Stock Code:3591

EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Address: 17F, No. 17, Qiaohe Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City

Telephone: (02)8227-6996

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.

Table of contents

Contents	Page
1. Cover Page	1
2. Table of Contents	2
3. Independent Auditors' Report	3
4. Balance Sheets	4
5. Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
6. Statements of Changes in Equity	6
7. Statements of Cash Flows	7
8. Notes to the Financial Statements	
(1) Company history	8
(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements	8
(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted	8~9
(4) Summary of significant accounting policies	9~23
(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty	23
(6) Explanation of significant accounts	23~51
(7) Related-party transactions	51~55
(8) Pledged assets	55
(9) Commitments and contingencies	55~56
(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters	56
(11) Subsequent Events	56
(12) Other	$56 \sim 57$
(13) Other disclosures	
(a) Information on significant transactions	57~59
(b) Information on investees	59
(c) Information on investment in mainland China	60~61
(d) Major shareholders	61
(14) Segment information	61
9. List of major account titles	$62 \sim 73$



安侯建業群合會計師重務的 KPMG

台北市110615信義路5段7號68樓(台北101大樓) 68F., TAIPEI 101 TOWER, No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City 110615, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

電話 Tel + 886 2 8101 6666 傳 真 Fax + 886 2 8101 6667 網 址 Web kpmg.com/tw

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Edison Opto Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Edison Opto Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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, 2022 and 2021, 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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by 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(c) "Notes and accounts receivable".

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the accounts receivable accounted for 5% 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(s) "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:

- Evaluate the Company's accounting policy of revenue recognition.
- Test the design and implementation of internal controls related with revenue recognition.
- A sample of whole year is selected, and the income transaction records and various vouchers are checked to confirm that the operating income is recognized.
- Analyzing the change in sales revenue from top ten clients and examining significant contracts to assess whether there are significant exceptions.
- 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 HENG-SHEN LIN and PEI-CHI CHEN.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) March 9, 2023

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.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese) EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021			December 31, 2022 December 31, 2021
11xx	Assets Current assets:	Amount	W Ar	Amount %	21xx	Liabilities and Equity Current liabilities:	Amount % Amount %
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 458,222	14	338,165 10	2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(j) and 8)	\$ 61,420 2 69,200 2
1150	Notes receivable, net (note $6(c)$)	6,707		4,797	2150	Notes payable	- 17 -
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(c))	152,485	5	145,348 5	2170	Accounts payable	33,929 1 43,938 1
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (note 6(c) and 7)	13,871		9,851 -	2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	88,153 3 130,408 4
1200	Other receivables, net (note 6(d) and 7)	2,917		3,335 -	2200	Other payables (note 6(t))	45,647 1 44,508 1
1310	Inventories (note 6(e))	72,299	2	48,163 1	2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(m))	1,860 - 3,708 -
1410	Prepayments	12,465		20,896 1	2322	Long-term borrowing due within one year (note 6(k))	16,080 1 16,080 1
1220	Current tax asset	3,188		3,149 -	2399	Other current liabilities, others	23,105 1 33,955 1
1470	Other current assets (note 8 and 11)	42		32,311 1		Total current liabilities	<u>270,194</u> <u>9</u> <u>341,814</u> <u>10</u>
	Total current assets	722,196	21	606,015 18	25xx	Non-Current liabilities:	
15xx	Non-current assets:				2530	Bonds payable (note 6(1) and 8)	170,262 5 163,588 5
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	16	,	574 -	2540	Long-term borrowing (note 6(k) and 8)	274,700 8 290,780 8
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(f))	1,612,407	48	1,810,867 52	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(0))	3,008 - 2,460 -
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(h), 7, 8 and 9)	964,974	29	934,220 27	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(m))	435 - 1,099 -
1755	Right-of-use asset (notes 6(i))	2,128		4,438 -	2600	Other non-current liabilities (note $6(n)$)	11,426 - 11,735 -
1780	Intangible assets	40		- 88		Total non-current liabilities	459,831 13 469,662 13
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(0))	59,430	2	60,488 2		Total liabilities	730,025 22 811,476 23
1915	Prepayments for business facilities		,	122 -	31xx	Equity (notes 6(g)(1)(p)(q)):	
1990	Other non-current assets, others (notes 8 and 9)	5,919		35,075 1	3100	Capital stock	1,353,353 40 1,288,617 37
	Total non-current assets	2,644,914	79	2,845,872 82	3200	Capital surplus	1,519,350 45 1,619,038 47
					3310	Legal reserve	16,903 2 4,841 -
					3320	Special reserve	112,126 3
					3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	(123,194) (4) 124,188 4
					3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(155,037) (5) (183,608) (5)
					3420	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	- (152,240) (4)
					3491	Other equity, unearned compensation	(1,377) -
					3500	Treasury shares	(86,416) (3) (59,048) (2)
						Total equity	2,637,085 78 2,640,411 77
	Total assets	\$ 3,367,110	100	3,451,887 100		Total liabilities and equity	$\frac{3.367,110}{2.00}$ $\frac{100}{1.00}$ $\frac{3.451,887}{1.00}$ $\frac{100}{1.00}$

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese) EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

			2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (note 6(s) and 7)	\$	908,361	100	959,314	100
5000	Operating costs (note 6(e)(h)(i)(m)(n) and 7)		764,327	84	788,442	82
5900	Gross profit from operations		144,034	16	170,872	18
5910	Unrealized profit (loss) from sales (note 7)		1,863	_	(581)	_
5950	Gross profit from operations, net		145,897	16	170,291	18
	Operating expenses (note 6(h)(i)(m)(n)(q)):				_	
6100	Selling expenses		66,772	7	48,870	5
6200	Administrative expenses		82,420	9	76,236	8
6300	Research and development expenses		28,100	3	29,227	3
6450	Expected credit loss(reversed) (note 6(c))	_	907		(361)	
	Total operating expenses		178,199	19	153,972	16
6900	Net operating income (loss)		(32,302)	<u>(3</u>)	16,319	2
	Non-operating income and expenses (note 6(g)(l)(u) and 7):					
7100	Total interest income		748	-	733	-
7010	Other income		14,548	2	20,931	2
7020	Other gains and losses, net		(6,338)	(1)	2,984	-
7050	Finance costs, net		(12,135)	(1)	(13,317)	(1)
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(f))		62,733	7	94,298	10
	Total non-operating income and expenses		59,556	7	105,629	11
7900	Profit from continuing operations before tax		27,254	4	121,948	13
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(o))	_	1,606		1,690	
	Profit	_	25,648	4	120,258	13
8300	Other comprehensive income:					
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	s				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(n))		877	-	360	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value		2,521	_	(134,814)	(14)
8349	through other comprehensive income (note $6(p)$) Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be	_	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	
	reclassified to profit or loss Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3,398		(134,454)	<u>(14</u>)
8360	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		28,571	3	(6,583)	(1)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				<u>-</u>	
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	_	28,571	3	(6,583)	<u>(1</u>)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)		31,969	3	(141,037)	<u>(15</u>)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$	57,617	7	(20,779)	<u>(2</u>)
	Earnings per share (note 6(r))					
9750	Basic earnings per share	\$		0.20		0.95
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$		0.19		0.91

