VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2023, DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Assets	Notes	June 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	June 30, 2022 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 868,994	20	$ 752,949	17	$ 1,168,132	23
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	-	-	2,641	-	825	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	332,593	7	288,539	7	426,893	9
1200	Other receivables		535	-	963	-	544	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	468,384	11	486,607	11	542,051	11
1410	Prepayments		92,857	2	88,330	2	94,956	2
11XX	**Current Assets**		1,763,363	40	1,620,029	37	2,233,401	45
	Non-current assets							
1517	Total non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	50,000	1	50,000	1	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(5) and 8	2,616,333	59	2,711,998	62	2,710,798	55
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(6)	8,437	-	9,940	-	4,653	-
1780	Intangible assets		5,811	-	6,138	-	5,626	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets		9,036	-	8,424	-	12,227	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	6(5)	4,920	-	5,064	-	1,970	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		67	-	67	-	67	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current	6(10)	341	-	308	-	801	-
15XX	**Non-current assets**		2,694,945	60	2,791,939	63	2,736,142	55
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 4,458,308	100	$ 4,411,968	100	$ 4,969,543	100

(Continued)

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2023, DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	June 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	June 30, 2022 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities							
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(7)	$ 100,000	2	$ 200,000	5	$ 200,000	4
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(14)	23,479	1	22,696	-	22,078	1
2170	Accounts payable		275,912	6	175,974	4	367,439	7
2200	Other payables	6(8)	639,413	14	291,869	7	1,125,377	23
2230	Current income tax liabilities		26,784	1	33,086	1	102,992	2
2280	Current lease liabilities		2,670	-	2,814	-	1,404	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(9) and 8	-	-	-	-	200,000	4
2399	Other current liabilities, others		8,955	-	5,726	-	6,626	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		1,077,213	24	732,165	17	2,025,916	41
	Non-current liabilities							
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(9) and 8	600,000	14	590,000	13	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		68	-	62	-	160	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		5,812	-	7,151	-	3,255	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		605,880	14	597,213	13	3,415	-
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		1,683,093	38	1,329,378	30	2,029,331	41
	Equity attributable to owners of parent							
	Share capital	6(11)						
3110	Oridinary shares		1,849,059	41	1,849,059	42	1,849,059	37
	Capital surplus	6(12)						
3200	Capital surplus		16,736	-	16,736	-	16,736	-
	Retained earnings	6(13)						
3310	Legal reserve		695,356	16	640,926	15	640,926	13
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		214,064	5	575,869	13	433,491	9
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,775,215	62	3,082,590	70	2,940,212	59
	Significant commitments and contingent liabilities	9						
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 4,458,308	100	$ 4,411,968	100	$ 4,969,543	100

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Three months ended June 30				Six months ended June 30			
			2023		2022		2023		2022	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Sales revenue	6(14)	$ 594,323	100	$ 736,276	100	$ 988,740	100	$ 1,575,473	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(17)(18)	(358,542)	(60)	(432,977)	(59)	(598,924)	(60)	(909,036)	(58)
5900	Net operating margin		235,781	40	303,299	41	389,816	40	666,437	42
	Operating expenses	6(17)(18)								
6100	Selling expenses		(3,158)	(1)	(6,777)	(1)	(5,549)	(1)	(12,909)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(30,278)	(5)	(36,645)	(5)	(52,889)	(5)	(78,187)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses		(107,006)	(18)	(84,898)	(11)	(214,483)	(22)	(155,778)	(10)
6000	Total operating expenses		(140,442)	(24)	(128,320)	(17)	(272,921)	(28)	(246,874)	(15)
6900	Operating profit		95,339	16	174,979	24	116,895	12	419,563	27
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7100	Interest income		5,676	1	717	-	7,321	1	917	-
7010	Other income		22	-	5,910	1	33	-	5,958	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(15)	13,431	2	30,638	4	8,219	1	59,596	4
7050	Finance costs	6(16)	(2,990)	-	(882)	-	(5,867)	(1)	(2,245)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		16,139	3	36,383	5	9,706	1	64,226	4
7900	**Profit (loss) before income tax**		111,478	19	211,362	29	126,601	13	483,789	31
7950	Income tax expense	6(19)	(5,319)	(1)	(26,921)	(4)	(8,692)	(1)	(81,867)	(5)
8200	**Profit (loss) for the period**		$ 106,159	18	$ 184,441	25	$ 117,909	12	$ 401,922	26
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		$ 106,159	18	$ 184,441	25	$ 117,909	12	$ 401,922	26
9750	Total basic earnings per share	6(20)	$ 0.57		$ 1.00		$ 0.64		$ 2.17	
9850	Total diluted earnings per share	6(20)	$ 0.57		$ 0.99		$ 0.64		$ 2.16	

