195,748)	-	-	-	_
Other payable		62,363	(62,363)	(62,363)	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable		276,220	(300,000)				(300,000)	
	\$	538,641	(563,012)	(260,525)	(1,469)	(756)	(300,262)	
December 31, 2023								
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	s							
Long term loans	\$	134,300	(140,773)	(8,817)	(8,781)	(17,406)	(51,063)	(54,706)
Short term loans		180,705	(181,599)	(181,599)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		6,292	(7,088)	(2,179)	(2,019)	(2,890)	-	-
Notes payable and accounts payable (including related parties)		129,026	(129,026)	(129,026)	-	-	-	-
Other payable		49,760	(49,760)	(49,760)				
	\$	500,083	(508,246)	(371,381)	(10,800)	(20,296)	(51,063)	(54,706)

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Market risk

1) Currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

		December 3	1, 2024	December 31, 2023				
Financial assets	oreign irrency	Exchange rate		TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange	rate	TWD
Monetary items								
USD	\$ 11,060	USD/TWD=	32.785	362,602	6,237	USD/TWD=	30.705	191,497
CNY	11,718	CNY/TWD=	4.5604	53,439	8,667	CNY/TWD=	4.3355	37,576
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD	6,300	USD/TWD=	32.785	206,546	5,584	USD/TWD=	30.705	171,466
CNY	-	CNY/TWD=	-	-	9	CNY/TWD=	4.3355	38

Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings; and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A strengthening (weakening) of 5% of the TWD against the USD and CNY as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased (decreased) the equity by \$10,475 thousand and \$2,878 thousand due to cash flow hedges. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for prior year.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2024 and 2023, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to \$9,057 and \$1,606, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.5% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased / decreased by 50 basis points, the Company's net income would have increased / decreased by \$0 thousand and \$1,575 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at variable rates and investment in variable-rate bills.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

The management of the Company considers that the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company in this financial report approximates its fair value.

	December 31, 2024							
	Fair Value							
	Bo	ok Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Convertible bonds	\$	120	-	120	-	120		
Corporate bonds		6,135	6,135			6,135		
Subtotal		6,255	6,135	120		6,255		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost								
Cash and cash equivalents		376,756	-	-	-	-		
Fixed deposits with orginal maturity exceeding three months		37,500	-	-	-	-		
Notes and trade receivables(include related parties)		169,107	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables		13,239						
Subtotal		596,602						
Total	\$	602,857	6,135	120		6,255		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost								
Notes and trade payables(include related parties)	\$	195,748	-	-	-	-		
Other payables(include related parties)		62,396	-	-	-	-		
Lease liabilities		4,310	-	-	-	-		
Bonds payables		276,220						
Subtotal		538,674						
Total	\$ <u></u>	538,674	<u> </u>					

Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2023								
	Fair value								
	Bo	ok value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current swcurities	\$	6,468	6,468		<u>-</u>	6,468			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost									
Cash and cash equivalents		383,870	-	-	-	-			
Notes and trade receivables(include related parties)		207,647	-	-	-	-			
Other receivables	_	7,411							
Subtotal		598,928							
Total	\$	605,396	6,468			6,468			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost									
Short-term bank loans	\$	180,705	-	-	-	-			
Long-term bank loans (including due within one year)		134,300	-	-	-	-			
Notes and trade payables		129,026	-	-	-	-			
Other payables		49,760	-	-	-	-			
Lease liabilities		6,292							
Subtotal	_	500,083							
Total	\$	500,083		_					

(x) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) credit risk
- 2) liquidity risk
- 3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. the Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company rations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

As the Company has a large Company of customers, not significantly focused on dealing with a single customer and the sales area are scattered, so there is no significant concentration of the risk of account receivable. In order to reduce the credit risk, the Company also regularly assess the financial status of customers, if necessary, will require customers to provide security or guarantee.

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company finance department. As a result of the Company's transactions and compliance with others are good credit banks, no significant compliance concerns, so there is no significant credit risk.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. At present, the capital and working capital of the merged company is sufficient to meet all the contractual obligations, so there is no liquidity risk due to the inability to raise funds to meet the contractual obligations.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, and borrowings. The functional currency of the Company is dominated by TWD and also has USD and CNY. The main currency of the transaction is TWD, USD and CNY.