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese) EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

				Retained earnings	•		Total other equity interest Unrealized gains	ايد		
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	[.ega] reserve	Snecial reserve	Retained earnings (Unappropriated	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other commrehensive income	Employees unrealized reward	Treasury	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021 Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:	1,225,564	1,553,577			48,411	(177,025)	(17,426)	(6,378)	(61,902)	2,564,821
Legal reserve appropriated	•		4,841		(4,841)			1	1	- 00000
Cash dividends of offinally share			4.841	·	(44.841)					(40,000)
Net income					120,258					120,258
Other comprehensive income		,			360	(6,583)	(134,814)			(141,037)
Total comprehensive income		1			120,618	(6,583)	(134,814)			(20,779)
Other changes in capital surplus: Due to recognition of equity component of convertible		31,990	1	,				,		31,990
Conversion of convertible bonds	63,383	47,381	•	•	ı			1		110,764
Acquisition of company's share by subsidiaries recognized as treasury share	,	,	,	,		,		,	2.854	2.854
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	,	159	,	,	,					159
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of		7								9
Substitution of disposed Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		(13,998)							. '	(13,998)
Share-based payments	(330)	(149)	•		,		•	5,001		4,522
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,288,617	1,619,038	4,841	,	124,188	(183,608)	(152,240)	(1,377)	(59,048)	2,640,411
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings: Legal reserve appropriated	,	,	12,062	,	(12,062)	,	,	,	,	,
Special reserve appropriated		1		112,126						
ı			12,062	112,126	(1)					
Net income				•	25,648	- 20 571	- 103 0	•	•	25,648
Total comprehensive income					26.525	28.571	2.521	 		57,617
Other changes in capital surplus:										
using the equity method		767			1	,				7.67
Stocks dividends from surplus Cash dividends from capital surplus	65,000	(65,000)				, ,				(35.000)
Purchase of treasury share	,		1	1	,	,	•	•	(24,847)	(24,847)
Acquisition of company's share by substituaties recognized as treasury share	,	,	,	,		,		,	(2.521)	(2.521)
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash										
dividends received by subsidiaries Share, based navments	, ,	139						- 000		139 994
Expiration of restricted employee stocks	(264)	(119)						383		-
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other		,		,	(149,719)	,	149,719			
Comprehensive income or loss Balance at December 31, 2022	1,353,353	1,519,350	16,903	112,126	(123,194)	(155,037)			(86,416)	2,637,085

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese) ${\bf EDISON\ OPTO\ CORPORATION}$

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	·	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities: Profit before tax	\$	27,254	121,948
Adjustments:	Φ	21,234	121,946
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		32,032	22,458
Amortization expense		48	169
Expected credit loss (reversal)		907	(361)
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		558	(1,002)
Interest expense		12,135	13,317
Interest income		(748)	(733)
Share-based payments		994	4,522
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(62,733)	(94,298)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(3,553)	(7,567)
Gain on disposal of other assets		4.250	(3)
Unrealized profit from sales		4,350	6,213
Realized profit on from sales	-	(6,213) (22,223)	(62,917
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		(22,223)	(02,917
Notes receivable		(1,910)	(3,738
Accounts receivable		(8,044)	(18,050
Accounts receivable due from related parties		(4,020)	39,914
Other receivable		382	1,046
Inventories		(24,136)	(24,141
Prepayments		8,485	1,069
Other current assets		10	(14,917
Notes payable		(17)	(652)
Accounts payable		(10,009)	(635
Accounts payable to related parties		(42,255)	81,269
Other payable		950	10,232
Other current liabilities		(10,850)	10,388
Net defined benefit liability		566	488
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(90,848)	82,273
Cash flows from (used in) operations		(85,817)	141,304
Interest received		784	670
Interest paid		(5,272)	(5,025)
Income taxes refund (paid)		(39)	(2,897)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-	(90,344)	134,052
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			(9.205)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(8,305) 9,307
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(46,600)
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method		273,600	(40,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(29,316)	(434,022)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		10	10
Increase in refundable deposits		(122)	-
Decrease in restricted deposits		32,234	_
Increase in restricted deposits		-	(23
Increase in other non-current assets		-	(29,302
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		-	(122
Dividends received		22,000	22,300
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		298,406	(486,757
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			_
Increase in short-term loans		154,280	1,038,492
Decrease in short-term loans		(159,355)	(1,312,020
Proceeds from issuing bonds		-	297,503
Proceeds from long-term debt		-	321,600
Repayments of long-term debt		(16,080)	(14,740
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received		2	(12)
Payment of lease liabilities		(4,301)	(3,303
Cash dividends paid		(35,000)	(40,000
Payments to acquire treasury shares		(24,847)	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		(85,301)	287,520
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,704)	2,228
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		120,057	(62,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		338,165	401,122
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u> </u>	458,222	338,165

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese) EDISON OPTO CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(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 23, 2023.

(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, 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(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, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Company does not expect the following 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"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Comparative Information "
- IFRS16 "Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions"

(4) Summary of significant 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

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non current.

- (i) It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (iii) It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(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

2)

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.

Machinery and equipment

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

3) Molding Equipment 2 to 6 years

4) Office and Other equipment 2 to 6 years

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

3 to 10 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(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.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
- (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:
 - 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(s) Segment information

Please refer to the financial report of Edison Opto Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, for operating segments information.

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions 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.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have no significant effects.

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(c).

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	\$	2,164	4,050
Demand Deposit		369,938	281,615
Time Deposit		86,120	52,500
	\$	458,222	338,165

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(v) for the disclosure of the interest rate risk and the sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

	nber 31, 022	December 31, 2021
Debt investments at fair value through profit or loss:	 	
Convertible corporate bonds-call options	\$ 16	574

Please refer to note 6(l) 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.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

	Dec	eember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable	\$	6,707	4,797
Accounts receivable		153,439	145,395
Accounts receivable from related parties		13,871	9,851
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(954</u>)	(47)
	\$	173,063	159,996

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:

	 D	ecember 31, 2022	2
		Weighted-	
	ss carrying imount	average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	\$ 169,287	0%	12
1 to 30 days past due	115	0%	-
31 to 180 days past due	4,069	9.73%	396
Past due over 180 days	 546	100%	546
	\$ 174,017		954

Notes to the Financial Statements

	 D	ecember 31, 202	1
	ss carrying amount	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	\$ 157,764	0%	4
30 days past due	2,025	0.69%	14
31 to 180 days past due	 254	11.42%	29
	\$ 160,043		47

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

	20	22	2021
Balance at January 1	\$	47	579
Impairment losses recognized		907	-
Impairment loss reversal		<u>-</u> _	(532)
Balance at December 31	\$	954	47

Note and account receivables of the Company were not pledged.

