VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT

AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023

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
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Assets	Notes	September 30, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%	September 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 946,892	21	$ 825,831	18	$ 645,493	15
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	394,323	9	622,328	14	557,621	13
1200	Other receivables		11,990	-	557	-	5,700	-
1220	Current tax assets		-	-	-	-	13,003	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	617,985	14	504,580	11	490,734	11
1410	Prepayments		130,114	3	92,126	2	96,667	2
11XX	**Current Assets**		2,101,304	47	2,045,422	45	1,809,218	41
	Non-current assets							
1517	Total non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	11,860	-	11,860	-	50,000	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(5) and 8	2,306,594	52	2,490,113	55	2,550,333	58
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(6)	9,847	-	12,797	-	13,780	-
1780	Intangible assets		7,562	-	7,387	-	6,073	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets		14,390	1	7,627	-	2,120	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	6(5)	10,277	-	2,131	-	4,920	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		67	-	67	-	67	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current	6(10)	349	-	296	-	357	-
15XX	**Non-current assets**		2,360,946	53	2,532,278	55	2,627,650	59
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 4,462,250	100	$ 4,577,700	100	$ 4,436,868	100

(Continued)

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	September 30, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%	September 30, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities							
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(7)	$ -	-	$ 100,000	2	$ 200,000	5
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(14)	11,485	-	19,671	-	20,255	-
2170	Accounts payable		402,004	9	397,188	9	377,082	9
2200	Other payables	6(8)	247,146	6	233,311	5	198,421	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities		82,016	2	39,034	1	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		3,362	-	3,755	-	3,885	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		8,831	-	6,221	-	8,038	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		754,844	17	799,180	17	807,681	18
	Non-current liabilities							
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(9) and 8	500,000	11	700,000	16	700,000	16
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		70	-	59	-	71	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		6,594	-	9,120	-	9,956	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		506,664	11	709,179	16	710,027	16
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		1,261,508	28	1,508,359	33	1,517,708	34
	Equity attributable to owners of parent							
	Share capital	6(11)						
3110	Oridinary shares		1,849,059	42	1,849,059	41	1,849,059	42
	Capital surplus	6(12)						
3200	Capital surplus		16,736	-	16,736	-	16,736	-
	Retained earnings	6(13)						
3310	Legal reserve		740,374	17	695,356	15	695,356	16
3320	Special reserve		38,140	1	-	-	-	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		594,573	13	546,330	12	358,009	8
	Other equity interest							
3400	Other equity interest		(38,140)	(1)	(38,140)	(1)	-	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		3,200,742	72	3,069,341	67	2,919,160	66
	Significant commitments and contingent liabilities	9						
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 4,462,250	100	$ 4,577,700	100	$ 4,436,868	100

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30			
			2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Sales revenue	6(14)	$ 805,747	100	$ 768,427	100	$ 2,518,743	100	$ 1,757,167	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(17)(18)	(475,209)	(59)	(461,288)	(60)	(1,499,928)	(59)	(1,060,212)	(61)
5900	Net operating margin		330,538	41	307,139	40	1,018,815	41	696,955	39
	Operating expenses	6(17)(18)								
6100	Selling expenses		(2,695)	-	(2,594)	-	(10,321)	-	(8,143)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(37,027)	(5)	(37,506)	(5)	(119,606)	(5)	(90,395)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses		(96,608)	(12)	(113,191)	(15)	(289,802)	(12)	(327,674)	(19)
6450	Expected credit loss	12(2)	624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(135,706)	(17)	(153,291)	(20)	(419,729)	(17)	(426,212)	(24)
6900	Operating profit		194,832	24	153,848	20	599,086	24	270,743	15
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7100	Interest income		3,369	1	1,923	-	16,260	1	9,244	1
7010	Other income		125	-	514	-	1,064	-	547	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(15)	(14,385)	(2)	26,738	4	46,327	2	34,957	2
7050	Finance costs	6(16)	(2,559)	-	(3,429)	-	(9,074)	(1)	(9,296)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(13,450)	(1)	25,746	4	54,577	2	35,452	2
7900	**Profit (loss) before income tax**		181,382	23	179,594	24	653,663	26	306,195	17
7950	Income tax expense	6(19)	(36,975)	(5)	(35,649)	(5)	(115,469)	(5)	(44,341)	(2)
8200	**Profit (loss) for the period**		$ 144,407	18	$ 143,945	19	$ 538,194	21	$ 261,854	15
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		$ 144,407	18	$ 143,945	19	$ 538,194	21	$ 261,854	15
9750	Total basic earnings per share	6(20)	$ 0.78		$ 0.78		$ 2.91		$ 1.42	
9850	Total diluted earnings per share	6(20)	$ 0.78		$ 0.78		$ 2.90		$ 1.41	