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Capital Reserves		Retained Earnings		
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock transactions	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total equity
2022							
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 555,416	$ 856,703	$ 3,277,914
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	401,922	401,922
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	401,922	401,922
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings	6(13)						
Legal reserve		-	-	-	85,510	(85,510)	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(739,624)	(739,624)
Balance at June 30, 2022		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 640,926	$ 433,491	$ 2,940,212
2023							
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 640,926	$ 575,869	$ 3,082,590
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	117,909	117,909
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	117,909	117,909
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings	6(13)						
Legal reserve		-	-	-	54,430	(54,430)	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(425,284)	(425,284)
Balance at June 30, 2023		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 695,356	$ 214,064	$ 2,775,215

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Six months ended June 30 2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 126,601	$ 483,789
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense (including right-of-use assets)	6(5)(6)(17)	138,609	113,049
Amortization expense	6(17)	765	705
Interest expense	6(16)	5,867	2,245
Interest income		(7,321)	(917)
Unrealized foreign exchange (profit) loss		6,408	(11,900)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		2,641	(409)
Accounts receivable		(44,054)	157,558
Other receivables		428	93
Inventories		18,223	(126,582)
Prepayments		(4,527)	(3,901)
Net defined benefit assets		(33)	(24)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		783	3,662
Accounts payable		99,938	(5,054)
Other payables		(63,947)	33,721
Other current liabilities, others		3,229	1,179
Cash inflow generated from operations		283,610	647,214
Interest received		7,321	917
Interest paid		(5,867)	(2,245)
Income taxes paid		(15,600)	(122,103)
Net cash flows from operating activities		269,464	523,783
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(55,090)	(421,932)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(438)	(1,004)
Decrease in prepayments for business facilities		-	125,972
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(55,528)	(296,964)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(22)	1,000,000	1,790,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(22)	(1,100,000)	(2,070,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(22)	1,190,000	400,000
Repayments of long-term debt	6(22)	(1,180,000)	(400,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(22)	(1,483)	(792)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(91,483)	(280,792)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(6,408)	11,900
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		116,045	(42,073)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	752,949	1,210,205
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	$ 868,994	$ 1,168,132

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organization

Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in November 1996. The Company is primarily engaged in research & development, manufacture and sales of optoelectronic semi-conductors epitaxy, optoelectronic components products and etc. On January 24, 2002, the Company's common stock was officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on July 27, 2023.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

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

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

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

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

None.

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

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

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

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(5) <u>Cash equivalents</u>

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

(6) <u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

A. Refers to an irrevocable choice made at the time of original recognition to present changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading in other comprehensive profit and loss.

B. The Company adopts transaction date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive profit and loss in accordance with transaction conventions.

C. The Company measures the fair value plus transaction costs at the time of initial recognition, and subsequently recognizes changes in the fair value of equity instruments that are measured by fair value in other comprehensive profit or loss. Accumulated gains or losses may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss and transferred to retained earnings. When the right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow in, and the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably, the Company recognizes dividend income in profit or loss.