The Company borrows money in USD from banks to balance the accounts receivable against USD and reduces the risk of loss of USD accounts receivable assets due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, when a short-term imbalance occurs, the Company is required to buy or sell foreign currency at instant exchange rate to ensure that the net risk is maintained at an acceptable level.

The Company do not use derivative financial assets for hedging.

2) Interest rate risk

The borrowing of the Company is a floating interest rate debt, so the market interest rate changes will make the effective interest rate changes, and the future cash flow fluctuations. The Company do not hedge through interest rate swap contracts.

3) Other market price risk

In addition to supporting the expected consumption and sales demand, the Company did not sign a commodity contract.

(y) Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Company and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity plus net debt.

The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	De	December 31, 2023		
Total liabilities	\$	573,501	539,501	
Less: cash and cash equivalents		(376,756)	(383,870)	
Net debt	\$	196,745	155,631	
Total equity	\$	3,008,024	2,836,686	
Less: hedging reserve				
Adjusted equity	\$	3,008,024	2,836,686	
Debt-to-equity ratio	_	6.54 %	<u>5.49</u> %	

Notes to the Financial Statements

(z) Financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Company's financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

Non auch abangue

					No	on-cash changes				
Short-term	Ja	anuary 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in lease payments	Discount and premium amortizatio n	Conversion option	Other		cember , 2024
borrowings	\$	180,705	(181,185)	480	-	-	-	-		-
Lease liabilities		6,292	(3,865)	-	3,385	(1,502)	-	-		4,310
Long term borrowings (including current portion) Bonds payable Deposits received		134,300 - 31	(134,300) 297,983 7	- -	- - -	- -	(22,414)	651		- 276,220 38
Total liabilities from financing activities	\$ <u></u>	321,328	(21,360)	480	3,385	(1,502)	(22,414)	651		280,568
	Ja	anuary 1, 2023	Cash Flow	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in lease payments	Non-cash chang Discount and premium amortization	Conversion	Other	_	December 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings	\$	61,420	116,905	2,380	-	_	-	_		180,705
Lease liabilities		2,295	(3,564)	-	7,561	-	-	-		6,292
Long term borrowings (including current portion)		290,780	(156,480)	-	-	-	-	-		134,300
Bonds payable		170,262	(300)	-	-	3,49	90 (173,455)		3	-
Deposits received		27	(6)							21
Total liabilities from financing activities	s_	524,784	(43,445)	2,380	7,561	3,49	90 (173,455)		3	321,318

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

The Company is the ultimate controller of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the period covered in the financial statements:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Best Opto Corporation	Subsidiary of the company
Ledison Opto Corporation	Subsidiary of the company
Edison Opto Corporation	Subsidiary of the company
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Subsidiary of the company
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Subsidiary of the company
Ledison Opto Corporation Limited	Subsidiary of the company

Notes to the Financial Statements

Name of related party Relationship with the Company Edison Opto USA Corporation Sub-subsidiary of the company Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation Sub-subsidiary of the company Yangzhou Edison-Litek Opto Limited Company Sub-subsidiary of the company Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Limited Company Sub-subsidiary of the company Yangzhou Edison Opto Limited Company Sub-subsidiary of the company **Best Led Corporation** Sub-subsidiary of the company Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Sub-subsidiary of the company Edison Auto Lighting Corporation Sub-subsidiary of the company Yangzhou Aichuang Electronic Trade Limited Sub-subsidiary of the company Company Wu Chien-Jung Chairman of the company Taiwan HYdroxyl Technology Corporation Related parties

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Sale

	 2024	2023
Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto USA	\$ 43,129	38,304
Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)	23,672	19,430
Sub-subsidiary-Yangzhou Edison Opto	12,903	12,481
Other	 618	19
	\$ 80,322	70,234

The raw materials which the Company sells to subsidiaries are not sold to other customers, and the sales price is not comparable to other customers, the collection conditions and sales are not significantly different from those of ordinary customers.

The sales prices and collection terms of the Company's sales of finished goods to subsidiaries and other related parties are not significantly different from those of ordinary customers.