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023
(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	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
2023									
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 640,926	$ -	$ 575,869	$ -	$ 3,082,590
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	261,854	-	261,854
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	261,854	-	261,854
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	$ -	$ 358,009	$ -	$ 2,919,160
2024									
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 695,356	$ -	$ 546,330	($ 38,140)	$ 3,069,341
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	538,194	-	538,194
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	538,194	-	538,194
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings	6(13)								
Legal reserve		-	-	-	45,018	-	(45,018)	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	38,140	(38,140)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(406,793)	-	(406,793)
Balance at June 30, 2024		$ 1,849,059	$ 10,229	$ 6,507	$ 740,374	$ 38,140	$ 594,573	($ 38,140)	$ 3,200,742

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Nine months ended September 30 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 653,663	$ 306,195
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense (including right-of-use assets)	6(5)(6)(17)	214,376	210,486
Amortization expense	6(17)	1,681	1,197
Interest expense	6(16)	9,074	9,296
Interest income		(16,260)	(9,244)
Unrealized foreign exchange (profit) loss		(4,140)	12,741
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		-	2,641
Accounts receivable		228,005	(269,082)
Other receivables		(11,433)	(4,737)
Inventories		(113,405)	(4,127)
Prepayments		(37,988)	(8,337)
Net defined benefit assets		(53)	(49)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		(8,186)	(2,441)
Accounts payable		4,816	201,108
Other payables		12,805	(82,063)
Other current liabilities, others		2,610	2,312
Cash inflow generated from operations		935,565	365,896
Interest received		16,260	9,244
Interest paid		(9,074)	(9,296)
Income taxes paid		(79,239)	(84,117)
Net cash flows from operating activities		863,512	281,727
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(26,715)	(57,680)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,856)	(1,132)
Decrease(Increase) in prepayments for business facilities		(8,309)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(36,880)	(58,812)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(22)	(100,000)	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(22)	1,400,000	1,890,000
Repayments of long-term debt	6(22)	(1,600,000)	(1,780,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(22)	(2,918)	(2,346)
Cash dividends paid	6(13)	(406,793)	(425,284)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(709,711)	(317,630)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		4,140	(12,741)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		121,061	(107,456)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	825,831	752,949
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	$ 946,892	$ 645,493

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023

(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 October 24 2024.

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®") Accounting Standards 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 2024 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
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

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2025 are as follows:.

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

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

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial Instruments'	January 1, 2026
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
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
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except for the evaluations mentioned below, the Company has assessed that the above criteria and interpretations do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance:

IFRS 18 "Presentation and disclosure in financial statements"

IFRS 18 "Presentation and disclosure in financial statements" replaces IAS 1,updates the structure of the statement of comprehensive income, introduces disclosures for management performance measures, and enhances the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied in the primary financial statements and notes.

4. Summary of Material 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 Standards 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 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) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) Cash equivalents

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

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

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) Accounts and notes receivable

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 the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(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. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. 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 carrying amount 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 September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of inventories was $617,985.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 323	$ 323	$ 326
Checking accounts and demand deposits	644,169	551,983	396,087
Time deposits	210,750	273,525	249,080
Cash equivalents-short-term Bills	91,650	-	-
	$ 946,892	$ 825,831	$ 645,493

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	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Non-current items:			
Equity instruments			
Unlisted stocks	$ 11,860	$ 11,860	$ 50,000

A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $11,860, $11,860 and $50,000 as of September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, respectively.

B. For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, 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 company was $11,860, $11,860 and $50,000, 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	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Accounts receivable	$ 394,903	$ 622,908	$ 558,201
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(580)	(580)	(580)
	$ 394,323	$ 622,328	$ 557,621

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

Accounts receivable	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Not past due	$ 338,371	$ 441,595	$ 480,978
Up to 60 days	55,393	167,609	77,100
61 to 90 days	-	13,704	123
91 to 180 days	1,139	-	-
181 days	-	-	-
	$ 394,903	$ 622,908	$ 558,201

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

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

C. As of September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2023, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $291,180.

