

**Formosa Optical Technology Corporation
and Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2019 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

By

KUO-CHOU TSAI
Chairman

March 27, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Formosa Optical Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the key audit matters to the Group's consolidated financial statements were as follows:

Allowance for Loss of Inventory

The management's assessment of the net realizable value of inventory involves significant judgments, in particular, the estimation of the allowance for loss of inventory. Therefore, we considered the estimation of allowance for loss of inventory to be a key audit matter.

The audit procedures that we performed in respect of testing the net realizable value of inventories are as follows:

1. We understood the Company's business and industry and management's controls on the normal and stagnant inventories and determined the effectiveness of the implementation of its internal control.
2. We tested the ending balance of the carrying amount of inventory through sampling and recalculating the latest purchases and sales records, and we verified the calculation of inventory based on the lower of cost and tested the accuracy of the ending balance of inventory's net reliable value.
3. We obtained the inventory aging report and participated in the year-end inventory inspection of the Company, and we evaluated the reasonableness of the estimated allowance for inventory losses on obsolete and damaged products based on the year-end inventory inspection.

Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 11 for accounting policies, critical accounting judgements, estimation, and assumption uncertainty in relation to impairment loss of inventory.

Allowance for Sales Returns and Discounts from Investments Using the Equity Method

Among the investments using the equity method, part of the revenue is based on contractual agreements which provide sales returns and allowances to clients. The management recognized a deduction of share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method. Since the accuracy of the share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method was significant to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, we identified revenue from investments using the equity method as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures that we performed in respect of the allowances for sales returns and discounts were the following: We communicated with the audit team to obtain an understanding of the rationality of their tests on the investees' revenue recognition procedure to fully understand the testing of the relevant control for sales and collection cycle. We also inspected the test of controls for relevant sales contracts and documents, important clients' changes in transactions, and conducted analytical procedures for changes in revenue for each product. In addition, we performed sampling tests on sales transactions before and after year end to verify that revenue was recognized in the proper period and that revenue and sales returns and allowances were recorded according to relevant IAS regulations.

Impairment of Inventory from Investments Using the Equity Method

Among the investments accounted for using the equity method, part of the production and sales were from corneal contact lens (contact lens), lens care products, and eye health products. The Group developed products in response to market demand because its products are unique. Demand for relevant products may fluctuate when market demand and price change. Inventories are measured based on the lower of cost or net realizable value. Management also evaluated the inventories based on the relevant information from internal and external sources. Because the

impact on the investments accounted for using the equity method was significant to the financial statements, we identified the investees' evaluation of impairment of inventory as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures that we performed in respect of impairment of inventory from investments using the equity method were the following: We communicated with the audit team to understand the rationality of the investees' allowance for impairment of inventory, which included the reasonableness of the allowance for loss of inventory or the recognition policy for inventory losses, and verified that such inventories were recorded according to relevant IAS regulations. We also inspected inventory aging report, analyzed the changes of inventory aging report and sales status, verified the net realizable value to evaluate the reasonableness of the allowance for loss of inventory which was disclosed by management.

Impairment Loss of Trade Receivables from Investments Using Equity Method

Among the investments accounted for using the equity method, part of the production and sales were from corneal contact lens (contact lens), lens care products, and eye health products. Due to the special nature of the industry, management needed to evaluate the impairment of trade receivables from major clients based on the relevant internal and external information sources. Because the impact on the investments accounted for using the equity method to the financial statements was significant, we identified trade receivables of investees as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures that we performed in respect of trade receivables were the following: We communicated with the audit team to understand the rationality of the impairment of trade receivables of investees, which included the reasonableness of recognition of allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables, verified that such trade receivables were recorded according to relevant IAS regulations. We also inspected trade receivables aging report, analyzed the changes of trade receivables aging report, sample-tested the sent external confirmations, and tested the recoverability of trade receivables after the period end to evaluate the reasonableness of management's allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables which were disclosed by management.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Formosa Optical Technology Corporation as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Tsai-Cheng Tsai and Yung-Hsiang Chao.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 27, 2020