The receivables of the related parties are not pledged, and no impairment loss (bad debt expenses) is required after the assessment.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of significant purchases by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)	\$ 274,989	276,217
Sub-subsidiary-Yangzhou Edison Opto	399,524	381,707
Other	 35,210	34,972
	\$ 709,723	692,896

Notes to the Financial Statements

The products which the Company purchases from the above-mentioned subsidiaries are not purchased from other vendors, resulting in no purchase price to compare with other vendors. The payment terms are not significantly different from general vendors.

The Company sold raw materials to the subsidiaries, repurchased some of the finished products then sold them to the Company's customers, which is not considered as purchases and sales.

The sales amount in 2024 and 2023 was \$44,918 thousand and \$44,752 thousand respectively, the repurchased amount of finished products in 2024 and 2023 were \$35,736 thousand and \$54,027 thousand respectively.

(iii) Other

1) Manager service revenue

		 2024	2023
	Subsidiary company-Edison-Litek Opto	\$ 6,152	3,960
	Other	 720	600
		\$ 6,872	4,560
2)	Rental revenue		
		2024	2023
	Subsidiary company-Edison-Litek Opto	\$ 10,946	11,267
	Other	 196	376
		\$ 11,142	11,643

The rent collected by the company is based on the market of neighborhood office.

- 3) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the unrealized gains of downstream deferred transactions between the parent and subsidiary companies were \$1,194 thousand and \$4,495 thousand respectively, which were included under long-term equity investment.
- 4) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the unrealized gains of upstream deferred transactions between the parent and subsidiary companies were \$4,063 thousand and \$9,750 thousand, respectively, which were included under long-term equity investment and share of profit of associates & joint ventures accounted for using equity method, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Receivables from Related Parties

The receivables from related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary company-Edison			
	Opto USA	\$	9,053	7,466
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary-Edison-Litek Opto		531	
Subtotal			9,584	7,466
Other receivables	Subsidiary company-Edison-			
	Litek Opto		12,300	6,256
Other receivables	Other		652	975
Subtotal			12,952	7,231
		\$	22,536	14,697

(v) Payables to Related Parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable	Sub-subsidiary-Yangzhou Edison Opto	\$	91,988	45,674
Accounts payable	Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)		63,992	27,428
Accounts payable	Other		5,575	22,286
Total		\$	161,555	95,388

(vi) Guarantee

A key management personnel provided a joint guarantee for the loan agreement entered by the Group from certain financial institutions.

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	 2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 22,602	21,087
Post-retirement benefits	612	673
Share-based payments	 	5,040
	\$ 23,214	26,800

Please refer to note 6(r) for further explanations related to share-based payment transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits (classified under other non-current	nt Deposit to customs			
financial assets)	•	\$	2,939	2,896
Property, plant, and equipment	Long-term borrowing		298,156	245,760
		\$	301,095	248,656

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) The Company's unrecognized contractual commitments are as follows:

	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$</u>	392,495	326

On November 11, 2024, the Company signed a preliminary sales contract with ReaLy Development & Construction Corp. for the purchase of Green Pilot No. 1 property. The total contract price is \$432,880 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, \$43,360 thousand has been paid, and the remaining \$389,520 thousand will be paid according to the progress of the completion.

(b) The Company obtained the tender for the "Tainan City LED Street Light Replacement Project, District 3" in May 2021, and provided a deposit of \$20,000 thousand as a performance guarantee. In November 2021, the Company received a letter from the Public Works Bureau of Tainan City Government ("Works Bureau") to terminate the aforementioned contract, and in January of 2022, the Works Bureau forfeited the aforementioned security deposit and recovered the tender bond of \$5,000 thousand. The Company requested the Tainan City Government to return the performance deposit and revoke the recovery of the deposit, but the mediation failed. In 2023, the Group filed a civil litigation and an administrative litigation, which is currently under trial by the Tainan District Court (for the return of the performance deposit). The Kaohsiung High Administrative Court (for the revocation of the recovery of the deposit) lost the case in June 2024. The Company has appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, and it is currently under trial.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

Notes to the Financial Statements

(12) Other:

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function		2024		2023			
By item	Cost of Operating expenses		Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	
Employee benefits							
Salary	25,113	94,743	119,856	30,696	111,862	142,558	
Labor and health insurance	3,704	8,128	11,832	3,585	8,069	11,654	
Pension	1,570	5,016	6,586	1,606	5,060	6,666	
Director's remuneration	-	4,038	4,038	-	2,424	2,424	
Others	3,156	5,552	8,708	2,178	3,976	6,154	
Depreciation	9,338	19,520	28,858	9,040	19,613	28,653	
Amortization	-	46	46	-	52	52	