(d) Other receivables

	Dec	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other receivables	\$	20,470	2,318
Other receivables from related parties		2,617	3,215
Less: Loss allowance		(20,170)	(2,198)
Total	\$	2,917	3,335

Other receivables of the Company were not pledged as collateral.

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
Raw materials	\$	37,548	27,699
Supplies		545	160
Work in progress		7,371	6,938
Finished goods		26,835	13,366
	\$	72,299	48,163

Notes to the Financial Statements

The details of the cost of sales were as follows:

	 2022	2021
Inventory that has been sold	\$ 754,955	779,027
Write-down of inventories (reversal of write-downs)	(4,676)	(2,539)
Unallocated production overheads	 14,048	11,954
	\$ 764,327	788,442

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

(f) 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, 2021	
	2022		
Subsidiary	\$ <u>1,612,407</u>	1,810,867	

In November 2022, Best Opto Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company, completed a capital reduction and returned the shares. In December 2022, the Company received \$273,600 from the capital reduction. The Company's equity-method investments were not pledged as collateral.

- (g) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary
 - (i) Edison-Litek Opto Corporation issued a total of 155 thousand shares in March 2021 as employee remuneration. Furthermore, 4,145 thousand shares were issued for cash capital increase in December 2021, wherein the Company acquired 1,300 thousand shares in cash amounting to \$15,600 thousand, resulting in the shareholding ratio of the Company to decrease from 100.00% to 78.57%.

The effect of changes in shareholdings was as follows:

	 2021
Capital surplus differences between consideration and carrying amounts	
subsidiaries acquired	\$ (13,998)

Notes to the Financial Statements

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

		Land	Building and construction	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Other facilities	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	637,862	368,709	289,252	1,482	15,894	1,313,199
Additions		-	27,119	1,300	-	897	29,316
Disposal		-	-	(12,603)	-	-	(12,603)
Reclassify	_		29,303	68	-		29,371
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	637,862	425,131	278,017	1,482	16,791	1,359,283
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	260,051	214,350	286,825	1,216	17,024	779,466
Additions		351,073	76,584	5,917	80	368	434,022
Disposal		-	-	(3,601)	-	(1,498)	(5,099)
Reclassify	_	26,738	77,775	111	186		104,810
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	637,862	368,709	289,252	1,482	15,894	1,313,199
Deprecation and impairments loss	: _						
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	-	95,114	267,010	1,301	15,554	378,979
Depreciation		-	17,579	9,982	159	213	27,933
Disposal	_			(12,603)	-		(12,603)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$		112,693	264,389	1,460	15,767	394,309
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	-	86,982	259,940	1,142	16,955	365,019
Depreciation		-	8,132	10,671	159	97	19,059
Disposal	_	-		(3,601)		(1,498)	(5,099)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$		95,114	267,010	1,301	15,554	378,979
Carrying amounts:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	637,862	312,438	13,628	22	1,024	964,974
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	637,862	273,595	22,242	181	340	934,220
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	260,051	127,368	26,885	74	69	414,447

(i) Guarantee

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

(i) 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:

		lding and struction	Vehicles	Total	
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	3,523	5,555	9,078	
Additions		1,159	630	1,789	
Disposal		(385)		(385)	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	4,297	6,185	10,482	
Balance at January 1, 2021		1,503	4,421	5,924	
Additions		3,523	1,134	4,657	
Disposal		(1,503)		(1,503)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	3,523	5,555	9,078	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	1,259	3,381	4,640	
Depreciation for the year		2,343	1,756	4,099	
Disposal		(385)		(385)	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	3,217	5,137	8,354	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	844	1,836	2,680	
Depreciation for the year		1,854	1,545	3,399	
Disposal		(1,439)		(1,439)	
Balance at December 31, 2021		1,259	3,381	4,640	
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	1,080	1,048	2,128	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	2,264	2,174	4,438	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	659	2,585	3,244	

The company leases offices, warehouse and dormitory for the year 2022 and 2021, please refer to note 6(m).

Notes to the Financial Statements

(j) Short-term borrowings

The short-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	De	December 31, 2021	
Unsecured bank loans	\$	61,420	69,200
Total	\$	61,420	69,200
Unused short-term credit lines	\$	1,395,305	1,347,822
Range of interest rates		5.22%	0.9%

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

(k) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2022				
	Currency	Rate	Maturity year		Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.1963%~ 1.8996%	2041	\$	290,780
Less: due within one year				_	(16,080)
Total				\$_	274,700
		Decembe	r 31, 2021		
	Currency	Rate	Maturity year		Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.1963%~	2041	\$	306,860
		1.2011%			
Less: due within one year				_	(16,080)
Total				\$_	290,780

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

(l) Bonds payable

	De	cember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	\$	300,000	300,000
Less: unamortized discounted corporate bonds payable		(7,538)	(14,212)
Cumulative converted amount		(122,200)	(122,200)
Convertible bonds issued balance	\$	170,262	163,588
Embedded derivative-call options (included in financial assets			
at fair value through profit or loss)	\$	16	574
Equity components—conversion options (included in capital			
surplus — share options)	\$	18,960	18,960
		2022	2021
Interest expense	\$	6,674	8,266

(Continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Items

Third secured domestic convertible bonds

1001110	Third secured domestic convertible bonds
1.Total issue amount	300,000 thousand
2.Par value	100 thousand
3.Maturity date	January 25, 2021 ~ January 25, 2024
4.Outstanding period	3 years
5.Coupon rate	0%
6.Redemption at maturity	The Company redeems the convertible bond at par value by cash from the bondholders when it meets maturity.
7 Dadametica mathad	
7.Redemption method	 (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.
8.Conversion period	 (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	Third secured domestic convertible bonds
	9.Conversion price	The conversion price is \$19.3 per share when issuance.
		1) The Company announced on July 29, 2021 that due to the
		allotment of cash dividends on the ordinary shares, the
		conversion price has been adjusted from \$19.3 to \$19.1 since
		August 21, 2021.
		2) The company announced on August 8th 2022 that due to the
		allotment of cash dividends and stock dividents on the
		ordinary shares, the conversion price has been adjusted from
		19.1 to 17.9 since August 30th 2022.
	10. Pledge	For the collateral for bonds payable, please refer to note 8.
(m)	Lease liabilities	
	The Company's finance le	ease liabilities was as follows:
		December 31, December 31,

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Current	\$	1,860	3,708	
Non-current	\$	435	1,099	

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(v).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2	022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	\$	514	676
Expenses relating to short term leases	\$	36	235
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets, excluding	\$	170	137
short term leases of low value assets			

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for was as follows:

		2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	<u></u>	5,021	4,351

(i) Real estate leases

As of December 31, 2022, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(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.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

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

	Dece	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$	20,804	20,345
Fair value of plan assets		(9,405)	(8,635)
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$	11,399	11,710

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 \$9,405 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:

	2022		2021	
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$	20,345	21,118	
Current service costs and interest cost		631	624	
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability		(172)	(263)	
Payment of benefit obligations			(1,134)	
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	\$	20,804	20,345	