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 291,539	6	\$ 224,162	5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	53,018	1	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Note 8)	67,606	1	120,014	3
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Note 9)	-	-	107,719	2
Notes receivable, net	-	-	16	-
Trade receivables, net (Note 10)	19,422	-	34,945	1
Other receivables (Note 27)	29,918	1	27,442	1
Inventories, net (Notes 5 and 11)	609,240	11	553,985	12
Prepayments	27,017	1	28,967	1
Total current assets	<u>1,097,760</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1,097,250</u>	<u>25</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Note 8)	98,438	2	79,286	2
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 13)	2,103,013	39	2,048,361	46
Property, plant and equipment, net (Notes 14 and 22)	1,055,254	20	1,024,931	23
Right-of-use assets (Notes 3 and 15)	789,150	15	-	-
Investment properties, net (Notes 16 and 28)	81,296	2	82,320	2
Intangible assets, net	15,377	-	10,646	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 23)	11,932	-	11,242	-
Refundable deposits (Note 29)	76,198	1	76,685	2
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Note 19)	8,703	-	4,361	-
Total non-current assets	<u>4,239,361</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>3,337,832</u>	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,337,121</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,435,082</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 17)	\$ 102,400	2	\$ 14,500	-
Notes payable (Note 27)	435,213	8	441,796	10
Trade payables (Note 27)	50,973	1	49,194	1
Other payables (Notes 18 and 27)	350,086	7	330,691	7
Current tax liabilities (Note 23)	12,520	-	42,351	1
Lease liabilities - current (Note 15)	272,617	5	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 17)	26,629	-	32,262	1
Other current liabilities	31,949	1	44,558	1
Total current liabilities	<u>1,282,387</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>955,352</u>	<u>21</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Note 17)	447,190	8	545,319	12
Provisions - non-current	10,803	-	10,077	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23)	293,875	5	288,657	7
Lease liabilities - non-current (Note 15)	523,745	10	-	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 18)	243,536	5	251,242	6
Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,519,149</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1,095,295</u>	<u>25</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,801,536</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>2,050,647</u>	<u>46</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Note 20)				
Ordinary shares	600,599	11	600,599	14
Capital surplus	483,457	9	483,443	11
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	382,032	7	356,680	8
Special reserve	207,685	4	113,739	3
Unappropriated earnings	1,095,423	21	1,026,561	23
Total retained earnings	<u>1,685,140</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1,496,980</u>	<u>34</u>
Other equity	(242,569)	(4)	(207,685)	(5)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	2,526,627	48	2,373,337	54
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	<u>8,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,098</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>2,535,585</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>2,384,435</u>	<u>54</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,337,121</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,435,082</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE	\$ 3,216,310	100	\$ 3,066,268	100
COST OF GOODS SOLD (Notes 11 and 27)	<u>(1,341,781)</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(1,294,623)</u>	<u>(42)</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,874,529</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1,771,645</u>	<u>58</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 22 and 27)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(1,609,695)	(50)	(1,511,377)	(50)
General and administrative expenses	<u>(98,789)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(90,927)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>(1,708,484)</u>	<u>(53)</u>	<u>(1,602,304)</u>	<u>(53)</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATION	<u>166,045</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>169,341</u>	<u>5</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Other income (Notes 22 and 27)	63,119	2	50,436	2
Other gains and losses (Note 22)	5,164	-	(3,755)	-
Finance costs (Note 12)	(19,757)	(1)	(8,156)	-
Share of profit of associates	<u>227,622</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>162,381</u>	<u>5</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>276,148</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>200,906</u>	<u>7</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	442,193	13	370,247	12
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 23)	<u>(65,281)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(120,088)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>376,912</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>250,159</u>	<u>8</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,698	-	993	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,531	2	36,144	1
Share of the other comprehensive (loss) income of associates accounted for using the equity method	(40)	-	4	-
Income tax benefit relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(340)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(58)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>56,849</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>37,083</u>	<u>1</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$ (151,812)	(5)	\$ 9,080	-
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates for using the equity method	70,691	2	(12,212)	-
Income tax benefit relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>16,264</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,789</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(64,857)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	<u>(8,008)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,740</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 368,904</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 287,899</u>	<u>9</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the parent company	\$ 379,052	12	\$ 253,517	8
Non-controlling interests	<u>(2,140)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,358)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 376,912</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 250,159</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the parent company	\$ 371,044	11	\$ 291,257	9
Non-controlling interests	<u>(2,140)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,358)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 368,904</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 287,899</u>	<u>9</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	<u>\$ 6.31</u>		<u>\$ 4.22</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 6.29</u>		<u>\$ 4.21</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company												
	Issue of Share Capital		Retained Earnings			Other Equity		Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations		Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Financial Assets		Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
	Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Financial Assets	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2018	60,060	\$ 600,599	\$ 483,410	\$ 326,267	\$ 50,841	\$ 562,609	\$ (85,881)	\$ -	\$ 2,309,987	\$ 14,456	\$ 2,324,443		
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	-	-	-	-	-	163,012	-	(190,582)	288	-	288		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2018 AS RESTATED	60,060	600,599	483,410	326,267	50,841	1,125,621	(85,881)	(190,582)	2,310,275	14,456	2,324,731		
Appropriation of the 2017 earnings	-	-	-	30,413	62,898	(30,413)	-	-	-	-	-		
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(62,898)	-	-	-	-	-		
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(228,228)	-	-	(228,228)	-	(228,228)		
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other changes in capital surplus	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33		
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	253,517	-	-	253,517	(3,358)	250,159		
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	938	363	36,439	37,740	-	37,740		
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	254,455	363	36,439	291,257	(3,358)	287,899		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(31,976)	-	31,976	-	-	-		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	60,060	600,599	483,443	356,680	113,739	1,026,561	(85,518)	(122,167)	2,373,337	11,098	2,384,435		
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	-	-	-	-	-	(7,282)	-	-	(7,282)	-	(7,282)		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019, AS RESTATED	60,060	600,599	483,443	356,680	113,739	1,019,279	(85,518)	(122,167)	2,366,055	11,098	2,377,153		
Appropriation of the 2018 earnings	-	-	-	25,352	93,946	(25,352)	-	-	-	-	-		
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(93,946)	-	-	-	-	-		
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(228,228)	-	-	(228,228)	-	(228,228)		
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other changes in capital surplus	-	-	14	-	-	17,742	-	-	17,756	-	17,756		
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	379,052	-	-	379,052	(2,140)	376,912		
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,318	(65,055)	55,729	(8,008)	-	(8,008)		
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	380,370	(65,055)	55,729	371,044	(2,140)	368,904		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	25,558	-	(25,558)	-	-	-		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	60,060	\$ 600,599	\$ 483,457	\$ 382,032	\$ 207,685	\$ 1,095,423	\$ (150,573)	\$ (91,956)	\$ 2,526,627	\$ 8,938	\$ 2,535,565		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 442,193	\$ 370,247
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	424,869	93,315
Amortization expenses	5,720	3,876
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	-	485
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(190)	(56)
Finance costs	19,757	8,156
Interest income	(13,203)	(11,075)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(187)	1,700
Net loss on disposal of inventories	14,115	16,045
Share of profit of associates	(227,622)	(162,381)
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,029)	-
Gain on lease modification	(2,226)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	16	(15)
Trade receivables	15,523	(12,429)
Other receivables	(2,476)	(1,754)
Inventories	(69,370)	(33,440)
Net defined benefit assets - non-current	(2,645)	(2,611)
Prepayments	1,950	(5,193)
Notes payable	(6,583)	88,126
Trade payables	1,779	2,434
Other payables	19,406	39,175
Provisions	(510)	502
Other current liabilities	(12,609)	4,647
Cash generated from operations	606,678	399,754
Interest received	13,203	11,655
Dividends received	98,306	124,428
Interest paid	(19,337)	(8,179)
Income tax paid	(74,659)	(62,110)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>624,191</u>	<u>465,548</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(9,331)	(107,719)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	118,190	119,048
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(34,280)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	139,016	3,024
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(368,000)	(79,675)

(Continued)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 315,172	\$ 79,798
Proceeds from sale of investments accounted for using the equity	3,485	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(139,542)	(83,590)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	615	367
Payments for investment properties	(36)	-
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	487	(6,910)
Payments for intangible assets	<u>(10,451)</u>	<u>(7,717)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>15,325</u>	<u>(83,374)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of short-term borrowings	87,900	(59,500)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(103,762)	(31,899)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(312,057)	-
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	(7,706)	510
Cash dividends	<u>(228,228)</u>	<u>(228,228)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(563,853)</u>	<u>(319,117)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES		
	<u>(8,286)</u>	<u>3,507</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	67,377	66,564
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>224,162</u>	<u>157,598</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 291,539</u>	<u>\$ 224,162</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation (the “Company”) was established in November 1989, and is mainly engaged in Optical Glasses Division. The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (“TPEX”) Mainboard since May 1996.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 27, 2020.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

Except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Group’s accounting policies:

- IFRS 16 “Leases”

IFRS 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessee and lessor. It supersedes IAS 17 “Leases”, IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, and a number of related interpretations. Refer to Note 4 for information relating to the relevant accounting policies.

Definition of a lease

The Group elects to apply the guidance of IFRS 16 in determining whether contracts are, or contain, a lease only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after January 1, 2019. Contracts identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are not reassessed and are accounted for in accordance with the transitional provisions under IFRS 16.

The Group as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance sheets except for those whose payments under low-value asset and short-term leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Group presents the depreciation expense charged on right-of-use assets separately from the interest expense accrued on lease liabilities; interest is computed using the effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities are classified within financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion are classified within operating activities. Prior to the application of IFRS 16, payments under operating lease contracts, were recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. Cash flows for operating leases were classified within operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Leased assets and finance lease payables were recognized on the consolidated balance sheets for contracts classified as finance leases.

The Group elects to apply IFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this standard recognized in retained earnings on January 1, 2019. Comparative information is not restated.