Further information of the number of employees and employee benefits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	20	24	2023
Employees		152	151
Directors not in concurrent employment		7	7
Average employee benefits	\$	1,014	1,160
Average employee salary	\$	827	990
Average raise of employee salary		(16.46)%	20.44 %
Supervisors' remuneration	\$		-

The Company's compensation policies for directors, managements and employees are as follows, which include basic salary (principal salary, food allowance, special environmental allowance), year-end bonus and performance bonus.

(a) Principles of compensation policies

The salary payment standard considers the market average, operation of the Company and company structure, the standard will be adjusted when necessary. The compensation of employees is determined by their professionality and experience. Bonuses will be granted considering the Company's operation and personal performance. The basic salary payment for graduates and foreign employees complies with government regulations.

(b) Connection among compensation policies, procedure of determination and operating results

According to the policy, the Company will appropriate 5% to 15% of the net income as employees' compensation, but the Company has to recover the accumulated deficit first in any. Compensation policy for general manager, deputy general manager and the equivalents is determined by the remuneration committee considering the operating results of the Company, personal contribution and market average, then agreed by the Board of Directors.

The Company has a reward system by giving performance bonus to employee who meets the condition, and year-end bonus will be granted considering the Company's profitability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(13) Other disclosures:

Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company:

(i) Loans to other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

					Highest balance	,			,				Coll	lateral		
Num	ber Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	of financing to other parties during the period (Note 2)	Ending balance (Note 2)	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Item	Value	Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
0	Edison Opto	Edison-Litek	Other	Yes	50,000	50,000	-	2%	2	-	Short-term	-		-	601,605	1,203,210
	Corporation	Opto	receivables								financing				(Note1)	(Note1)
		Corporation	due from													
			related parties													
1	Yangzhou	Yangzhou	Other	Yes	46,068	45,604	-	2%	2	-	Short-term	-	-	-	210,984	421,969
	Edison Opto	Edison -	receivables			(CNY10,000 thousand)					financing				(Note1)	(Note1)
	Corporation	Litek Opto	due from		anousana)	inousunu)										
		Corporation	related parties													
2	Edison-Litek	Edison-Litek	Other	Yes	45,969		-	2%	2	-	Short-term	-	-	-	48,858	97,716
	Opto	Opto	receivable due			CNY1,400 thousand)					financing				(Note1)	(Note1)
	Corporation	Corporation	from related		anousana)	inousunu)										
	Limited		parties													

- Note 1: The allowable aggregate amount of financing provided to others cannot exceed 40% of the lender's stockholders' equity, the maximum amount of financing provided to an individual counterparty cannot exceed 20% of the lender's stockholders' equity.

 Note 2: The amount was the financing facility approved by the Board.

 Note 3: Based on the Company's guidelines, the allowable amounts of financing are as follows:

 (1) Loan arrangement for business transaction

 (2) Short tree financing suppose.
- - (2) Short-term financing purpose
- Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None
- (iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2024 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Category and							
Name of holder	name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Note
The company	AcBel Polytech Incconvertible	NO	Current financialassets at fair	-	6,135	- %	6,135	
	bonds		value through profit or loss					
Edison Fund	Taiwan Hydroxyl	NO	Non-current financial assets at	300	1,059	12.50 %	1,059	
Investment	Technology Co., Ltd		fair value through other					
Corporation			comprehensive income					

Note: Show market price if public traded; show book value if private held.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Category and		Name of	Relationship	Beginnin	g Balance	Pı	ırchases		Sa	ıles		Ending	Balance
Name of company	name of security	Account name	counter-party	with the company	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount
0	Co., Ltd	at fair value through profit or loss	Bank of Communications Co., Ltd	None	-	,	1	501,643 (RMB110,000 thousand)		504,607 (RMB110,650 thousand)	501,643	2,964	1	-

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

								f the counter-par close the previou			References	Purpose of	
Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount	for determining price	acquisition and current condition	Others
The N	National	2024/11/11	432,880	43,360	ReaLy	Non-related				-	Appraisal of	Group	None
6 L	Landmark oth floor, Land and 21 parking				Development & Construction Group							operating demand	