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:

			2022	2021	
	Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$	8,635	9,536	
	Interest income		705	73	
	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability		65	97	
	Contributed to plan		-	63	
	Payment of benefit obligations			(1,134)	
	Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$	9,405	8,635	
4)	Expenses recognized in profit or loss				
		2022		2021	
	Current service costs	\$	478	466	
	Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit		88	85	
		\$	566	551	
			2022	2021	
	Operating cost	\$	77	119	
	Operating expense		489	432	

<u>551</u>

566

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

	 2022	2021	
Accumulated amount at January 1	\$ 4,985	5,345	
Recognized during the period	 (877)	(360)	
Accumulated amount at December 31	\$ 4,108	4,985	

6) Actuarial assumptions

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

	December 31,	December 31,	
	2022	2021	
Discount rate	1.750 %	0.750 %	
Future salary increase rate	2.500 %	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 \$708 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 14.21 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, 2022		
Discount rate (movement of 0.25%)	(565)	586
Future salary increasing rate (movement of 0.25%)	570	(533)
December 31, 2021		
Discount rate (movement of 0.25%)	(614)	635
Future salary increasing rate (movement of 0.25%)	698	(596)

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 2022 and 2021.

(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 to \$5,400 thousand and \$5,406 thousand in 2022 and 2021.

(o) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022		2021	
Current tax expense				
Current period	\$	-	-	
Deferred tax income		-	-	
Occurrences and reversal of temporary differences		(7,804)	7,897	
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		9,410	(932)	
Recognition of unrecognized tax loss in prior periods			(5,275)	
Tax income	\$	1,606	1,690	

Reconciliation of income tax and income before tax for 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

		2022	2021
Gain before income tax	\$	27,254	121,948
Income tax using subsidiaries tax rate	\$	5,451	24,390
Non-deductible expense		(7,650)	(12,178)
Loss of investing foreign company		(5,605)	(7,833)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary difference	e	9,410	(932)
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized		-	(2,769)
Other			1,012
Total	\$	1,606	1,690

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 2022 and 2021. 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:

	December 31,		December 31,
		2022	2021
Aggregated amount of temporary differences	\$	107,196	103,896
related to investment subsidiaries			

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

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

	De	ecember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Tax effect of deductible Temporary Differences	\$	-	-	
Unrecognized tax loss		168,925	137,029	
	\$	168,925	137,029	

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 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	for	lowance obsolete ventory	Others	Tax deduction	Total
Deferred tax assets:					
January 1,2022	\$	2,544	2,315	55,629	60,488
Recognized in profit or loss		(936)	1,857	(1,979)	(1,058)
December 31, 2022	\$	1,608	4,172	53,650	59,430
January 1, 2021	\$	3,815	7,584	50,354	61,753
Recognized in profit or loss		(1,271)	(5,269)	5,275	(1,265)
December 31, 2021	\$	2,544	2,315	55,629	60,488

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Equity investment		Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:				
January 1, 2022	\$	1,157	1,303	2,460
Recognized in profit or loss		672	(124)	548
December 31, 2022	\$	1,829	1,179	3,008
January 1, 2021	\$	2,035	-	2,035
Recognized in profit or loss		(878)	1,303	425
December 31, 2021	\$	1,157	1,303	2,460

4) As at December 31, 2022, the expiry years of the Company's unutilized business losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Before	loss deduction	Year after deduction
2014	\$	71,468	2024
2015		75,078	2025
2016		93,672	2026
2017		90,158	2027
2018		47,537	2028
2019		28,818	2029
2022		30,444	2032
	\$	437,175	

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the year through 2019 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(p) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the number of authorized ordinary shares were \$2,000,000 thousand shares 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, 2022 and 2021, \$135,335 thousand and \$128,862 thousand of ordinary shares were issued, respectively. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Ordinary shares		
(in thousands of shares)	2022	2021	
Balance at January 1	128,862	122,556	
Capital surplus transferred to ordinary shares	6,500	-	
converting corporate bonds	-	6,339	
Retirement of restrict employee stock	(27)	(33)	
Balance at December 31	135,335	128,862	

(i) Issuance and cancellation of ordinary shares

The Company resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 22, 2022, to increase capital by \$65,000 thousand by issuing 6,500 thousand shares from capital surplus, with August 30, 2022, as the base date for the capital increase. The relevant legal registration procedures have been completed.

The Company cancelled 27 thousand and 33 thousand new restricted stocks in July 2022 and 2021, respectively. All the statutory registration procedures above had been completed as of the reporting date.

The secured domestic convertible bonds issued by the Company were converted into 5 thousand shares, 5,679 thousand shares and 655 thousand shares of ordinary shares in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 2021, respectively, upon the exercise of the conversion rights by the bondholders. The above legal registration procedures have been completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	D	ecember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Premium on issuance of capital stock	\$	1,400,567	1,500,428
Employee share options		72,142	72,142
Difference arising from subsidiary's share price and its carrying value		461	461
Restricted employee		26,928	27,047
Changes in net equity of related companies accounted for using the equity method	or	292	18,960
Conversion options	_	18,960	
	\$	1,519,350	1,619,038

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 June 22, 2022 to distribute the cash dividend of \$35,000 thousand by using the capital surplus. Each share could receive a cash dividend of \$0.27808294 from the capital reserve. Also, 6,500 thousand shares amounting to \$65,000 thousand will be distributed as stock dividend, and each thousand shares could receive a stock dividend of 51.6439 shares from the capital reserve.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Earnings distribution

A resolution was approved during the shareholders' meeting held on June 22, 2022. After listing the legal reserve and the special reserve in accordance with the law, there were no earnings distribution left. A resolution was made during the shareholders' meeting held on July 15, 2021, to distribute a cash dividend of \$40,000 thousand. Each share could receive a cash dividend of \$0.33457.

(iv) Treasury shares

- 1) From September to October, 2022, the Company repurchased a total of 1,500 thousand shares of treasury stock, at the amount of \$24,847 thousand, for the purpose of motivating employees and enhancing their morale, in accordance with Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act. As of December 31, 2022, the total number of untransferred treasury stock was 4,500 thousand shares.
- 2) Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation, sub-subsidiary of the Company, held \$526 thousand shares of the Company's treasury share. As of December 31, 2022, all treasury shares were not sold. The market price on December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$15.65 and \$23.60 per share, respectively.
- 3) In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged, and shareholder rights are not entitled before the transfer.