Lease liabilities were recognized on January 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities since the commencement date. The Group applies IAS 36 to all right-of-use assets.

The Group also applies the following practical expedients:

- 1) The Group applies a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics to measure lease liabilities.
- 2) The Group accounts for those leases for which the lease term ends on or before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases.
- 3) The Group uses hindsight, such as in determining lease terms, to measure lease liabilities.

For leases previously classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on January 1, 2019 are determined as at the carrying amounts of the respective leased assets and finance lease payables on December 31, 2018.

The lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019 is 1.39%. The difference between the (i) lease liabilities recognized and (ii) operating lease commitments disclosed under IAS 17 on December 31, 2018 is explained as follows:

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments on December 31, 2018	\$ 762,002
Less: Recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	<u>(3,609)</u>
Undiscounted amounts on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 758,393</u>
Discounted amounts using the incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 740,309</u>

The Group as lessor

The Group does not make any adjustments for leases in which it is a lessor, and it accounts for those leases with the application of IFRS 16 starting from January 1, 2019.

The impact on assets, liabilities and equity as of January 1, 2019 from the initial application of IFRS 16 is set out as follows:

	As Originally Stated on January 1, 2019	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Restated on January 1, 2019
Right-of-use assets	\$ _____ -	\$ 733,027	\$ 733,027
Total effect on assets	\$ _____ -	\$ 733,027	\$ 733,027
Lease liabilities - current	\$ -	\$ 258,726	\$ 258,726
Lease liabilities - non-current	_____ -	481,583	481,583
Total effect on liabilities	\$ _____ -	\$ 740,309	\$ 740,309
Retained earnings	\$ 1,496,980	\$ (7,282)	\$ 1,489,698
Total effect on equity	\$ 1,496,980	\$ (7,282)	\$ 1,489,698

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2020

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

Note 1: The Group shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Note 2: The Group shall apply these amendments retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Note 3: The Group shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

- c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
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 IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2022

Note: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company and the entities controlled by the parent company (i.e., its subsidiaries). Income and expenses of the subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the parent company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent company.

See Note 12 and Table 4 for detailed information on the subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the parent company and the Group (including subsidiaries and associates that use currencies which are different from the currency of the parent company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

f. Inventories

Inventories are products. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less selling and marketing expenses. Inventories are recorded at their weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is not a subsidiary.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group's share of equity of associates attributable to the Group.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Group's proportionate interest in the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method. If the Group's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required had the investee directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is deducted from the investment and the carrying amount is net of impairment loss. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. If an asset's lease term is shorter than its useful life, such an asset is depreciated over the lease term. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

j. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. Reversals of impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss.

l. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to an acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, Financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26: Financial Instruments.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivables and trade receivables, at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial assets that are not credit impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost including trade receivables.

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and any associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the parent company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

m. Provisions

Provisions, including those arising from contractual obligations specified in service concession arrangements to maintain or restore infrastructure before it is handed over to the grantor and levies imposed by governments, are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

n. Revenue recognition

The Group identifies contracts with the customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of optical glasses. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped or delivered to the customer because that is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers, and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

o. Leases

2019

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Group as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2) The Group as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

2018

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

1) The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on The Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2) The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheets as a finance lease obligation.

Finance expenses implicit in lease payments for each period are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets; in which case, they are capitalized.

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3) Leasehold land for own use

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The minimum lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of the lease.

If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

p. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

q. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

**5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION
UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Allowance for inventory valuation losses

We evaluated the ending balance of inventory's net reliable value with the lower of cost or net realizable value method. The Group assesses the amount of inventory obsolescence or no market sales value at the end of the financial reporting period and reduces the inventory cost to the net realizable value. This inventory assessment is based primarily on the estimated product demand for a specific period of time in the future and may result in significant changes.

b. Share of profit of associates

1) Allowance for sales returns and discounts from investments under equity method

The associates are required to provide sales discounts and returns based on the contractual arrangements with the customers. In making such judgments, management needs to consider whether sales discounts, returns and provisions meet the contract agreements. Provision for liabilities, as these assessments are based on management's assessment and judgment of contracts for different customers based on current sales, may affect the results of the estimates.

2) Allowance for inventory valuation losses from investments under equity method

The net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and uniqueness of the product. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

3) Impairment loss on trade receivables from investments under equity method

The associates consider the estimates of the future cash flows of the accounts receivable. The amount of the expected credit loss of the accounts receivable is the difference between the carrying amount and the estimates of future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet occurred). Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Cash on hand	\$ 13,618	\$ 23,991
Checking accounts and demand deposits	76,721	190,956
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	<u>201,200</u>	<u>9,215</u>
	<u>\$ 291,539</u>	<u>\$ 224,162</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Time deposits	1.95%	2.45%-2.89%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - current</u>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	<u>\$ 53,108</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Current</u>		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares - ordinary shares	\$ 34,726	\$ 87,974
Listed shares and emerging market shares - preferred shares	<u>32,880</u>	<u>32,040</u>
	<u>\$ 67,606</u>	<u>\$ 120,014</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic investments		
Unlisted ordinary shares	<u>\$ 98,438</u>	<u>\$ 79,286</u>

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

Refer to Note 28 for information relating to investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Time deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	\$ -	\$ 107,719

The interest rates for time deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months were from 2.45%-2.89% as of December 31, 2018.

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 20,015	\$ 35,538
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(593)	(593)
	<u>\$ 19,422</u>	<u>\$ 34,945</u>

The primary trade receivables were receivables of credit cards from National Credit Card Center of R.O.C., CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., department stores and malls. The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that are rated the equivalents of investment grade or higher and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

In order to minimize the credit risk, the management of the Group has regularly evaluated for credits approvals and carried out other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by FIRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provisions for all trade receivables.

The aging of receivables was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
0-30 days	\$ 12,705	\$ 28,309
31-60 days	6,805	6,744
61-90 days	505	485
	<u>\$ 20,015</u>	<u>\$ 35,538</u>

Movements in allowances of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	\$ 593	\$ 108
Add: Expected credit loss	<u>-</u>	<u>485</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>

11. INVENTORIES, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Merchandise	<u>\$ 609,240</u>	<u>\$ 553,985</u>

The costs of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$1,341,781 thousand and \$1,294,623 thousand, respectively.

The cost of goods sold included the inventory reversals and disposals is as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Inventory reversals	\$ 271	\$ 3,012
Loss of inventory scrapped and physical inventories	14,115	16,045

Previous write-downs were reversed as a result of sold of inventory that had been write-downs.

12. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries Included in Consolidated Financial Statements

Investor	Investee	Main Business	<u>% of Ownership</u>	
			2019	2018
The parent company	New Path International Co., Ltd.	Investment activities	100.00	100.00
	Milanno Optical Co., Ltd.	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye drops, office machinery and equipment, and retail sale of telecom instruments	100.00	100.00
	Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye drops	100.00	100.00
	Bao Xiang Optical Co., Ltd.	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye drops	70.00	70.00

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Material associates		
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	\$ 124,936	\$ 135,072
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	<u>1,978,077</u>	<u>1,913,289</u>
	<u>\$ 2,103,013</u>	<u>\$ 2,048,361</u>
	<u>Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights</u>	
Name of Associates	2019	2018
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	13.98%	14.25%
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	18.39%	18.39%

Refer to Table 4 “Information on Investees” and Table 5 “Information on Investments in Mainland China” for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

The Group cooperated with Ginko International Co., Ltd. to issue an overallotment offering on the mainboard of TPEX in April 2012. The Group sold 292 thousand shares, so the proportion of ownership declined from 21.62% to 18.83%. Since the management considered the transaction not a significant influence on Ginko International Co., Ltd., the investment was accounted for using the equity method.

The Group served as two of seven board of directors for PolyLite Taiwan Co., Ltd. Since the Group had significant control for PolyLite Taiwan Co., Ltd., the investment was accounted for using the equity method.

The Group disposed of 127 thousand shares of PolyLite Taiwan Co., Ltd. in 2019 at a cash price of \$3,485 thousand. The gain on disposal of associates was \$1,029 thousand.

Fair values (Level 1) of investments in associates with available published price quotations are summarized as follows:

Name of Associate	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 176,641</u>	<u>\$ 126,922</u>
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 3,604,686</u>	<u>\$ 3,596,185</u>

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group’s material associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates’ financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 406,835	\$ 423,413
Non-current assets	755,659	738,980
Current liabilities	(200,110)	(125,058)
Non-current liabilities	(29,834)	(19,837)
Non-controlling interests	<u>(38,520)</u>	<u>(69,557)</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 894,030</u>	<u>\$ 947,941</u>
Proportion of the Group's ownership	13.98%	14.25%
Equity attributable to the Group	<u>\$ 124,936</u>	<u>\$ 135,072</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 124,936</u>	<u>\$ 135,072</u>

For the Year Ended December 31

	2019	2018
	Operating revenue	<u>\$ 498,931</u>
Net profit for the year	\$ 49,142	\$ 63,922
Other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(631)</u>	<u>5,046</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 48,511</u>	<u>\$ 68,968</u>
Dividends received from PolyLite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 13,290</u>	<u>\$ 6,645</u>

Ginko International Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 13,161,204	\$ 11,945,612
Non-current assets	9,083,153	8,230,932
Current liabilities	(7,798,276)	(7,264,409)
Non-current liabilities	(3,707,461)	(2,526,000)
Non-controlling interests	<u>16,639</u>	<u>16,855</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 10,755,259</u>	<u>\$ 10,402,990</u>
Proportion of the Group's ownership	18.39%	18.39%
Equity attributable to the Group	<u>\$ 1,978,077</u>	<u>\$ 1,913,289</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 1,978,077</u>	<u>\$ 1,913,289</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 8,180,183</u>	<u>\$ 7,389,201</u>
Net Profit for the year	\$ 1,199,556	\$ 833,380
Other comprehensive loss	<u>(385,035)</u>	<u>(82,990)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 814,521</u>	<u>\$ 750,390</u>
Dividends received from Ginko International Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 85,016</u>	<u>\$ 117,783</u>

The investments accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were based on the associates' financial statements which have been audited for the years then ended.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT,

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Decoration Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 288,316	\$ 494,637	\$ 2,314	\$ 407,098	\$ 520,973	\$ 8,853	\$ 194	\$ 1,722,385
Additions	-	667	471	45,236	73,415	335	-	120,124
Disposals	-	-	(124)	(10,214)	(6,234)	-	-	(16,572)
Reclassification	-	-	-	1,309	(1,309)	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 288,316</u>	<u>\$ 495,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,661</u>	<u>\$ 443,429</u>	<u>\$ 586,845</u>	<u>\$ 9,188</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 1,825,937</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ 20,479	\$ 175	\$ 283,742	\$ 416,882	\$ 1,879	\$ 95	\$ 723,252
Depreciation expenses	-	11,316	532	31,133	48,921	341	16	92,259
Disposals	-	-	(20)	(9,067)	(5,418)	-	-	(14,505)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,795</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>	<u>\$ 305,808</u>	<u>\$ 460,385</u>	<u>\$ 2,220</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 801,006</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018, net	<u>\$ 288,316</u>	<u>\$ 463,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,974</u>	<u>\$ 137,621</u>	<u>\$ 126,460</u>	<u>\$ 6,968</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,931</u>
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 288,316	\$ 495,304	\$ 2,661	\$ 443,429	\$ 586,845	\$ 9,188	\$ 194	\$ 1,825,937
Additions	677	-	2,429	28,698	108,222	804	167	140,997
Disposals	-	(238)	(495)	(13,175)	(11,863)	(510)	-	(26,281)
Reclassification	-	-	-	5,366	(5,366)	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 288,993</u>	<u>\$ 495,066</u>	<u>\$ 4,595</u>	<u>\$ 464,318</u>	<u>\$ 677,838</u>	<u>\$ 9,482</u>	<u>\$ 361</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,653</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 31,795	\$ 687	\$ 305,808	\$ 460,385	\$ 2,220	\$ 111	\$ 801,006
Depreciation expenses	-	11,286	879	36,835	60,071	502	22	109,595
Disposals	-	-	(136)	(13,145)	(11,825)	(96)	-	(25,202)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,081</u>	<u>\$ 1,430</u>	<u>\$ 329,498</u>	<u>\$ 508,631</u>	<u>\$ 2,626</u>	<u>\$ 133</u>	<u>\$ 885,399</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019, net	<u>\$ 288,993</u>	<u>\$ 451,985</u>	<u>\$ 3,165</u>	<u>\$ 134,820</u>	<u>\$ 169,207</u>	<u>\$ 6,856</u>	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,254</u>

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	20-50 years
Office equipment	1-10 years
Transportation equipment	1-5 years
Decoration equipment	1-6 years
Leasehold improvement	10-20 years
Other equipment	5-10 years

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings is set out in Note 28.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets - 2019

	December 31, 2019
Balance at January 1, 2019, as restated	\$ 733,027
Add: Additions	370,337
Loss: Depreciation expenses	<u>(314,214)</u>
	<u>\$ 789,150</u>

b. Lease liabilities - 2019

	December 31, 2019
<u>Carrying amounts (incremental borrowing rate is 1.39%)</u>	
Current	<u>\$ 272,617</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 523,745</u>

c. Material lease-in activities and terms (the Group is lessee)

The Group leases buildings for the use of retail stores with lease term of 1 to 12 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease term. In addition, the Group is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

2019

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 2,009</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 325,347</u>

2018

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments was as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Not later than 1 year	\$ 267,293
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	480,797
Later than 5 years	<u>13,912</u>
	<u>\$ 762,002</u>

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Completed Investment Properties
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 98,351
Additions	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 98,351</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 14,975
Depreciation expense	<u>1,056</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 16,031</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018, net	<u>\$ 82,320</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 98,351
Additions	<u>36</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 98,387</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 16,031
Depreciation expense	<u>1,060</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 17,091</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019, net	<u>\$ 81,296</u>

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	55 years
Decoration equipment	8 years
Office equipment	8 years

The management of the Company used the valuation model that market participants would use in determining the fair value, and the fair value was measured by using Level 3 inputs. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Fair value	<u>\$ 221,091</u>	<u>\$ 244,666</u>

The investment properties pledged as collateral for bank borrowing are set out in Note 28.

17. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Secured borrowings (Note 28)</u>		
Bank loans	\$ -	\$ 12,000
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Line of credit borrowings	<u>102,400</u>	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>\$ 102,400</u>	<u>\$ 14,500</u>

The range of weighted average effective interest rates on bank loans were 1.08% and 1.6%-1.87% per annum as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

b. Long-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Secured borrowings (Note 28)</u>		
Bank loans	\$ 473,819	\$ 577,581
Less: Current portions	<u>(26,629)</u>	<u>(32,262)</u>
Long-term borrowings	<u>\$ 447,190</u>	<u>\$ 545,319</u>

- 1) The Group borrowed \$525,980 thousand from Taiwan Business Bank which was secured by land and building mortgage guarantee. The loan term is from December 23, 2015 to December 23, 2035. During the first 2 years, the Group paid interest monthly. From the third year after initial date, principal with interest will be paid monthly for 20 years. The effective interest rates were both 1.39% per annum as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.
- 2) The Group borrowed \$95,000 thousand from Taiwan Cooperative Bank which was secured by land, buildings and investment property. The loan term is from January 21, 2016 to January 20, 2021. During the first 4 years, the principal with interest of \$500 thousand is paid monthly. From the fifth year, principal and interest payment will be paid by installments for 12 months. The Group made a full repayment of the debt in advance in April 2018. The effective interest rate was 1.42% per annum as of December 31, 2018.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries or bonuses	\$ 205,504	\$ 195,302
Payables for purchases of equipment	53,386	54,155
Payables for annual leave	16,037	12,197
Payables for business tax	13,723	2,633
Payables for premiums	12,477	11,465
Payables for services	1,338	1,290
Others	<u>47,621</u>	<u>53,649</u>
	<u>\$ 350,086</u>	<u>\$ 330,691</u>
 <u>Non-current</u>		
Guarantee deposits		
Guarantee deposits for engagement	\$ 242,136	\$ 249,842
Others	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>
	<u>\$ 243,536</u>	<u>\$ 251,242</u>

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The parent company and subsidiaries - Milanno Optical Co., Ltd., Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd. and Bao Xiang Optical Co., Ltd. of the Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the parent company of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the R.O.C. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The parent company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 23,336	\$ 23,850
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(32,039)</u>	<u>(28,211)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ (8,703)</u>	<u>\$ (4,361)</u>

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 23,903	\$ (24,660)	\$ (757)
Service cost			
Net interest expense (income)	<u>275</u>	<u>(299)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>275</u>	<u>(299)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(665)	(665)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	387	-	387
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>(715)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(715)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive loss	<u>(328)</u>	<u>(665)</u>	<u>(993)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,587)</u>	<u>(2,587)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>23,850</u>	<u>(28,211)</u>	<u>(4,361)</u>
Service cost			
Net interest expense (income)	<u>239</u>	<u>(295)</u>	<u>(56)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>239</u>	<u>(295)</u>	<u>(56)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(945)	(945)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>(753)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(753)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive loss	<u>(753)</u>	<u>(945)</u>	<u>(1,698)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,588)</u>	<u>(2,588)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 23,336</u>	<u>\$ (32,039)</u>	<u>\$ (8,703)</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	1%	1%
Expected rate of salary increase	2%	2%
Turnover rate	1%-40%	1%-40%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (575)</u>	<u>\$ (640)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 595</u>	<u>\$ 663</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
1% increase	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	<u>\$ 2,794</u>
1% decrease	<u>\$ (2,192)</u>	<u>\$ (2,475)</u>

The sensitivity analysis previously presented may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	<u>\$ 2,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,588</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.1 years	11.2 years

20. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 850,000</u>	<u>\$ 850,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>60,060</u>	<u>60,060</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 600,599</u>	<u>\$ 600,599</u>

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital*		
Treasury share transactions	\$ 502	\$ 502
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	482,773	482,759
Others	<u>182</u>	<u>182</u>
	<u>\$ 483,457</u>	<u>\$ 483,443</u>

* Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Group has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Group's capital surplus and to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve of 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. The Company's dividend policy is designed to meet present and future development projects and takes into consideration the investment environment, funding requirements, international or domestic competitive conditions while simultaneously meeting shareholders' interests. When there is no cumulative loss, the parent company shall distribute dividends at no less than 20% of the net profit. The Company shall not distribute dividends, when the net profit is less than 70% of the capital. The way to distribute dividends could be either through cash or shares, and cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors in Note 22,f.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the parent company should appropriate or reverse a special reserve. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses and is thereafter distributed.

The appropriations of earnings for 2018 and 2017 that were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 21, 2019 and June 25, 2018, respectively, were as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u>		<u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u>	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>		<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Legal reserve	\$ 25,352	\$ 30,413		
Special reserve	93,946	62,898		
Cash dividends	228,228	228,228	\$3.8	\$3.8

The appropriation of earnings for 2019 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 27, 2020. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u>	<u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 41,639	
Special reserve	34,884	
Cash dividends	240,240	\$4

The appropriation of earnings for 2019 are subject to resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 24, 2020.

21. REVENUE

According to IFRS 15, customer contract revenue is identified as "product sales revenue".

22. NET PROFIT (LOSS)

a. Other income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Rental income (Note 27)	\$ 23,921	\$ 23,914
Interest income	13,203	11,075
Others (Note 27)	<u>25,995</u>	<u>15,447</u>
	<u>\$ 63,119</u>	<u>\$ 50,436</u>

b. Other gains and losses

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 187	\$ (1,700)
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,532	(2,111)
Fair value changes of financial assets		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	190	56
Gain on disposal of associates	1,029	-
Gain on lease modification	<u>2,226</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 5,164</u>	<u>\$ (3,755)</u>

c. Finance costs

For the Year Ended December 31

	2019	2018
Interest on loans	\$ 8,044	\$ 7,988
Interest on leases liabilities	11,281	-
Unwinding of discount on provisions	<u>432</u>	<u>168</u>
	<u>\$ 19,757</u>	<u>\$ 8,156</u>

d. Depreciation and amortization

For the Year Ended December 31

	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 109,595	\$ 92,259
Right-of-use assets	314,214	-
Investment properties	1,060	1,056
Intangible assets	<u>5,720</u>	<u>3,876</u>
	<u>\$ 430,589</u>	<u>\$ 97,191</u>

An analysis of depreciation by function

Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 410,338	\$ 79,315
General and administrative expenses	<u>14,531</u>	<u>14,000</u>
	<u>\$ 424,869</u>	<u>\$ 93,315</u>