- (vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None
- (vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

				Tran	saction details		Transactions with to oth		Notes/Accounts		
Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Note
Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation		Parents	Sales	(399,524)	(60.96)%	1 -	No significant difference		91,988	46.33 %	
The company	Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation	Parents	Purchase	399,524	66.83 %	1 1	No significant difference	-	(91,988)	(46.99)%	
Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	1 ,	Parents	Sales	(274,989)	(51.14)%	1 1	No significant difference	-	63,992	45.01 %	
	Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Parents	Purchase	274,989	47.67 %	1 1	No significant difference	-	(63,992)	(32.69)%	

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None
- (ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2024 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Main	Original inv	estment amount		e as of December	31, 2024	Net income	Share of	
Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	businesses and products	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value	(losses) of investee	profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	Edison Opto Corporation	Samoa	Selling of LED components and modules	1,041	1,041	30	100.00 %	1,005	(75)	(75)	
The Company	Ledison Opto Corporation	Samoa	Selling of LED components and modules	145,991	145,991	4,500	100.00 %	247,333	(14,100)	(10,797)	
The Company	Best Opto Corporation	Samoa	Selling of LED components and modules	1,277,726	1,277,226	41,000	100.00 %	105,232	19,358	20,927	
The Company	Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Taiwan	Investment	686,000	686,000	25,000	100.00 %	93,341	5,361	5,361	
The Company	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	167,661	167,661	5,500	24.62 %	60,142	(17,185)	(4,231)	
The Company	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	208,375	116,500	18,375	79.89 %	422,727	56,001	45,528	
The Company	Ledison Opto Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	9,800	25,000	980	100.00 %	9,633	(677)	(677)	
Best Opto Corporation	Best Led Corporation	Samoa	Investment	1,277,226	1,277,226	41,000	100.00 %	1,054,927	19,358	19,358	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Edision Opto USA Corporation	USA	Selling of LED components and modules	6,392	6,392	220	55.00 %	39,369	5,714	3,143	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Ledionopto Intelligent Technology	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	113,185	113,185	2,200	100.00 %	21,994	318	318	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Edison Auto Lighting Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	7,570	7,570	1,000	100.00 %	7,056	1,938	1,938	
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	64,472	64,472	13,463	60.27 %	147,234	(17,185)	(10,358)	

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (c) Information on investment in mainland China:
 - (i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Main	Total	Method	Accumulated outflow of	Inve	estment flows	Accumulated outflow of	Net income				Accumalated
Name of investee	businesses and products	amount of paid-in capital	of investment (Note 1)	investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Outflow	Inflow	investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	(losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Book value	Investment income (losses)	remittance of earnings in current period
Edison Opto	Manufacturing	145,991	(2)	111,408	-	-	111,408	(14,099)	100.00%	(14,099)	251,262	34,583
		(USD 4,500 thousand)		(USD 3,317 thousand)			(USD 3.317 thousand)	(USD (439) thousand)		(USD (439) thousand)	(USD 7,664 thousand)	(USD 1,183 thousand)
Co., Ltd.	LED components	i,500 industria)		o,orr mousand)			5,51 / thousand)	(137) tilotistila)		(137) tilotisailti)	,,oo i tilousana)	1,105 thousand)
	and modules											
DongGuan	Manufacturing	-	(2)	52,255 (USD	-	-	52,255 (USD	-	-	-	-	-
Davinci Opto	and selling of			1,714 thousand)			1,714 thousand)					
Co., Ltd.	LED components			1,711 tilotistila)			1,711 illousuid)					
Yangzhou	and modules Manufacturing	1,277,226 (USD	(2)	1,277,226 (USD	-	-	1,277,226 (USD	19,358 (USD	100.00%	19,359 (USD	1,054,923 (USD	-
		41,000 thousand)		41,000 thousand)			41,000 thousand)	603 thousand)		603 thousand)	32,177 thousand)	
	LED components											
Yangzhou		2,148 (RMB 500 thousand)	(3)	-	-	-	-	32 (RMB 7 thousand)	100.00%	32 (RMB 7 thousand)	2,463 (RMB 540 thousand)	-
Electronic	modules											
Trade												
Corporation		270,552	(2)	167,661			167,661	12.811	72.77%	9,322	165,789	
		(USD		(USD	-	-		(USD	/2.//70	(USD	(USD	-
		8,875 thousand)		5,500 thousand)			5,500 thousand)	399 thousand)		290 thousand)	5,057 thousand)	
•	LED components											
Corporation	and modules											