D. As at September 30, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable was $394,903 and $558,201, respectively.

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

(4) Inventories

	September 30, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 329,926	($ 5,928)	$ 323,998
Work in progress	63,835	(430)	63,405
Finished goods	283,360	(52,778)	230,582
Total	$ 677,121	($ 59,136)	$ 617,985

	December 31, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 304,344	($ 5,928)	$ 298,416
Work in progress	54,743	(430)	54,313
Finished goods	202,629	(50,778)	151,851
Total	$ 561,716	($ 57,136)	$ 504,580

	September 30, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 245,827	($ 5,928)	$ 239,899
Work in progress	64,008	(430)	63,578
Finished goods	238,035	(50,778)	187,257
Total	$ 547,870	($ 57,136)	$ 490,734

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 475,209	$ 461,387
Revenue from scraps	-	(99)
	$ 475,209	$ 461,288

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 1,499,967	$ 1,060,311
Revenue from scraps	(39)	(99)
	$ 1,499,928	$ 1,060,212

(5) Property, plant and equipment

2024	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	$ 1,376,529	$ 4,574,693	$ 24,148	$ 269,845	$ -	$ 6,386,219
Accumulated depreciation	-	(880,868)	(2,785,893)	(21,886)	(207,459)	-	(3,896,106)
	$ 141,004	$ 495,661	$ 1,788,800	$ 2,262	$ 62,386	$ -	$ 2,490,113
Opening net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 495,661	$ 1,788,800	$ 2,262	$ 62,386	$ -	$ 2,490,113
Additions	-	7,328	13,827	-	2,226	4,363	27,744
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	163	-	163
Depreciation charge	-	(49,941)	(150,385)	(460)	(10,640)	-	(211,426)
Closing net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 453,048	$ 1,652,242	$ 1,802	$ 54,135	$ 4,363	$ 2,306,594
At September 30							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,383,857	$ 4,588,519	$ 24,148	$ 272,234	$ 4,363	$ 6,414,125
Accumulated depreciation	-	(930,809)	(2,936,277)	(22,346)	(218,099)	-	(4,107,531)
	$ 141,004	$ 453,048	$ 1,652,242	$ 1,802	$ 54,135	$ 4,363	$ 2,306,594

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	-	8,982	35,674	249	1,390	-	46,295
Reclassifications	-	133	209,737	-	-	(209,726)	144
Depreciation charge	-	(50,820)	(145,452)	(512)	(11,320)	-	(208,104)
Closing net book amount	$ 141,004	$ 512,314	$ 1,828,840	$ 2,433	$ 65,742	$ -	$ 2,550,333
At September 30							
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 1,376,269	$ 4,564,621	$ 24,148	$ 269,481	$ -	$ 6,375,523
Accumulated depreciation	-	(863,955)	(2,735,781)	(21,715)	(203,739)	-	(3,825,190)
	$ 141,004	$ 512,314	$ 1,828,840	$ 2,433	$ 65,742	$ -	$ 2,550,333

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 September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, the amounts of partial payment for undelivered equipment were $10,277, $2,131 and $4,920 (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 September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, payments of lease commitments for short-term leases amounted to $37, $318 and $313, respectively.

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

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 9,847	$ 12,797	$ 13,780

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 983	$ 879

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 2,950	$ 2,382

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

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 37	$ 41
Expense on short-term lease contracts	6	16

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 120	$ 95
Expense on short-term lease contracts	37	313

E. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s total cash outflow for leases were $3,075 and $2,754, respectively.

(7) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
Interest rate range	0%	1.45%	1.45%

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

(8) Other payables

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Wages, salaries and bonus payable	$ 213,669	$ 209,453	$ 165,129
Payable on equipment	6,215	5,186	7,929
Others	27,262	18,672	25,363
	$ 247,146	$ 233,311	$ 198,421

(9) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	September 30, 2024
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from August 10, 2022 to August 10, 2027 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.79%	Property, plant and equipment	$ 500,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 500,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 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	$ 700,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 700,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	September 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	$ 700,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 700,000

(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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2024 amount to $68.

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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, were $2,694, $2,602, $7,866 and $7,845, respectively.

(11) Share capital

As of September 30, 2024, 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 December 31, 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 2023 and 2022 earnings had been resolved at the stockholders' meeting on May 30, 2024 and June 7, 2023, respectively, as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollar)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollar)
Legal reserve	$ 45,018		$ 54,430	
Special reserve	38,140		-	
Cash dividends	406,793	$ 2.20	425,284	$ 2.30

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 at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Three-month period ended September 30, 2024	Taiwan	US	China	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 196,628	$ 360,943	$ 171,631	$ 76,545	$ 805,747

Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024	Taiwan	US	China	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 757,739	$ 1,003,855	$ 569,108	$ 188,041	$ 2,518,743

Three-month period ended September 30, 2023	Taiwan	US	China	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 271,507	$ 350,792	$ 111,488	$ 34,640	$ 768,427

Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2023	Taiwan	US	China	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 658,878	$ 762,911	$ 241,144	$ 94,234	$ 1,757,167