An analysis of amortization by function

Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 4,544	\$ 3,465
General and administrative expenses	<u>1,176</u>	<u>411</u>
	<u>\$ 5,720</u>	<u>\$ 3,876</u>

e. Employee benefits expense

For the Year Ended December 31

	2019	2018
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 35,512	\$ 33,002
Defined benefit plans	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
	35,456	32,978
Other employee benefits	<u>969,925</u>	<u>909,406</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 1,005,381</u>	<u>\$ 942,384</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,005,381</u>	<u>\$ 942,384</u>

f. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. The employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 27, 2020 and March 26, 2019, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Employees' compensation	2.5%	2.5%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	1%	1%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Employees' compensation	\$ 11,339	\$ 9,480
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	4,536	3,792

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2020 and 2019 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

23. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ 44,828	\$ 68,847
Adjustments for prior year	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>44,829</u>	<u>68,847</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	44,934	7,424
Tax preference of repatriated offshore funds	(24,482)	-
Effect of tax rate change	<u>-</u>	<u>43,817</u>
	<u>20,452</u>	<u>51,241</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 65,281</u>	<u>\$ 120,088</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 442,193</u>	<u>\$ 370,247</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 88,438	\$ 74,049
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	-	4
Tax-exempt income	(2,233)	(2,028)
Tax preference of repatriated offshore funds	(24,482)	-
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	3,206	3,690
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	193	428
Effect of tax rate changes	-	43,817
Adjustments for prior year	1	-
Others	<u>158</u>	<u>128</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 65,281</u>	<u>\$ 120,088</u>

The Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended in 2018, and the corporate income tax rate was adjusted from 17% to 20%. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to the 2018 unappropriated earnings was reduced from 10% to 5%

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventories	\$ 5,815	\$ (225)	\$ -	\$ 5,590
Payables for annual leave	2,439	768	-	3,207
Others	2,407	147	-	2,554
Loss carryforwards	<u>581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>581</u>
	<u>\$ 11,242</u>	<u>\$ 690</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,932</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Associates	\$ 15,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,383
Defined benefit obligation	3,003	528	340	3,871
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	<u>270,271</u>	<u>20,614</u>	<u>(16,264)</u>	<u>274,621</u>
	<u>\$ 288,657</u>	<u>\$ 21,142</u>	<u>\$ (15,924)</u>	<u>\$ 293,875</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventories	\$ 5,819	\$ (4)	\$ -	\$ 5,815
Payables for annual leave	2,053	386	-	2,439
Others	1,978	429	-	2,407
Loss carryforwards	<u>494</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>581</u>
	<u>\$ 10,344</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,242</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Associates	\$ 13,045	\$ 2,338	\$ -	\$ 15,383
Defined benefit obligation	1,969	976	58	3,003
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	<u>225,235</u>	<u>48,825</u>	<u>(3,789)</u>	<u>270,271</u>
	<u>\$ 240,249</u>	<u>\$ 52,139</u>	<u>\$ (3,731)</u>	<u>\$ 288,657</u>

- c. Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Loss carryforwards	<u>\$ 65,124</u>	<u>\$ 49,093</u>
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 5,164</u>	<u>\$ 4,197</u>

- d. Information about unused investment credits, unused loss carryforwards and tax-exemptions

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2019 comprised:

Unused Amount	Expiry Year
\$ 312	Due in 2022
1,878	Due in 2023
5,399	Due in 2024
7,464	Due in 2025
7,668	Due in 2026
10,829	Due in 2027
18,449	Due in 2028
<u>16,032</u>	Due in 2029
<u>\$ 68,031</u>	

e. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the parent company and subsidiaries Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd., Milano Optical Co., Ltd. and Bao Xiang Optical Co., Ltd. for all years through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share are as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	<u>\$ 379,052</u>	<u>\$ 253,517</u>

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares) is as follows:

	Unit: In Thousand Shares	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in computation of basic earnings per share	60,060	60,060
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	<u>207</u>	<u>202</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>60,267</u>	<u>60,262</u>

If the Group offered to settle the compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Group assumed that the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged in the foreseeable future.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values when their fair values cannot be measured reliably.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	\$ 53,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,018
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investment in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares - ordinary shares	\$ 34,726	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,726
Listed shares and emerging market shares - preferred shares	32,880	-	-	32,880
Unlisted shares - ordinary shares	-	-	98,438	98,438
	<u>\$ 67,606</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 98,438</u>	<u>\$ 166,044</u>

December 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investment in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares - ordinary shares	\$ 87,974	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,974
Listed shares and emerging market shares - preferred shares	32,040	-	-	32,040
Unlisted shares - ordinary shares	-	-	79,286	79,286
	<u>\$ 120,014</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 79,286</u>	<u>\$ 199,300</u>

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

- 2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments: None.
- 3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement: None.
- 4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement: The fair values of unlisted equity securities - R.O.C were determined using the market approach. The market approach is used to arrive at their fair values, for which the recent financing activities of investees, the market transaction prices of the similar companies and market conditions are considered.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
<u>Financial assets</u>		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 53,018	\$ -
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	340,879	394,284
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	166,044	199,300
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	1,166,160	1,193,960

- 1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes, trade and other receivables.
- 2) The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term, long-term loans, notes, trade and other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity investments, trade receivables, trade payables, and borrowings. The objective of the financial risk management is to manage the risks including market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk related to management and operating activities. In order to reduce the financial risk, the Group identifies, assesses and evades the uncertainties to lower the potential unfavorable effect of financial performance which resulted from market changes.

The Group's financial activities are reviewed by the board of directors and audit committee in accordance with related rules and internal control systems. The Group should implement the overall financial management objective as well as observe the delegated authority in all levels and ensure that those delegated authorities carry out their duties.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates (see (a) below) and other price (see (b) below).

a) Interest rates risk

The Group was exposed to interest rate risk because of market rate changes. The impact on floating fair value of financial instrument and floating cash flows is shown below.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 201,200	\$ 116,934
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	75,471	177,202
Financial liabilities	576,219	592,081

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses were determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments held for a quarter at the end of the reporting period. If interest rates had been 10 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit or loss are as follows:

	Market Rate Change Impact	
	2019	2018
Profit or loss	\$ (501)	\$ (415)

b) Other price risk

The financial instruments are mutual funds and equity securities listed in R.O.C approved by the board of directors.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased/decreased by \$2,651 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased/decreased by \$8,302 thousand and \$9,965 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk from deposits, which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation. However, since the Group's counterparties are all reputable financial institutions, there are no significant financial-related credit risks.