(v) OCI accumulated in reserves, net of tax

		Exchange differences on translation of oreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Deferred compensation arising from issuance of restricted stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	(183,608)	(152,240)	(1,377)	(337,225)
Share-based payment		-	-	994	994
Disposal of equity instruments designed at fair		-	149,719	-	149,719
value through other comprehensive income					
Exchange differences on foreign operations		28,571	-	-	28,571
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured	ł				
at fair value through other comprehensive					
income		-	2,521	-	2,521
Restrict employee rights stock failure	_			383	383
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	(155,037)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(155,037)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	dif tra fore	Exchange ferences on inslation of ign financial tatements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Deferred compensation arising from issuance of restricted stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	(177,025)	(17,426)	(6,378)	(200,829)
Share-based payment		-	-	4,522	4,522
Exchange differences on foreign operations		(6,583)	-	-	(6,583)
Unrealized losses from financial assets					
measured at fair value through other					
comprehensive income:		-	(134,814)	-	(134,814)
Restrict employee rights stock failure				479	479
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	(183,608)	(152,240)	(1,377)	(337,225)

According to the Company's subsidiary, Edison Fund Investment Corporation, which originally held 15.39% of the ordinary shares of LEDLitek Co., Ltd. in Korea, the investment is recorded under financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2021, the Company recognized a cumulative valuation loss of \$149,719 thousand due to the significant operating loss of LEDLitek Co. LEDLitek Co., Ltd. was reorganized in 2021 and Edison Fund Investment Corporation obtained a ruling from a Korean Court to complete the bankruptcy reorganization process in November 2022. After the reorganization, Edison Fund Investment Corporation's shareholding in LEDLitek Co., Ltd. was 0%.

Therefore, the Company and Edison Fund Investment Corporation reclassified the unrealized valuation loss of \$149,719 thousand recorded in other equity - investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings for the year. Edison Fund Investment Corporation did not receive any notice from LEDLitek Co., Ltd. during the aforementioned reorganization period regarding the reduction or elimination of Edison Fund Investment Corporation's shareholding in LEDLitek Co. Edison Fund Investment Corporation has only received a final Court ruling and has proceeded to investigate the legality of the share cancellation of the LEDLitek Co., Ltd. reorganization, and has taken procedures to protect the Company's interests. It is expected that there will be no significant impact on the Company's financial and business performance.

(q) Share-based payment

(i) Restricted stock

1) At the Board of Directors' meeting held on June 20, 2018, the Company decided to award 2,000 thousand new shares of restricted stock to those full-time employees who meet the Company's requirements. The restricted stock has been registered with and approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.. On July 2, 2019, the Board of Directors issued all the restricted stock. The fair value on the grant date was 14.50 per share.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Employees with restricted stock awards are entitled to purchase the Company's shares at the price of 10 with the condition that these employees continue to work for the Company for the following three years. 40%, 30% and 30% of the restricted shares of stock is vested in year 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The restricted stock is kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before it is vested. These shares of stock shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted or by any other means of disposal to third parties during the custody period. If the shares remain unvested after the vesting period, the Company will repurchase all the unvested shares at the issue price, and cancel the shares thereafter.

2) Details of the restricted stock of the Company were as follows:

	 2022	2021	
Outstanding at January 1 (number)	\$ 570	1,173	
Granted during the year (number)	(544)	(570)	
Forfeited during the year (number)	 (26)	(33)	
Outstanding at December 31 (number)	\$ 	570	

(ii) Expense recognized in profit or loss

The Company incurred expenses of share-based arrangements in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

		2022	2021
Expenses resulting from restriction of employee stock	•		
options	\$	994	4,522

(r) Earnings per share

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

Basic earnings per share	2022	2021
Profit of the Company for the year	\$ 25,648	120,258
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands of shares)	131,149	127,037
Basic earn per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	\$ 0.20	0.95

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit of the Company for the year	\$ 25,648	120,258
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares	 	6,613
Profit attributable to common stockholders of the Company (including effect of dilutive potential ordinary share)	\$ 25,648	126,871
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand of shares)	131,149	127,037
Effect of employee share bonus (in thousand of shares)	148	296
Effect of convertible bonds (in thousand of shares) (note)	-	11,965
Effect of restricted employee shares unrested (in thousand of shares)	 285	871
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	 131,582	140,169
Diluted earn per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	\$ 0.19	0.91

Note: The effect of convertible bonds would have been anti-dilutive if included in the calculation of the Company's diluted earnings per share in fiscal 2022, and was therefore not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(s) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Revenue detail

	2022	2021
Major market:	 	
China	\$ 180,292	156,226
America and Europe	363,122	327,075
Taiwan	205,677	179,268
Africa	29,039	30,276
Others	 130,231	266,469
	\$ 908,361	959,314
Major product:	 	
LED transmitter component	\$ 17,994	36,956
LED lighting component	257,257	305,318
LED lighting module and product	612,593	527,505
Others	 20,517	89,535
	\$ 908,361	959,314

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Contract balances

	De	ecember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Note receivables	\$	6,707	4,797	1,059
Accounts receivables		153,439	145,395	127,516
Accounts receivables-related party		13,871	9,851	49,765
Less: loss allowances		(954)	(47)	(579)
Total	\$	173,063	159,996	177,761

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

(t) 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, 2022 and 2021, the Company accrued and recognized its employee remuneration amounting to \$1,500 thousand and \$6,500 thousand, respectively; as well as its remuneration to directors amounting to \$300 thousand and \$1,500 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. If there would be any changes after the reporting date, the changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or lost in the following year. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021. The related information can be accessed from the Market Observation Post System website.

(u) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

	2	022	2021
Interest income from bank deposits	\$	748	733

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

		2022	
Other income	<u>\$</u>	14,548	20,931

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	2022	2021
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 3,553	7,567
Net gains (losses) on foreign exchange	12,752	(771)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(558)	1,002
Others	 (22,085)	(4,814)
	\$ (6,338)	2,984

(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	 2022	2021
Interest expense	\$ (12,135)	(13,317)

(v) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Receivable

For credit risk exposure of note and trade receivables, please refer to note 6(c).

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).

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022								
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	s							
Secured long term loans	\$	290,780	(322,370)	(9,745)	(9,725)	(19,278)	(56,679)	(226,943)
Unsecured short term loans		61,420	(61,947)	(61,947)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		2,295	(2,486)	(1,343)	(668)	(326)	(149)	-
Notes payable and accounts payable (including related parties)		122,082	(122,082)	(122,082)	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including relate parties)	d	45,647	(45,647)	(45,647)	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	_	170,262	(177,800)			(177,800)		
	\$_	692,486	(732,332)	(240,764)	(10,393)	(197,404)	(56,828)	(226,943)
December 31, 2021								
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	S							
Secured short and long term loans	\$	306,860	(342,043)	(9,860)	(9,812)	(19,470)	(57,256)	(245,645)
Unsecured short term loans		69,200	(69,354)	(69,354)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		4,807	(5,261)	(2,104)	(2,001)	(1,085)	(71)	-
Notes payable and accounts payable (including related parties)		174,363	(174,363)	(174,363)	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including relate parties)	d	44,508	(44,508)	(44,508)	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	_	163,588	(177,800)				(177,800)	
	\$ _	763,326	(813,329)	(300,189)	(11,813)	(20,555)	(235,127)	(245,645)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	 December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	oreign irrency	Exchange rate		TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		TWD
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD	\$ 6,415	USD/TWD=	30.710	197,005	6,389	USD/TWD=	27.680	176,848
CNY	61,296	CNY/TWD=	4.4100	270,313	12,516	CNY/TWD=	4.3440	54,370
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD	6,420	USD/TWD=	30.710	197,158	8,581	USD/TWD=	27.680	237,522

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, 2022 and 2021 would have increased (decreased) the equity by \$13,508 thousand and \$(316) 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 assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases. The analysis is performed on the same basis for prior year.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

		202	.2	2021			
	Ex	change					
	loss	ses/gains	Exchange rate	losses/gains	Exchange rate		
NTD	\$	12,752	-	(771)	-		

Notes to the Financial Statements

(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 \$1,761 thousand and \$1,880 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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.