B. Contract assets and liabilities

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

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	January 1, 2023
Advance sales receipts	$ 11,485	$ 19,671	$ 20,255	$ 22,696

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

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Advance sales receipts	$ 484	$ 48

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Advance sales receipts	$ 15,331	$ 17,673

(15) Other gains and losses

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	($ 14,318)	$ 26,856
Other losses	(67)	(118)
	($ 14,385)	$ 26,738

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	$ 46,494	$ 35,162
Other losses	(167)	(205)
	$ 46,327	$ 34,957

(16) Finance costs

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Interest expense	$ 2,522	$ 3,388
Other financial expense	37	41
	$ 2,559	$ 3,429

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Interest expense	$ 8,954	$ 9,201
Other financial expense	120	95
	$ 9,074	$ 9,296

(17) Expenses by nature

	Three-month periods ended September 30,			
	2024		2023	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	($ 60,038)	$ -	($ 15,151)	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	381,742	-	338,189	-
Employee benefit expense	58,882	41,719	57,950	40,609
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	34,976	35,439	26,854	44,144
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	983	-	879
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	12	583	13	419
Other expenses	59,635	56,982	53,433	67,240
Operating costs and expenses	$ 475,209	$ 135,706	$ 461,288	$ 153,291

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,			
	2024		2023	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	($ 89,823)	$ -	($ 18,471)	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	1,132,977	-	733,663	-
Employee benefit expense	193,445	143,903	155,012	97,217
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	99,156	112,270	62,605	145,499
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	2,950	-	2,382
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	42	1,639	23	1,174
Other expenses	164,131	158,967	127,380	179,940
Operating costs and expenses	$ 1,499,928	$ 419,729	$ 1,060,212	$ 426,212

(18) Employee benefit expense

	Three-month periods ended September 30,			
	2024		2023	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 48,903	$ 29,863	$ 48,582	$ 27,709
Directors' remuneration	-	7,314	-	8,543
Labour and health insurance fees	4,411	2,289	4,223	2,357
Pension costs	1,891	803	1,845	757
Other personnel expenses	3,677	1,450	3,300	1,243
	$ 58,882	$ 41,719	$ 57,950	$ 40,609

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,			
	2024		2023	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 163,820	$ 104,924	$ 126,453	$ 71,127
Directors' remuneration	-	26,347	-	14,165
Labour and health insurance fees	13,194	6,169	13,368	6,184
Pension costs	5,527	2,339	5,590	2,255
Other personnel expenses	10,904	4,124	9,601	3,486
	$ 193,445	$ 143,903	$ 155,012	$ 97,217

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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at $14,726, $16,143, $75,134 and $27,523, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at $6,065, $6,054, $22,540 and $10,321, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

   The employees' compensation were estimated and accrued based on 10% and 8%; the directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 3%, respectively of distributable profit of current year for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

   Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2023 as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2023 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

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 43,428	$ 28,729
Tax on undistributed surplus	-	-
Prior year income tax overestimation	-	-
Total current tax	43,428	28,729
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,453)	6,920
Income tax expense	$ 36,975	$ 35,649

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 138,796	$ 55,013
Tax on undistributed surplus	-	1,164
Prior year income tax overestimation	(16,575)	(18,151)
Total current tax	122,221	38,026
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,752)	6,315
Income tax expense	$ 115,469	$ 44,341

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

(20) Earnings per share

	Three-month periods ended September 30, 2024		
	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	$ 144,407	184,906	$ 0.78
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 144,407	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	453	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 144,407	185,359	$ 0.78

	Three-month periods ended September 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	$ 143,945	$ 184,906	$ 0.78
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 143,945	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	186	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 143,945	185,092	$ 0.78

	Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024		
	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	$ 538,194	184,906	$ 2.91
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 538,194	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	517	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 538,194	185,423	$ 2.90

	Nine-month periods ended September 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	$ 261,854	184,906	$ 1.42
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 261,854	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	$ 261,854	185,286	$ 1.41

(21) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024	
	2024	2023
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 27,744	$ 46,295
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	5,186	19,314
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(6,215)	(7,929)
Cash paid during the period	$ 26,715	$ 57,680

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects

	Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024	
	2024	2023
Prepayments for business facilities transferred to property, plant and equipment	$ 163	$ 144

(22) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2024				
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Dividend payable	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 100,000	$ 700,000	$ 12,874	$ -	$ 812,874
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(100,000)	(200,000)	(2,918)	(406,793)	(709,711)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	-	406,793	406,793
At September 30	$ -	$ 500,000	$ 9,956	$ -	$ 509,956