3) Liquidity risk

The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient operating cash and cash equivalents in order to ensure that the Group has financial flexibility.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

a) Liquidity and interest risk rate table for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2019

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	On Demand or Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing liabilities		\$ 612,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities		272,617	360,682	139,503	14,161
Variable interest rate liabilities	1.08%-1.8%	<u>136,496</u>	<u>66,092</u>	<u>66,092</u>	<u>363,504</u>
		<u>\$ 1,021,830</u>	<u>\$ 426,774</u>	<u>\$ 205,595</u>	<u>\$ 377,665</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 281,548</u>	<u>\$ 510,716</u>	<u>\$ 14,163</u>	<u>\$ 806,427</u>

December 31, 2018

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	On Demand or Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing liabilities		\$ 604,441	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Variable interest rate liabilities	1.41%-1.87%	<u>54,427</u>	<u>138,685</u>	<u>66,092</u>	<u>385,534</u>
		<u>\$ 658,868</u>	<u>\$ 138,685</u>	<u>\$ 66,092</u>	<u>\$ 385,534</u>

The amount included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities was subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

b) Financing facilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Unsecured bank overdraft facilities, reviewed annually and payable on demand:		
Amount used	\$ 102,400	\$ 2,500
Amount unused	<u>677,600</u>	<u>562,500</u>
	<u>\$ 780,000</u>	<u>\$ 565,000</u>
Secured bank overdraft facilities:		
Amount used	\$ 473,819	\$ 589,581
Amount unused	<u>52,161</u>	<u>143,399</u>
	<u>\$ 525,980</u>	<u>\$ 732,980</u>

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. The details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related parties and their relationships

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
Yung Sheng Optical Co., Ltd.	Other related party - same chairman as parent company's chairman
Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Associates
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Associates

b. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,065,204</u>	<u>\$ 1,015,045</u>

The purchases of goods to related parties had no significant difference with other non-related parties.

c. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
Other receivables	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 28,874</u>	<u>\$ 27,270</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured.

d. Payables to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
Notes payables	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	\$ 431,360	\$ 433,740
Trades payables	Other related party	-	3,304
Other payables	Other related party Associates	3,087	2,775
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,250</u>
		<u>\$ 434,447</u>	<u>\$ 441,069</u>

The outstanding trade payables from related parties are unsecured.

e. Other transactions with related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
1) Other expenditures	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 13,634</u>	<u>\$ 13,527</u>

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
2) Rental income	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	\$ 14,229	\$ 14,229
	Other related party - same chairman as parent company's chairman - Yung Sheng Optical Co., Ltd.	5,143	5,150
		<u>\$ 19,372</u>	<u>\$ 19,379</u>

Rental income is negotiated by both parties and collected on a monthly basis.

The parent company leases offices, branches and warehouses to Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd. (other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives) the lease period is from January 16, 2017 to January 31, 2022. The average monthly rent is \$1,186 thousand and charge by sight check monthly.

The parent company leases buildings to Yung Sheng Optical Co., Ltd. (other related party - same chairman as parent company's chairman), the lease period is from January 2018 to December 2022. The average monthly rent for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are both \$429 thousand and charge by sight check monthly.

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
3) Other income	Other related party - its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives - Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	\$ 928	\$ 2,019
	Associates - Ginko International Co., Ltd.	1,998	1,860
	Associates	<u>371</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 3,297</u>	<u>\$ 3,879</u>

f. Compensation of key management personnel

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 18,734	\$ 14,914
Termination benefits	<u>509</u>	<u>584</u>
	<u>\$ 19,243</u>	<u>\$ 15,498</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

28. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings, the tariffs of imported raw materials guarantees or the deposits for hiring foreign workers:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 688,945	\$ 697,873
Investment properties	81,296	82,320
Financial assets at FVTOCI - listed shares - preference shares	<u>-</u>	<u>32,040</u>
	<u>\$ 770,241</u>	<u>\$ 812,233</u>

29. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group leases part of the warehouse, office and business premises to the lessor, and paid deposits of \$76,042 thousand and \$72,868 thousand, respectively, were accounted as refundable deposits.

30. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The group entities' significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	\$ 459,483	4.305 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 1,978,077

December 31, 2018

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	\$ 427,837	4.472 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 1,913,289

31. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and information on investees:

- 1) Financing provided: None.
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): See Table 1 below.
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 5) Acquisitions of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT \$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 6) Disposals of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 2 below.
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.
- 10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: See Table 3 below.
- 11) Information on investees: See Table 4 below.

b. Information on investments in mainland China:

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. See Table 5 below.
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purpose.

- e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.
- f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

32. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable segments were as follows:

a. Segment revenue and results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments:

	Parent's Function	Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Others	Eliminations	Total
For the year ended <u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 2,322,314	\$ 773,110	\$ 120,886	\$ -	\$ 3,216,310
Inter-segment revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 2,322,314</u>	<u>\$ 773,110</u>	<u>\$ 120,886</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,216,310</u>
Segment income	<u>\$ 146,332</u>	<u>\$ 31,573</u>	<u>\$ (20,100)</u>	<u>\$ 8,240</u>	\$ 166,045
Other income					63,119
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method					227,622
Other gains and losses					5,164
Finance costs					<u>(19,757)</u>
Profit before tax					<u>\$ 442,193</u>
For the year ended <u>December 31, 2018</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 2,199,888	\$ 749,638	\$ 116,742	\$ -	\$ 3,066,268
Inter-segment revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 2,199,888</u>	<u>\$ 749,638</u>	<u>\$ 116,742</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,066,268</u>
Segment income	<u>\$ 148,544</u>	<u>\$ 37,212</u>	<u>\$ (24,323)</u>	<u>\$ 7,908</u>	\$ 169,341
Other income					50,436
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method					162,381
Other gains and losses					(3,755)
Finance costs					<u>(8,156)</u>
Profit before tax					<u>\$ 370,247</u>

Inter-segment revenue was accounted for according to cost.

Segment profit represented the profit before tax earned by each segment without other income, the share of profit of associates, other gains and losses or finance costs. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products.

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Spectacle frames	\$ 840,941	\$ 805,554
Lenses	1,064,432	1,006,100
Contact lens	1,196,551	1,137,535
Other	<u>114,386</u>	<u>117,079</u>
	<u>\$ 3,216,310</u>	<u>\$ 3,066,268</u>

c. Geographical information

The Group has no revenue-generating unit that operates outside the R.O.C.

d. Information on major customers

There was no customer accounting for at least 10% of the Group's total operating revenue in 2019 and 2018.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Held Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2019			Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Ordinary shares Sunder Biomedical Tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	7,463	\$ 98,438	12.44	\$ 98,438
	Tsai Huei Tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,305	-	1.92	-
Bao Wei Optical Technology Corporation	Ordinary shares SunMax Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	433	34,726	1.66	34,726
	Preferred shares Union Bank of Taiwan Preference Share A	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	600	32,880	0.30	32,880
	Mutual funds Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	1,928	20,012	-	20,012
New Path International Corporation	JKO Pion Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	862	10,002	-	10,002
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	672	10,003	-	10,003
	Yuanta De-Li Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	794	13,001	-	13,001
	Ordinary shares Clear Idea L.L.C	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	2,648	US\$ -	19.70	US\$ -

Note: The carrying values of financial instruments were all assessed for impairment.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	Its chairman and parent company's chairman are second-degree relatives	Purchase	\$ 714,818	72	128 days	No significant difference	120 days	Notes payable \$ 302,307	99
Bao Wei Optical Technology Corporation	Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	Same chairman as the Group's	Purchase	289,315	81	128 days	No significant difference	120 days	Notes payable 108,736	99