(7) <u>Accounts and notes receivable</u>

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

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

(8) Impairment of financial assets

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

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(10) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

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

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

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

Buildings and structures	50 ～ 60 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ～ 15 years
Office equipment	4 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 15 years

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

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

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly patent and computer software, are recognised at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 ~ 7 years.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(15) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(16) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(17) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(18) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

iv. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

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

(19) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

E. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

F. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Company recognises the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognised in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(20) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(21) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(22) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

A. The Company manufactures and sells optoelectronic semi-conductors epitaxy, component and etc. Sales are recognised 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, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Sales revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the business tax, sales return and discounts. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 90 days after control of goods are transferred, which is consistent with market practice.

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

(23) Operating segments

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

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of inventories was $468,384.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 338	$ 289	$ 289
Checking accounts and demand deposits	655,236	571,240	1,047,843
Time deposits	213,420	181,420	120,000
	$ 868,994	$ 752,949	$ 1,168,132

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

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

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

Items	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Non-current items:			
Equity instruments			
Unlisted stocks	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -

A. The Group has elected to classify Equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $50,000, $50,000 and $0 as of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, respectively.

B. For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the company recognized in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amount of comprehensive profit and loss is $0.

C. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group was $50,000, $50,000 and $0, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2), respectively.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

Items	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Notes receivable	$ -	$ 2,641	$ 825
Accounts receivable	$ 333,173	$ 289,119	$ 427,473
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(580)	(580)	(580)
	$ 332,593	$ 288,539	$ 426,893

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable are as follows:

Accounts receivable	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Not past due	$ 307,267	$ 247,009	$ 384,139
Up to 60 days	25,906	42,110	39,797
61 to 90 days	-	-	3,537
91 to 180 days	-	-	-
	$ 333,173	$ 289,119	$ 427,473

Notes receivable	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Not past due	$ -	$ 2,641	$ 825

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

C. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2022, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $584,867.

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

(4) Inventories

	June 30, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 238,628	($ 5,928)	$ 232,700
Work in progress	34,911	(430)	34,481
Finished goods	251,981	(50,778)	201,203
Total	$ 525,520	($ 57,136)	$ 468,384

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 260,171	($ 5,928)	$ 254,243
Work in progress	35,299	(430)	34,869
Finished goods	248,273	(50,778)	197,495
Total	$ 543,743	($ 57,136)	$ 486,607

	June 30, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 274,451	($ 4,728)	$ 269,723
Work in progress	51,965	(430)	51,535
Finished goods	271,571	(50,778)	220,793
Total	$ 597,987	($ 55,936)	$ 542,051

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	$ 358,542	$ 432,992
Revenue from scraps	-	(15)
	$ 358,542	$ 432,977

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	$ 598,924	$ 909,121
Revenue from scraps	-	(85)
	$ 598,924	$ 909,036

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	2023						
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,367,155	$ 4,319,210	$ 24,068	$ 268,090	$ 209,726	$ 6,329,253
Accumulated depreciation	-	(813,136)	(2,590,329)	(21,372)	(192,418)	-	(3,617,255)
	$ 141,004	$ 554,019	$ 1,728,881	$ 2,696	$ 75,672	$ 209,726	$ 2,711,998
Opening net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 554,019	$ 1,728,881	$ 2,696	$ 75,672	$ 209,726	$ 2,711,998
Additions	-	6,771	34,276	250	-	-	41,297
Reclassifications	-	133	209,737	-	-	(209,726)	144
Depreciation charge	-	(33,704)	(95,467)	(341)	(7,594)	-	(137,106)
Closing net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 527,219	$ 1,877,427	$ 2,605	$ 68,078	$ -	$ 2,616,333
At June 30							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,374,059	$ 4,563,223	$ 24,149	$ 268,090	$ -	$ 6,370,525
Accumulated depreciation	-	(846,840)	(2,685,796)	(21,544)	(200,012)	-	(3,754,192)
	$ 141,004	$ 527,219	$ 1,877,427	$ 2,605	$ 68,078	$ -	$ 2,616,333