Note 1: Investments are made through one of three ways:

- (a) Direct investment from Mainland China
- (b) Indirect investment from third-party country
 - i) Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd. is indirectly invested by the Company through Ledison Opto Corporation.
 - ii) Dong Guan Davinci Opto Corporation is indirectly invested by Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation through Led Plus Limited.
 - iii) Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation is indirectly invested by Best Opto Corporation and Best Ltd. Corporation.
 - iv) Yangzhou Edison-Litek Opto Corporation is indirectly invested by the Company and Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited.
- (c) Others
- i) Yangzhou Aichuan Electronic Trade Corporation is 100% invested by Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation.

Note 2: The dissolution has registered in 2020.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Company Name	Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
The Company	1,556,295 (USD49,817 thousand)	1,664,494 (note 3) (USD50,770 thousand)	Note 1
Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation	52,255 (note 2) (USD1,714 thousand)	56,193 (USD1,714 thousand)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

- Note 1: Since The Company acquired the permission from Industrial Development Bureau at August 25 2022, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the upper limit on investment is not applicable, under "Regulations Governing The Permission of Commercial Behavior in Mainland China", Article 3 (documentation reference number: 1112046210).
- Note 2: DongGuan Davinci Opto Co., Ltd., in which Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation indirectly invested USD2,000 thousand, had completed the cancellation of its business registration and liquidation with the approval of Investment Commission in June 2020. The investment capital amounting to USD286 thousand had been remitted to Ledionopto. However, according to the regulation, the remittance to Mainland China amounting to USD1,174 thousand had been included in the accumulated investment amount
- Note 3: The indirect investment in Yangzhou Ledison Opto Corporation through the Company, with the amount of USD1,000 thousand, was authorized by the Investment Commission. Yangzhou Ledison had completed its liquidation in 2017 and the remitted capital amount of USD1,230 thousand had been cancelled by the Investment Commission. Therefore, the difference between the Accumulated Investment in Mainland China and Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission amounting to USD230 thousand had been deducted by the Company.
- (iii) Significant transactions:None
- (d) Major shareholders:None.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to 2024 consolidated financial report.

Cash and cash equivalent

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	_	Amount
Cash	Cash	\$	3,138
	Petty cash		140
	Subtotal		3,278
Demand deposit	New Taiwan Dollar		104,606
	Foreign currency (CNY6,261@4.4787; USD 5,090 @32.785; HKD 66@4.222; EUR 144@34.14; JPY 3,375@0.2099)		200,802
	Subtotal		305,408
Time deposit	New Taiwan Dollar		2,500
	Foreign currency		65,570
Total		\$	376,756

Note: The time deposit duration were 90~365 days, and interest rate range from 1.28~1.685%.

Trade receivable

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
104628	\$ 31,546
100714	19,022
106087	11,059
106179	10,749
105122	10,018
105695	8,888
Others (less than 5%)	60,737
Subtotal	152,019
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(328)
Total	\$ <u>151,691</u>

Inventories

		Amou	ınt	
Item		Cost	Market Price	Note
Finished goods	\$	21,563	30,609	Net Realizable Value
Work in process		3,418	3,450	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials		9,692	9,682	Net Realizable Value
Supplies		526	537	Net Realizable Value
Inventories in Transit		10,049	10,049	Market Price
Less: Allowance to reduce inventory to market	t	(3,777)		
Total	\$	41,471	54,327	