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transaction			% of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	
0	Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Bao Wei Optical Corporation Ltd. Bao Wei Optical Corporation Ltd. Bao Xiang Optical Corporation Ltd. Bao Xiang Optical Corporation Ltd.	a. a. a. a.	Other income Other receivables Other income Other receivables	\$ 7,201 622 919 52	- - - -	0.22 0.01 0.03 -

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

- a. The parent company is coded "0".
- b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of relationships are coded as follows:

- a. From the parent company to its subsidiary.
- b. From a subsidiary to its parent company.
- c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The percentage calculation is based on the consolidated total operating revenue or total assets. For balance sheet items, each item's end-of-period balance is shown as a percentage to the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2018. For profit or loss items, cumulative amounts are shown as percentages to consolidated total operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Note 4: The table above only discloses related-party transactions which are material.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES ACCOUNTED FOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Shares (In Thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2019		Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee	Note
				December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018		Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Value			
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	PolyLite Taiwan Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Manufacturing, processing, importing, exporting and selling all kinds of glasses, frames, optical equipment, eye contact and eye solution	\$ 40,084	\$ 40,084	6,518	\$ 124,936	\$ 49,142	\$ 7,003	Accounted for using the equity method	
	New Path International Corporation Limited	Mauritius	Investment activities	123,682	123,682	-	2,179,719	225,481	225,481	Subsidiary (Note 1)	
	Milanno Optical Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye care solution, office machinery and equipment, and retail sale of telecom instruments	50,212	50,212	5,000	13,237	(9,954)	(9,954)	Subsidiary (Note 1)	
	Bao Wei Optical Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye care solution	100,000	100,000	10,000	173,540	28,894	28,894	Subsidiary (Note 1)	
	Bao Xiang Optical Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye care solution	42,000	42,000	4,200	20,903	(7,132)	(4,992)	Subsidiary (Note 1)	
New Path International Corporation Limited	Ginko International Corporation Limited	Cayman	Investment activities	US\$ 2,089	US\$ 2,089	17,003	US\$ 65,980	1,199,556	N/A	Accounted for using the equity method	
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Prosper Link International Limited (BVI)	British Virgin Islands	Investment activities	US\$ 2,089	US\$ 2,089	-	13,544,520	764,868	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
	Yung Sheng Optical Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	1,560,000	1,560,000	156,000	3,525,771	382,555	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
Prosper Link International Limited (BVI)	Haichang International Limited.	Hong Kong	Investment activities	US\$ 2,089	US\$ 2,089	-	13,754,056	759,998	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	Gain Bless Management Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment activities	US\$ 1,150	US\$ 1,150	1,150	16,014	(998)	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
	Gain Bless Management Ltd.	Malaysia	Sale of contact lenses and care solution	US\$ 971	US\$ 971	1,750	10,910	(955)	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
Yung Sheng Optical Corporation Limited	Horien Optic (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Anguilla	Investment activities	US\$ 10,000	US\$ 5,000	10,000	194,285	(28,606)	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
	Master Harvest Global Ltd.	Japan	Sale of contact lenses and care solution	JPY 63,700	JPY 63,700	6,300	(34,579)	838	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	
Master Harvest Global Ltd.	Eishou Optical Co., Ltd.	Japan	Sale of contact lenses and care solution	JPY 290,000	JPY 90,000	29,000	33,518	(27,673)	N/A	Subsidiary of joint venture	

Note 1: All amounts have been eliminated upon consolidation

Note 2: Refer to Table 5 for information on investments in mainland China.

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from January 1, 2018	Investment of Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits (Losses) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018 (Note 3)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2018
					Outflow	Inflow						
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	\$ 1,688,444 (US\$ 56,319)	Note 1	\$ 62,628 (US\$ 2,089)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,628 (US\$ 2,089)	\$ 504,210 (RMB 16,311)	18.39	\$ 92,724	\$ 9,273,080	\$ 171,126 (US\$ 5,708)
Jiangsu Horten Contact Lens Corporation Limited	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	64,575 (RMB 15,000)	Note 1	3,927 (US\$ 131)	-	-	3,927 (US\$ 131)	400,607 (RMB 12,960)	18.39	73,672	4,193,277	-
Heilongjiang Province Dingjia Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited	Manufacture tablet, capsule, powder and granule	77,632 (RMB 18,033)	Note 1	6,176 (US\$ 206)	-	-	6,176 (US\$ 206)	(54,636) (RMB -1,767)	9.09	-	(1,798) (US\$ -60)	-
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	Regular operation subjects: Manufacture health care products, provide technology consultant, technology service; Provision on operation subjects: R&D and manufacture bottle water, water spray, medical adhesive tape, artificial skin, disinfectant, preservative, bio-antibacterial, whey protein and other medical material and products (with related effective provision)	314,790 (US\$ 10,500)	Note 1	67,575 (US\$ 2,254)	-	-	67,575 (US\$ 2,254)	(453,301) (RMB -14,664)	11.36	-	(11,641) (US\$ -388)	-

Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Investment Amounts Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
\$ 140,306 (US\$ 4,680)	\$ 469,817 (US\$ 15,671) (Note 4)	\$ 1,515,976 (Note 5)

Note 1: Indirect investment in mainland China through holding companies

Note 2: The financial statements that were used as basis for calculating the investments were all not reviewed by the independent auditors.

Note 3: The investment is transferred to the subsidiary which was held 100% by the Group.

Note 4: Investment amount approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. are as follows:

Name of Investee	Date	Order No.	Approved Amounts
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2004.05.13	093009671	US\$ 1,789
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2004.12.06	093036370	US\$ 1,130
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2006.09.01	09500279680	US\$ 2,549
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2007.07.30	09600265450	US\$ 1,128
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2009.01.08	09700502730	US\$ 432
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2013.02.26	10200045160	US\$ 1,134
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2013.03.26	10200107280	US\$ 941
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2013.07.25	10200284680	US\$ 752
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2013.09.26	10200366260	US\$ 1,313
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2014.01.23	10300012480	US\$ 738
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2014.03.24	10300064660	US\$ 368
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2014.10.07	10300249790	US\$ 734
Jiangsu Horten Contact Lens Corporation Limited	2006.10.30	09500346290	US\$ 136
Heilongjiang Province Dingjia Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited	2006.10.18	09500314110	US\$ 102
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	2007.01.25	09600019060	US\$ 171
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	2008.05.07	09700127800	US\$ 341
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	2009.01.08	09700496830	US\$ 1,651
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	2009.07.06	09800229750	US\$ 262
			<u>US\$ 15,671</u>

Note 5: The parent company's upper limit on investments to China (calculated based on the higher of 60% of Silittech Technology Corporation's net worth or consolidated net worth of \$80 million, plus accumulated inward remittance of share capital or earnings from subsidiaries in mainland China: \$2,526,627 (net worth) × 60% = \$1,515,976.