	2022						
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,284,624	$ 3,800,484	$ 23,725	$ 248,073	$ 289,945	$ 5,787,855
Accumulated depreciation	-	(751,118)	(2,433,131)	(20,742)	(177,693)	-	(3,382,684)
	$ 141,004	$ 533,506	$ 1,367,353	$ 2,983	$ 70,380	$ 289,945	$ 2,405,171
Opening net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 533,506	$ 1,367,353	$ 2,983	$ 70,380	$ 289,945	$ 2,405,171
Additions	-	7,983	16,593	195	12,979	380,129	417,879
Reclassifications	-	469	5,071	-	4,433	(9,973)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(29,868)	(75,028)	(328)	(7,028)	-	(112,252)
Closing net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 512,090	$ 1,313,989	$ 2,850	$ 80,764	$ 660,101	$ 2,710,798
At June 30							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,293,076	$ 3,822,148	$ 23,920	$ 265,486	$ 660,101	$ 6,205,735
Accumulated depreciation	-	(780,986)	(2,508,159)	(21,070)	(184,722)	-	(3,494,937)
	$ 141,004	$ 512,090	$ 1,313,989	$ 2,850	$ 80,764	$ 660,101	$ 2,710,798

A. The significant components of buildings include main plants and its accessory equipment, which are depreciated 50~60 years and 5~15 years.

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

C. For the requirement of production and operation, the Company has successively entered into equipment purchase contracts. As of June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the amounts of partial payment for undelivered equipment were $4,920, $5,064 and $1,970 (shown as 'prepayments for business facilities'), respectively.

(6) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise business vehicles and printers. On June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, payments of lease commitments for short-term leases amounted to $297, $453 and $290, respectively.

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

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 8,437	$ 9,940	$ 4,653

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 778	$ 409

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 1,503	$ 797

D. For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the additions to right-of-use assets were $0, $4,221, $0 and $6,181, respectively.

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

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 26	$ 9
Expense on short-term lease contracts	163	145

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 54	$ 14
Expense on short-term lease contracts	297	290

F. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company’s total cash outflow for leases were $1,834 and $1,096, respectively.

(7) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Interest rate range	1.45%	1.285%	0.875%

The Company did not provide any collateral for the abovementioned borrowings.

(8) Other payables

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Dividends payable	$ 425,284	$ -	$ 739,624
Wages, salaries and bonus payable	186,026	253,885	354,227
Payable on equipment	5,521	19,314	9,541
Others	22,582	18,670	21,985
	$ 639,413	$ 291,869	$ 1,125,377

(9) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	June 30, 2023
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from August 10, 2022 to August 10, 2027 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.68%	Property, plant and equipment	$ 600,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 600,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2022
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from August 10, 2022 to August 10, 2027 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.43%	Property, plant and equipment	$ 590,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 590,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		June 30, 2022
Long-term bank borrowings					
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 21, 2018 to June 21, 2023 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.180%~ 1.305%	Property, plant and equipment	$	200,000
Less: Current portion				(	200,000)
				$	-

(10) Pensions

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

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs both of $0 for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to $66.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, were $2,606, $2,627, $5,243 and $5,167, respectively.

(11) Share capital

As of June 30, 2023, the Company's authorised capital was $2,600,000, consisting of 260,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 15,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $1,849,059 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected. The number of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares was both 184,906 thousand as of June 30, 2023, and January 1, 2023.

(12) Capital surplus

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

(13) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve unless existing legal reserve exceeds or is equl to issued share capital. Special reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with related laws or regulations.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarised below: as the Company operates in a growth stage and future expansion plans are expected in the future years, the earnings dividend policy considers fostering of competitiveness, capital needs in future years and expansion of share capital. For stable growth of earnings per share, dividends are adjusted based on performance, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. The Board of Directors shall propose for dividend distribution based on capital structure and budget, and the proposals shall be resolved in shareholders' meetings.