Changes in investment

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning E	Balance	Additi	ion	Decr	ease			E	nding Balance			Guarantee
Name of investee	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Profit or Cost	Others	Shares	Holding Percentage	Amount	Equity	or Collateral
Edison Opto Corporation	30,000 \$	10,224	-	-	-	-	(75)	(9,144)	30,000	100.00 %	1,005	1,005	None
Ledison Opto Corporation	4,500,000	246,157	-	-	-	-	(10,797)	11,975	4,500,000	100.00 %	247,335	251,475	None
Best Opto Corporation	41,000,000	978,918	-	-	-	-	20,927	52,386	41,000,000	100.00 %	1,052,231	1,054,946	None
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	25,000,000	85,779	-	-	-	-	5,361	2,202	25,000,000	100.00 %	93,342	107,012	None
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	5,500,000	61,153	-	-	-	-	(4,231)	3,220	5,500,000	24.62 %	60,142	60,142	None
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	14,700,000	277,877	3,675,000	91,875	-	-	45,528	7,458	18,375,000	79.89 %	422,738	422,738	None
Ledison Opto Corporation Limited	2,500,000	25,700	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	1,520,000	15,200	(677)	(190)	980,000	100.00 % _	9,633	9,633	None
Total	93,230,000 \$	1,685,808	3,675,000	91,875	1,520,000	15,200	56,036	67,907	95,385,000	_	1,886,426		

Other non-current assets

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Account
Other non-current assets	\$ 41,867
Refundable deposit	2,485
Restricted bank deposit	2,939
Total	\$

Accounts payable

Manufacturer	Amount
101231	\$ 9,265
100001	7,296
200838	4,462
Others (less than 5%)	12,795
Total	\$ <u>33,818</u>

Other payables

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Payroll expense and bonus	\$ 34,112
Accrued expense-factory	18,585
Compensation payable to employees	7,800
Others (less than 5%)	1,866
Total	\$62,363

Other current liabilities

Item	A	mount
Provisions for Employee benefits	\$	6,101
Refund Liabilities		2,604
Collections on behalf of others		1,308
Others (less than 5%)		93
Total	\$	10,106

Other non-current liabilities

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Account
Accrued pension liabilities	\$	12,381
Others (less than 5%)		27
Total	\$_	12,408

Operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Item	Quantity(thousands)	Amount
LED transmitter component	9,238	\$ 22,708
LED lighting product	422,999	1,011,552
LED automotive product	39,166	67,573
Others	192,976	 35,341
Net revenue		\$ 1,137,174

Operating costs

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw material	
Raw-material inventory, January 1	\$ 28,775
Add: Purchase	93,629
Less: Raw-material, December 31	(9,692)
Sales	(58,471)
Raw material used	54,241
Suppliers	
Suppliers, January 1	495
Add: Purchase	1,652
Less: Suppliers, December 31	(526)
Sales	(258)
Transferred to expenses	(2)
Suppliers used	1,361
Manufacturing overhead	17,236
Manufacturing expenses	24,684
Manufacturing cost	97,522
Work in progress, January 1	7,622
Add: Purchase	5,263
Finish goods transfer in	50,637
Less: Work in process, December 31	(3,418)
Sales	(6,474)
Transferred to expenses	(8,563)
Manufacturing cost	142,589
Add: Finish goods, January 1	16,082
Purchase	691,118
Less: Finished goods, December 31	(21,563)
Transferred to work in progress	(50,637)
Transferred to expenses	(704)
Cost of sales – finished goods	776,885
Cost of sales – materials and suppliers and work in progress	65,203
Cost of sales – merchandise inventory	56
Allowance to reduce inventory to market	(2,921)
Other operating cost	17,373
Operating cost	\$ 856,596

Selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Payroll expense and bonus	\$ 31,786
Depreciation expenses	6,705
Advertising expenses	5,801
Amortization expenses	5,674
Import and export expenses	4,177
Others (less than 5%)	27,266
Total	\$81,409

Administrative expenses

Item	A	mount
Payroll expense, bonus and compensation	\$	55,934
Depreciation expenses		9,404
Professional service fee		6,283
Others (less than 5%)		23,090
Total	\$	94,711

Statement of Research and Development Expense

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Account
Payroll expense and bonus	\$	16,598
Research and development Expense		4,202
Depreciation Expense		3,411
Professional service fee		2,280
Others (less than 5%)	_	9,717
Total	\$_	36,208

For Statement of Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment, please refer to note 6(i) in financial report.

For Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(i) in financial report.

For Statement of Changes in Right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(j) in financial report.

For Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of Right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(j) in financial report.

For Statement of Change in deferred tax assets, please refer to note 6(p) in financial report.

For Statement of Changes in other income, please refer to note 6(v) in financial report.

For Statement of Other Gains and Losses, please refer to note 6(v) in financial report.

For Statement of Financial Cost, please refer to 6(v) in financial report.