(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.

(w) 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.

(x) 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, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	De	December 31, 2021	
Total liabilities	\$	730,025	811,476
Less: cash and cash equivalents		(458,222)	(338,165)
Net debt	\$	271,803	473,311
Total equity	\$	2,637,085	2,640,411
Less: hedging reserve			
Adjusted equity	\$	2,637,085	2,640,411
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u> </u>	10.31 %	<u>17.93</u> %

Notes to the Financial Statements

(y) 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, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

				Non-cash changes					
		January 1, 2022	Cash Flow	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in lease payments	Discount and premium amortization	Conversion option	December 31, 2022	
Short-term borrowings	\$	69,200	(5,075)	(2,705)	-	-	-	61,420	
Lease liabilities		4,807	(4,301)	-	1,789	-	-	2,295	
Long term borrowings (including current portion)		306,860	(16,080)	-	-	-	-	290,780	
Bonds payable		163,588				6,674		170,262	
Total liabilities from financing activities	\$ <u></u>	544,455	(25,456)	(2,705)	1,789	6,674	<u> </u>	524,757	
					Non-cas	h changes			
		January 1, 2021	Cash Flow	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in lease payments	Discount and premium amortization	Conversion options	December 31, 2021	
Short-term borrowings	\$	340,499	(273,528)	2,229	-	-	-	69,200	
Lease liabilities		3,520	(3,303)	-	4,590	-	-	4,807	
Long term borrowings (including current portion)		-	306,860	_	-	-	-	306,860	
Bonds payable		-	303,000	-	-	(17,212)	(122,200)	163,588	
Total liabilities from financing activities	s	344,019	333,029	2,229	4,590	(17,212)	(122,200)	544,455	

(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
Edison-Egypt Opto Corporation	Subsidiary of 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
Davinci Opto Corporation (Note 1)	Sub-subsidiary of the company
Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Limited Company	Sub-subsidiary of the company

(Continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Name of related party	Relationship with 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 Company	Sub-subsidiary of the company
Wu Chien-Jung	Chairman of the company

Note 1: The dissolution of the Company has been registered in 2021.

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Sale

	 2022	2021
Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto USA	\$ 53,686	51,563
Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)	30,738	54,118
Sub-subsidiary-Yangzhou Edison Opto	19,927	26,604
Other	 6,039	3,873
	\$ 110,390	136,158

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:

	 2022	2021
Subsidiary company-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)	\$ 234,990	254,343
Subsidiary company-Yangzhou Edison Opto	337,453	329,985
Other	 15,456	8,914
	\$ 587,899	593,242

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 2022 and 2021 was \$56,890 thousand and \$63,451 thousand respectively, the repurchased amount of finished products in 2022 and 2021 were \$66,145 thousand and \$69,998 thousand respectively.

(iii) Other

1) Manager service revenue

		2022	2021
	Subsidiary company-Edison-Litek Opto	\$ 4,429	5,162
	Subsidiary company-Edison-Egypt Opto	 	2,340
		\$ 4,429	7,502
2)	Rental revenue		
		2022	2021
	Subsidiary company-Edison-Litek Opto	\$ 8,624	12,438
	Other	 136	136
		\$ 8,760	12,574

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

- 3) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unrealized gains of downstream deferred transactions between the parent and subsidiary companies were \$8,855 thousand and \$14,261 thousand respectively, which were included under long-term equity investment.
- 4) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unrealized gains of upstream deferred transactions between the parent and subsidiary companies were \$7,679 thousand and \$3,746 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	Ι	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto			
	USA	\$	9,235	8,045
Accounts receivable	Sub-subsidiary-Edison-Litek			
	Opto		1,510	1,766
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary-Edison Auto Lighting	_	3,126	40
Subtotal		_	13,871	9,851
Other receivables	Subsidiary company-Edison-			
	Litek Opto		2,566	2,883
Other receivables	Other	_	51	332
Subtotal		_	2,617	3,215
		\$_	16,488	13,066

(v) Payables to Related Parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	Dec	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable	Sub-subsidiary-Yangzhou Edison Opto	\$	46,072	106,686
Accounts payable	Sub-subsidiary-Edison Opto (Dong Guan)		27,438	7,183
Accounts payable	Other		14,643	16,539
Total		\$	88,153	130,408

(vi) Guarantee

The Company's loan from financial institutions is guaranteed by the key management in accordance with the requirements of the loan contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	 2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 18,983	14,304
Post-retirement benefits	615	628
Share-based payments	 453	1,554
	\$ 20,051	16,486

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

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	De	ecember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deposits (classified under other current financial assets)	The guarantee letter of credit	\$	-	12,259
Deposits (classified under other current financial assets)	Performance deposit (note)		-	20,000
Deposits (classified under other non- current financial assets)	Deposit to customs		2,861	2,836
Property, plant, and equipment	Issuance of corporate bonds guarantee		197,428	199,931
Property, plant, and equipment	Long-term borrowing		525,996	529,083
		\$	726,285	764,109

Note: please refer to note 11 for details.

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ <u> </u>	20,181

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 under " other current assets" in accordance with the agreement between the parties. 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. During to period from 2021 to 2022, the Company filed objections, complaints and representations to the Works Bureau, and therefore transferred the aforementioned security deposit to "other receivables". In 2022, the Company has filed with the Works Bureau to resolve the performance dispute and other relief procedures. However, the Works Bureau expressed its opinion on the non-reimbursement of the deposit and argued that the additional costs incurred for the termination of the contract amounted to the total amount of the deposit and the tender bond, so it proposed a mediation plan to forfeit the performance deposit and return the tender bond. The Company's opinion on this matter is that the Works Bureau has not been harmed by the re-tendering of the contract after the termination of the contract. As of December 31, 2022, the Company is still following the relevant law process such as mediation of performance disputes and other remedial procedures.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(12) Other:

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

By function		2022			2021	
By item	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	29,136	83,436	112,572	33,279	80,192	113,471
Labor and health insurance	3,334	7,120	10,454	3,749	6,995	10,744
Pension	1,509	4,457	5,966	1,690	4,267	5,957
Director's remuneration	-	1,674	1,674	-	2,457	2,457
Others	2,768	4,349	7,117	2,446	3,469	5,915
Depreciation	15,324	16,708	32,032	13,809	8,649	22,458
Amortization	-	48	48	39	130	169