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

D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

E. The distribution of 2022 and 2021 earnings had been resolved at the stockholders' meeting on June 7, 2023 and June 8, 2022, respectively, as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollar)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollar)
Legal reserve	$ 54,430		$ 85,510	
Cash dividends	425,284	$ 2.30	739,624	$ 4.00

Information about the distribution of retained earnings of the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved at the meeting of shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(14) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Three-month period ended June 30,2023	Taiwan	US	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 258,170	$ 212,815	$ 123,338	$ 594,323

Six-month period ended June 30,2023	Taiwan	US	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 387,371	$ 412,119	$ 189,250	$ 988,740

Three-month period ended June 30,2022	Taiwan	US	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 201,222	$ 388,348	$ 146,706	$ 736,276

Six-month period ended June 30,2022	Taiwan	US	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 436,592	$ 813,166	$ 325,715	$ 1,575,473

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	January 1, 2022
Advance sales receipts	$ 23,479	$ 22,696	$ 22,078	$ 18,416

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Advance sales receipts	$ 3,576	$ 6,762

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Advance sales receipts	$ 17,625	$ 14,290

(15) Other gains and losses

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Net foreign exchange gains	$ 13,477	$ 30,687
Other losses	(46)	(49)
	$ 13,431	$ 30,638

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Net foreign exchange gains	$ 8,306	$ 59,694
Other losses	(87)	(98)
	$ 8,219	$ 59,596

(16) Finance costs

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Interest expense	$ 2,964	$ 873
Other financial expense	26	9
	$ 2,990	$ 882

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Interest expense	$ 5,813	$ 2,231
Other financial expense	54	14
	$ 5,867	$ 2,245

(17) Expenses by nature

	Three-month periods ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	$ 5,024	$ -	($ 15,897)	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	235,622	-	312,402	-
Employee benefit expense	52,931	33,503	58,364	44,029
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	23,051	46,024	29,756	26,806
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	778	-	409
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	6	365	36	310
Other expenses	41,908	59,772	48,316	56,766
Operating costs and expenses	$ 358,542	$ 140,442	$ 432,977	$ 128,320

	Six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	($ 3,320)	$ -	($ 87,475)	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	395,474	-	700,787	-
Employee benefit expense	97,062	56,608	127,179	98,133
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	35,751	101,355	62,769	49,483
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	1,503	-	797
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	10	755	71	634
Other expenses	73,947	112,700	105,705	97,827
Operating costs and expenses	$ 598,924	$ 272,921	$ 909,036	$ 246,874

(18) Employee benefit expense

	Three-month periods ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 43,254	$ 25,817	$ 49,264	$ 32,474
Directors' remuneration	-	3,842	-	8,103
Labour and health insurance fees	4,550	1,880	3,944	1,583
Pension costs	1,856	750	1,869	758
Other personnel expenses	3,271	1,214	3,287	1,111
	$ 52,931	$ 33,503	$ 58,364	$ 44,029

	Six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 77,871	$ 43,418	$ 108,722	$ 72,113
Directors' remuneration	-	5,622	-	18,980
Labour and health insurance fees	9,145	3,827	8,051	3,348
Pension costs	3,745	1,498	3,691	1,476
Other personnel expenses	6,301	2,243	6,715	2,216
	$ 97,062	$ 56,608	$ 127,179	$ 98,133

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be at least 5 ~ 15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, employees' compensation was accrued at $10,558, $23,433, $11,380 and $61,823, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at $3,774, $7,343, $4,267 and $16,446, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation were estimated and accrued based on 8% and 11%; the directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 3%, respectively of distributable profit of current year for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2022 as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2022 financial statements.