	2023				
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Dividend payable	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 200,000	$ 590,000	$ 9,965	$ -	$ 799,965
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	110,000	(2,346)	(425,284)	(317,630)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	6,222	425,284	431,506
At September 30	$ 200,000	$ 700,000	$ 13,841	$ -	$ 913,841

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 September 30,	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 27,232	$ 19,232
Post-employment benefits	151	151
Total	$ 27,383	$ 19,383

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 84,353	$ 43,276
Post-employment benefits	453	466
Total	$ 84,806	$ 43,742

8. Pledged Assets

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

	Book value			
Pledged asset	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment	$ 865,788	$ 900,780	$ 912,445	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:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	$ 47,799	$ 13,057	$ 15,789

B. Guarantee for customs duties

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

September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
$ 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) minus cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net liabilities.

The gearing ratios at September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023 were as follows:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Total libilities	$ 1,261,508	$ 1,508,359	$ 1,517,708
Total equity	3,200,742	3,069,341	2,919,160
Total capital	$ 4,462,250	$ 4,577,700	$ 4,436,868
Gearing ratio	28%	33%	34%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Optional designation for qualifying investments in equity instruments	$ 11,860	$ 11,860	$ 50,000
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 946,892	$ 825,831	$ 645,493
Accounts receivable	394,323	622,328	557,621
Other receivables	11,990	557	5,700
Guarantee deposits paid	67	67	67
	$ 1,353,272	$ 1,448,783	$ 1,208,881

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
Accounts payable	402,004	397,188	377,082
Other accounts payable	247,146	233,311	198,421
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	500,000	700,000	700,000
	$ 1,149,150	$ 1,430,499	$ 1,475,503
Lease liability	$ 9,956	$ 12,875	$ 13,841

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:

	September 30, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 28,495	31.65	$ 901,867
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 9,747	31.65	$ 308,493

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 33,289	30.71	$ 1,022,139
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 9,891	30.71	$ 303,703

	September 30, 2023		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 25,499	32.27	$ 822,853
EUR:NTD	-	33.91	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 8,846	32.27	$ 285,460

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

	September 30, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other omprehensive incom
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 9,019	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 3,085	$ -

	December 31, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other omprehensive incom
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 10,221	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 3,037	$ -

	September 30, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other omprehensive incom
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 8,229	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,855	$ -

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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, amounted to ($14,318), $26,856, $46,494 and $35,162, 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 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 $119 and $500, 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by $3,000 and $5,400. 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 September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023, 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 September 30, 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 338,371	$ 55,393	$ -	$ 1,139	$ -	$ 394,903
Loss allowance	$ 102	$ 39	$ -	$ 439	$ -	$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 441,595	$ 167,609	$ 13,704	$ -	$ -	$ 622,908
Loss allowance	$ 132	$ 117	$ 331	$ -	$ -	$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At September 30, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 480,978	$ 77,100	$ 123	$ -	$ -	$ 558,201
Loss allowance	$ 144	$ 436	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 580

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

	2024	2023
At January 1 (At September 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	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
September 30, 2024				
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	402,004	-	-	-
Other payables	247,146	-	-	-
Lease liability	3,480	3,057	3,656	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	8,950	8,950	507,699	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023				
Short-term borrowings	$ 100,115	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	397,188	-	-	-
Other payables	233,311	-	-	-
Lease liability	3,908	3,374	5,948	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	11,760	11,760	718,913	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
September 30, 2023				
Short-term borrowings	$ 200,032	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	377,082	-	-	-
Other payables	198,421	-	-	-
Lease liability	4,051	3,480	6,713	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	11,760	11,760	721,877	-

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, lease liabilities and long-term borrowings) 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 September 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and September 30, 2023 is as follows:

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

September 30, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 11,860	$ 11,860

December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 11,860	$ 11,860

September 30, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 50,000

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

i. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

ii. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on the valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

D. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 September 30, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 11,860	Market comparable companies	Value multiplier and stock price volatility changes	14%	The higher the value multiplier, the higher the fair value; the higher the stock price volatility, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value at December 31, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 11,860	Market comparable companies	Value multiplier and stock price volatility changes	14%	The higher the value multiplier, the higher the fair value; the higher the stock price volatility, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value at September 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

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:

			September 30, 2024			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	14%	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 38	($ 38)

			December 31, 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	14%	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 38	($ 38)

			September 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)

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

Please refer to table 2.

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)

September 30, 2024

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			As of September 30, 2024				
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	11,860 thousand	1.00	11,860 thousand	Unpledged

Company Name

Major shareholders information

September 30, 2024

Table 2

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)
2022 1st Labor pension fund fully fiduciary discretionary investment Nomura account	15,845,339	8.56%