Further information of the number of employees and employee benefits as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	20)22	2021
Employees		144	152
Directors not in concurrent employment		7	7
Average employee benefits	\$	993	939
Average employee salary	\$	822	783
Average raise of employee salary		4.98 %	21.02 %
Supervisors' remuneration	\$		_

(Continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) 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		
Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	of financing to	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
1	Edison-Litek	Edison-Litek	Other	Yes	35,437	33,781	-	1%	2	-	Short-term	-		-	47,011	94,023
	Opto	Opto	receivables			(USD1,100 thousand)					financing				(Note1)	(Note1)
	Corporation	Corporation	due from													
	Limited		elated parties													
2	Yangzhou	Edison Opto	Other	Yes	45,084	44,100	-	1%	2	-	Short-term	-	-	-	192,665	385,331
	Edison Opto	(Dong Guan)	receivables			(CNY10,000 thousand)					financing				(Note1)	(Note1)
1	Corporation	Co., Ltd.	due from		uiousanu)	uiousana)										
			elated 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:

Loan arrangement for business transaction
 Short-term financing purpose

- (ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None
- (iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None

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	P	urchases		Sales			Ending Balance	
Name of	name of	Account	counter-	with the								Gain (loss)		
company	security	name	party	company	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost	on disposal	Shares	Amount
Yangzhou	Bank of	Current	-	-	-	-	-	595,344	-	599,495	595,344	4,151	-	-
Edison Opto	Communications	financial assets						(RMB135,000		(RMB135,941				
Corporation	Co., Ltd	at fair value						thousand)		thousand)				
	tructured deposits	through profit												
	- RMB financial	or loss												
	product (Gold and													
	binary-													
	threesegment													
	structure)													
Yangzhou	Bank of	Current	-	-	-	-	-	1,353,856	-	1,355,660	1,353,856	1,804	-	-
Edison Opto	Communications	financial assets						(RMB307,000		(RMB307,409				
Corporation	Co., Ltd	at fair value						thousand)		thousand)				
	structured deposits	through profit												
	- RMB financial	or loss												
	product (Exchange													
	rate and binary													
	structure)													
Yangzhou	Bank of	Current	-	-	-	-	-	401,306	-	401,826	401,306	520	-	-
Edison-Litek	Communications	financial assets						(RMB91,000		(RMB91,118				
Opto	Co., Ltd	at fair value						thousand)		thousand)				
Corporation	structured deposits	through profit												
	- RMB financial	or loss												
1	product (Exchange													
1	rate and binary													
	structure)													

- (v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None
- (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 terms different from others		Notes/Accounts	receivable (payable)	
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
Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	The company	Parents	Sales	234,990	50.09 %		No significant difference	-	27,438	31.48 %	
The Company	Edison Opto (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	ĺ	Purchase	234,990	32.25 %		No significant difference	-	27,438	22.47 %	
Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation		Parents	Sales	337,453	55.46 %		No significant difference		46,072	41.90 %	
The company	Yangzhou Edison Opto Corporation	ı ʻ	Purchase	337,453	46.32 %		No significant difference	-	46,072	37.74 %	
Yangzhou Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Associated	Sales	153,540	64.41 %		No significant difference	-	26,163	37.05 %	
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Yangzhou Edison- Litek Opto Corporation	Associated	Purchase	153,540	58.17 %		No significant difference	-	26,163	50.44 %	

Notes to the Financial Statements

(viii) Trading in derivative instruments: None

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2022 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		I	Main	Original inv	estment amount	Balanc	e as of December	31, 2022	Net income	Share of	
Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	businesses and products	, i	December 31, 2021	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 %	10,345	3,360	3,360	
The Company	Ledison Opto Corporation	Samoa	Selling of LED components and modules	145,991	145,991	4,500	100.00 %	236,204	3,300	1,355	
The Company	Best Opto Corporation	Samoa	Selling of LED components and modules	1,277,226	1,550,826	41,000	100.00 %	953,391	31,956	29,968	
The Company	Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Taiwan	Investment	686,000	686,000	25,000	100.00 %	83,004	1,311	1,172	
The Company	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	167,661	167,661	5,500	44.58 %	104,787	(16,225)	(7,233)	
The Company	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	64,500	64,500	11,000	78.57 %	198,629	38,025	29,268	
The Company	Edison-Egypt Opto Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	25,000	25,000	2,500	100.00 %	26,047	4,843	4,843	
Best Opto Corporation	Best Led Corporation	Samoa	Investment	1,277,226	1,550,826	41,000	100.00 %	963,331	31,965	31,965	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Edision Opto USA Corporation	USA	Selling of LED components and modules	6,392	6,392	220	55.00 %	32,931	9,969	5,483	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	113,185	113,185	2,200	100.00 %	16,212	99	99	
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	Edison Auto Lighting Corporation	Taiwan	Selling of LED components and modules	7,570	7,570	1,000	100.00 %	4,154	134	134	
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	33,187	33,187	3,463	28.06 %	65,957	(16,225)	(4,553)	

Note 1: The dissolution of the Company has been registered in 2021.

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	Inv	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, 2021	Outflow	Inflow	investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	(losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Book value	Investment income (losses)	remittance of earnings in current period
(Dong Guan)	1	145,991 (USD 4,500 thousand)	(2)	111,408 (USD 3,317 thousand)	-	-	111,408 (USD	3,303 (USD 111 thousand)	100.00%	3,303 (USD 111 thousand)	242,578 (USD 7,899 thousand)	34,583 (USD 1,183 thousand)
Co., Ltd. DongGuan	LED components and modules Manufacturing	-	(2)	52,255	-	-	52,255	-	-%	-	-	-
	oand selling of LED components			(USD 1,714 thousand)			(USD 1,714 thousand)					
Yangzhou	and modules Manufacturing and selling of LED	1,277,226 (USD 41,000 thousand)	(2)	1,550,826 (USD 50,000 thousand)	-	273,600 (USD 9,000 thousand)	1,277,226 (USD 41,000 thousand)	31,964 (USD 1,072 thousand)	100.00%	31,964 (USD 1,072 thousand)	963,327 (USD 31,369 thousand)	-
Yangzhou Aichuan Electronic	components and modules Selling of LED components and modules	2,148 (RMB 500 thousand)	(3)	-	-	-	-	41 (RMB 9 thousand)	100.00%	41 (RMB 9 thousand)	2,308 (RMB 523 thousand)	-
Trade Corporation Yangzhou Edison Litek Opto Corporation	LED	270,552 (USD 8,875 thousand)	(2)	167,661 (USD 5,500 thousand)	-	-	167,661 (USD 5,500 thousand)	(5,810) (USD (195) thousand)	66.63%	(3,871) (USD (130) thousand)	140,456 (USD 4,574 thousand)	-

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 Ledion Opto Lighting Inc. 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 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, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
The Company	1,556,295 (USD49,817 thousand)	1,559,147 (note 3) (USD50,770 thousand)	Note 1
Ledionopto Intelligent Technology Corporation	52,255 (note 2) (USD1,714 thousand)	52,637 (USD1,714 thousand)	-

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).