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

(19) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 23,928	$ 46,615
Tax on undistributed surplus	1,164	1,498
Prior year income tax overestimation	(18,151)	(17,478)
Total current tax	6,941	30,635
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,622)	(3,714)
Income tax expense	$ 5,319	$ 26,921

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 26,284	$ 101,545
Tax on undistributed surplus	1,164	1,498
Prior year income tax overestimation	(18,151)	(17,478)
Total current tax	9,297	85,565
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(605)	(3,698)
Income tax expense	$ 8,692	$ 81,867

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

(20) Earnings per share

	Three-month period ended June 30,2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 106,159	184,906	$ 0.57
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 106,159	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	87	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 106,159	184,993	$ 0.57

	Three-month period ended June 30,2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 184,441	184,906	$ 1.00
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 184,441	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	859	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 184,441	185,765	$ 0.99

	Six-month period ended June 30, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 117,909	184,906	$ 0.64
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 117,909	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	380	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 117,909	185,286	$ 0.64

	Six-month period ended June 30, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 401,922	184,906	$ 2.17
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 401,922	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	1,371	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 401,922	186,277	$ 2.16

(21) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2023	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2022
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 41,297	$ 417,879
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	19,314	13,594
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(5,521)	(9,541)
Cash paid during the period	$ 55,090	$ 421,932

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects

	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2023	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2022
Prepayments for business facilities transferred to property, plant and equipment	$ 144	$ -

C. Financing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2023	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2022
Cash dividends declared but yet to be paid	$ 425,284	$ 739,624

(22) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

2023	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 200,000	$ 590,000	$ 9,965	$ 799,965
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(100,000)	10,000	(1,483)	(91,483)
At June 30	$ 100,000	$ 600,000	$ 8,482	$ 708,482

2022	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 480,000	$ 200,000	$ 538	$ 680,538
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(280,000)	-	(792)	(280,792)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	4,913	4,913
At June 30	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 4,659	$ 404,659

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

None.

(2) Significant related party transactions

None.

(3) Key management compensation

	Three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 15,183	$ 22,080
Post-employment benefits	155	159
Total	$ 15,338	$ 22,239

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 24,044	$ 50,901
Post-employment benefits	315	175
Total	$ 24,359	$ 51,076

8. Pledged Assets

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

	Book value			
Pledged asset	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment	$ 924,109	$ 922,569	$ 1,020,191	For guarantee of borrowings facilities

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Property, plant and equipment	$ 18,888	$ 48,455	$ 141,731

B. Guarantee for customs duties

The Company's guarantee for customs duties is as follows:

June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders 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 amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet). Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet.

The gearing ratios at June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	June 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		June 30, 2022	
Total borrowings	$	700,000	$	790,000	$	400,000
Total equity	$	2,775,215	$	3,082,590	$	2,940,212
Gearing ratio		25%		26%		14%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	June 30, 2023		December 31, 2022		June 30, 2022	
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Optional designation for qualifying investments in equity instruments	$	50,000	$	50,000	$	-
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	$	868,994	$	752,949	$	1,168,132
Notes receivable		-		2,641		825
Accounts receivable		332,593		288,539		426,893
Other receivables		535		963		544
Guarantee deposits paid		67		67		67
	$	1,202,189	$	1,045,159	$	1,596,461

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Accounts payable	275,912	175,974	367,439
Other accounts payable	639,413	291,869	1,125,377
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	600,000	590,000	200,000
	$ 1,615,325	$ 1,257,843	$ 1,892,816
Lease liability	$ 8,482	$ 9,965	$ 4,659

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management is carried out by Company treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

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

	June 30, 2023		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 19,103	31.14	$ 594,867
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,491	31.14	$ 202,130

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 20,701	30.71	$ 635,728
EUR:NTD	380	32.72	12,434
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 3,511	30.71	$ 107,823

	June 30, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 26,571	29.72	$ 789,690
EUR:NTD	821	31.05	25,492
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 9,009	29.72	$ 267,747

ii. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	June 30, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 5,949	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,021	$ -

	December 31, 2022		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 6,357	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	124	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 1,078	$ -

	June 30, 2022		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 7,897	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	255	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,677	$ -

iii. Total exchange (loss) gain, including realized and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, amounted to $13,477, $30,687, $8,306 and $59,694, respectively.

Price risk

i. The company’s equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets held at fair value that are accounted for beyond other comprehensive losses. In order to manage the price risk of equity instrument investment, the Company diversifies its investment portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The company mainly invests in domestic unlisted equity instruments. The price of these equity instruments will be affected by the uncertainty of the future value of the investment target. If the price of these equity instruments rises or falls by 1% and all other factors remain unchanged, other comprehensive gains and losses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 are classified as other comprehensive gains and losses through other comprehensive gains and losses. The gain or loss of the equity investment measured by the fair value of the case increases or decreases by $500 and $0, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 would have increased/decreased by $2,800 and $1,600. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

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

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

iii. According to the historical transaction experience of the Company, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 180 days.

iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess when the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with customer types. The Company applies the modified approach to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vi. The Company used the forecast ability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On June 30, 2023, December 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At June 30, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 307,267	$ 25,906	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 333,173
Loss allowance	$ 92	$ 488	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2022						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 247,009	$ 42,110	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 289,119
Loss allowance	$ 74	$ 506	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At June 30, 2022						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15%	100%	
Total book value	$ 384,139	$ 39,797	$ 3,537	$ -	$ -	$ 427,473
Loss allowance	$ 115	$ 28	$ 437	$ -	$ -	$ 580

vii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	2023	2022
At January 1 (At June 30)	$ 580	$ 580

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating units of the Company and aggregated by the Company's treasury department. The Company's treasury department monitors rolling forecast of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. The treasury department invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities

June 30, 2023	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 100,016	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	275,912	-	-	-
Other payables	639,413	-	-	-
Lease liability	2,753	2,324	3,580	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	10,080	10,080	621,292	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 200,126	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	175,974	-	-	-
Other payables	291,869	-	-	-
Lease liability	2,913	2,610	4,670	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	8,437	8,437	612,006	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities

June 30, 2022	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 200,105	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	367,439	-	-	-
Other payables	1,125,377	-	-	-
Lease liability	1,442	3,388	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	202,448	-	-	-

iv. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. The carrying amounts of the financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, current lease liabilities, long-term borrowings and non-current lease liabilities) are approximate to their fair values.

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

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

June 30, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 50,000

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 50,000

The balance of financial instruments measured at fair value on June 30, 2022 is $0, so there is no disclosure of relevant fair value information.

(b) The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure fair value are explained as follows:

i. When evaluating non-standardized and less complex financial instruments, such as debt instruments with no active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange contracts and options, the Company adopts evaluation techniques widely used by market participants. The parameters used in the evaluation models of such financial instruments are usually market observable information.

ii. The evaluation of derivative financial instruments is based on the evaluation model widely accepted by market users. Forward foreign exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

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

E. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer in and out from level 3.

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

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

	Fair value at June 30, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 50,000	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	26%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 50,000	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	26%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

H. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			June 30, 2023			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	26%	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 811	($ 811)

			December 31, 2022			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	26%	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 811	($ 811)

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

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

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

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

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

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital or more: None.

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

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

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

(2) Information on investees

None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

(4) Major shareholders information

There was no shareholder holding more than 5% of the Company's shares.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

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

(2) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The Company's segment information, including segment income or loss, assets and liabilities, is consistent with that in the financial statements.

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment, therefore, no reconciliation was needed.

Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd.

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

June 30, 2023

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			As of June 30, 2023				
Securities held by	Marketable securities	General ledger account	Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
The Company	Taisic Materials Corp.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	500,000	50,000 thousand	1.00	50,000 thousand	Unpledged