Notes to the Financial Statements

- 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:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholder's Name	olding	Shares	Percentage
Lighting Investment Corporation		17,411,388	12.86 %

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to 2022 consolidated financial report.

Cash and cash equivalent

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash	Cash	\$ 1,889
	Petty cash	 275
	Subtotal	 2,164
	Demand deposit	130,016
	Foreign currency (CNY39,820@4.408; USD1,954 @30.71; HKD80@3.938; EUR91@32.72; JPY4,720@0.2324)	 239,922
	Subtotal	 369,938
	Time deposit	20,000
	Foreign currency (CNY15,000@4.408)	 66,120
	Subtotal	 86,120
Total		\$ 458,222

Note: The time deposit duration were 90~365 days, and interest rate range from 1.03~2.56%.

Trade receivable

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Amount
104628	\$	29,564
105357		26,368
100714		15,533
105122		12,477
Others (less than 5%)	_	69,497
Subtotal		153,439
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	_	(954)
Total	\$_	152,485

Note: According to the non-disclosure agreement, customers' name are substituted by the customer code.

Inventories

		Amou		
Item	-	Cost	Market Price	Note
Finished goods	\$	19,570	25,559	Net Realizable Value
Work in process		7,412	7,420	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials		39,812	41,916	Net Realizable Value
Supplies		579	586	Net Realizable Value
Inventories in Transit		12,967	12,967	Market Price
Less: Allowance to reduce inventory to marke	t	(8,041)		
Total	\$	72,299	88,448	

Prepayments

December 31, 2022

Item		Account
Prepaid rent	\$	4,441
Prepaid fee		3,284
Prepaid insurance		1,654
Tax credit		1,241
Prepayment		918
Others (less than 5%)	_	927
Total	\$_	12,465

Changes in investment

December 31, 2022

	Beginning Balance	alance	Addition	ion	Decrease	ase		•	E	Ending Balance			Guarantee
										Holding			
Name of investee	Shares Amount	1	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Profit or Cost	Others	Shares	Percentage	Amount	Equity	or Collateral
Edison Opto Corporation	30,000 \$	6,204	,				3,360	81	30,000	100.00 %	10,345	10,345	None
Ledison Opto Corporation	4,500,000	229,348					1,355	5,501	4,500,000	100.00 %	236,204	242,778	None
Best Opto Corporation	50,000,000	1,177,189			9,000,000	273,600	29,968	19,834	34 41,000,000	100.00 %	953,391	963,349	None
Edison Fund Investment Corporation	25,000,000	77,945		,			1,172	3,887	25,000,000	100.00 %	83,004	91,233	None
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation Limited	5,500,000	109,074					(7,233)	2,946	5,500,000	44.58 %	104,787	104,787	None
Edison-Litek Opto Corporation	11,000,000	189,903	,	,			29,268	(20,542)	11,000,000	78.57 %	198,629	198,569	None
Edison-Egypt Opto Corporation	2,500,000	21,204					4,843		2,500,000	100.00 %	26,047	26,047	None
Total	98,530,000 \$ 1,810,867	1,810,867			9,000,000	273,600	62,733	12,407	89,530,000	ĮĮ.	1,612,407		

Other non-current assets

December 31, 2022

Item		Account
Refundable deposit	\$	3,058
Restricted bank deposit	_	2,861
Total	<u>\$</u>	5,919

Short term borrowing

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Description		Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Loan Commitment	Collateral	
Unsecured loans	Taipei Fubon Bank	<u> </u>		2022.11.18~2023.3.1	5.22%	307.100	None	

Trade payables

Manufacturer	Amount
100001	8,173
100066	5,462
101630	3,360
101417	2,099
Others (less than 5%)	14,835
Total	\$ 33,929

Note: According to the non-disclosure agreement, suppliers' name are substituted by the supplier code.

Other payables

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Amount
Payroll expense and bonus	\$	24,232
Accrued expense-factory		17,666
Employee bonuses payable		1,500
Others (less than 5%)	_	2,249
Total	\$_	45,647

Other current liabilities

<u>Item</u>		Amount
Advance payment	\$	14,119
Provisions for Employee benefits		6,445
Refund Liabilities		1,530
Others (less than 5%)	_	1,011
Total	\$	23,105

Long term borrowings

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Range of Interest	Loan		
Type	Description	Rate	Commitment	Loan	Amount
Real estate and plant long term secured	CTBC bank Co., Ltd	1.196%~ 1.8996%	2021.1.18- 2041.1.18	\$	290,780
Less: due within one year					(16,080)
Total				\$	274,700

Other non-current liabilities

Item		Account
Accrued pension liabilities	\$	11,399
Others (less than 5%)	_	27
Total	\$	11,426

Operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Item	Quantity(thousands)	 Amount
LED transmitter component	8,170	\$ 17,994
LED lighting component	679,440	257,257
LED lighting module and product	7,008	612,593
Others	191,878	 20,517
Net revenue		\$ 908,361

Operating costs

December 31, 2022

	Item	Amou	ınt
Raw mat	erial		
Raw-n	naterial inventory, January 1	\$	28,388
Add:	Purchase		147,730
Less:	Raw-material, December 31		(39,812)
	Sales		(67,942)
Raw n	naterial used		68,364
Suppliers			
Suppli	ers, January 1		231
Add:	Purchase		1,858
Less:	Suppliers, December 31		(579)
	Sales		(193)
	Transferred to expenses		(4)
	Suppliers used		1,313
Manufac	turing overhead		19,912
Manufac	turing expenses		30,998
Manufac	turing cost		120,587
Work	in progress, January 1		7,469
	Purchase		2,561
	Finish goods transfer in		42,607
Less:	Work in process, December 31		(7,412)
	Sales		(1,045)
	Transferred to expenses		(9,493)
Manuf	acturing cost		155,274
Add:	Finish goods, January 1		20,386
	Purchase		573,698
Less:	Finished goods, December 31		(20,732)
	Transferred to work in progress		(42,607)
	Transferred to expenses		(485)
Cost of s	ales — finished goods		685,534
Cost of s	ales – materials and suppliers and work in progress		69,179
	Allowance to reduce inventory to market		(4,676)
	Revenue from sale of scraps		(3)
	Other operating cost		14,293
Operating	g cost	\$	764,327

Selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Payroll expense and bonus	\$ 30,163
Professional service fee	3,857
Depreciation	3,586
Import and export expenses	3,563
Material expense	3,300
Others (less than 5%)	22,303
Total	\$66,772

Administrative expenses

Item	Amount	
Payroll expense, bonus and	\$ 40	
compensation		
Depreciation		
Professional service fees	:	
Others (less than 5%)	2	
Total	\$ 8:	

Statement of Research and Development Expense

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Account
Payroll expense and bonus	\$	10,636
Depreciation Expense		4,441
Material expense		2,659
Miscellaneous purchases		1,423
Others (less than 5%)	_	8,941
Total	<u>\$</u>	28,100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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