Stock Code:5312

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

Address: 16F., No. 97, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City
Telephone: (02)2697-2886

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

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安侯建業聯合會計師事務所
KPMG
台北市110615信義路5段7號68樓(台北101大樓)
68F., TAIPEI 101 TOWER, No. 7, Sec. 5,
Xinyi Road, Taipei City 110615, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
電 話 Tel + 886 2 8101 6666
傳 真 Fax + 886 2 8101 6667
網 址 Web kpmg.com/tw

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Formosa Optical Technology Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Formosa Optical Technology Corporation("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in 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 of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Company's financial statements are stated as follows:

1. Valuation of inventories

   Please refer to note 4(g) "Inventories" in the financial statements for accounting policies on inventory valuation, note 5(a) for the uncertainties over accounting estimation and assumption regarding to inventory valuation, and note 6(f) for details of inventories.

   Description of the key audit matter:

   Inventories of the Company were measured at the lower of costs or net realizable values. Market competition leads to rapid changes in product prices, and the products may not meet market demand and thus become obsolete. As a result, estimation of net realizable value may involve management's subjective judgment. Therefore, we considered inventory valuation to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures in this area included:

Our audit procedures in this area included assessing the reasonableness of the Company's policies on loss allowances for inventory write downs or obsolescence and whether the aforementioned loss allowances have been recognized pursuant to relevant standards. Reviewing inventory aging reports, sampling and testing whether inventories are classified in the appropriate age range; analyzing changes in inventory aging from period to period; and performing net realizable value tests on inventories to assess the reasonableness of the recognition of decline in value losses.

Other Matter

The financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 of the Company were audited by other accountant, who have issued an unmodified opinion on March 24, 2022.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company' 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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including the Audit committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on this financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu-Feng Hsu and Hui-Chih Kou.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 28, 2023

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 56,662	1	84,563	2
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	13,798	-	20,000	-
1120	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (notes 6(c) and 8)	798,465	14	101,263	2
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(d))	10,000	-	10,000	-
1150	Notes receivable (note 6(e))	-	-	198	-
1170	Accounts receivable (note 6(e))	14,288	-	12,639	-
1200	Other receivables (including related parties) (note 7)	15,017	-	27,026	1
130X	Inventories (note 6(f))	402,775	8	398,169	8
1410	Other current assets	15,269	-	17,260	-
	Total current assets	1,326,274	23	671,118	13
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(c))	38,162	1	107,086	2
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(d))	103,159	2	91,535	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(g))	2,536,750	44	2,580,321	50
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(h))	998,166	17	1,033,158	20
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(i))	567,655	10	500,489	10
1760	Investment property, net (notes 6(j) and 8)	79,165	2	79,745	2
1780	Intangible assets	18,558	-	16,111	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(q))	8,224	-	10,646	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid (note 6(o))	54,944	1	55,229	1
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current (note 6(p))	20,319	-	16,485	-
	Total non-current assets	4,425,102	77	4,490,805	87
	Total assets	$ 5,751,376	100	5,161,923	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(k))	$ 972,000	17	353,500	7
2150	Notes payable	3,772	-	4,413	-
2160	Notes payable－related parties (note 7)	217,502	4	282,645	5
2170	Accounts payable	106,930	2	38,868	1
2200	Other payables (including related parties) (notes 6(l) and 7)	262,484	4	280,781	5
2230	Current tax liabilities	56,872	1	38,644	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(o))	214,628	4	165,968	3
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion (note 6(m))	27,061	-	27,850	1
2300	Other current liabilities	37,917	1	29,992	1
	Total current liabilities	1,899,166	33	1,222,661	24
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(m))	364,859	6	391,348	8
2550	Non-current provisions	13,807	-	14,481	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(q))	316,700	6	341,708	7
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(o))	357,743	6	336,362	6
2645	Guarantee deposits received (note 6(n))	206,191	4	208,029	4
	Total non-current liabilities	1,259,300	22	1,291,928	25
	Total liabilities	3,158,466	55	2,514,589	49
	Equity(note 6(r)):				
3110	Ordinary share	600,599	11	600,599	12
3200	Capital surplus	477,975	8	481,505	9
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	485,462	8	456,305	9
3320	Special reserve	257,342	4	254,666	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	997,627	18	1,111,601	21
	Total retained earnings	1,740,431	30	1,822,572	35
3400	Other equity interest	(226,095)	(4)	(257,342)	(5)
	Total equity	2,592,910	45	2,647,334	51
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 5,751,376	100	5,161,923	100

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (note 6(t))**	$ 2,429,194	100	2,148,426	100
5000	**Operating costs(note 6(f))**	925,572	38	841,847	39
	Gross profit from operations	1,503,622	62	1,306,579	61
	Operating expenses (notes 6(h), (i), (u) and 7):				
6100	Selling expenses	1,223,097	50	1,117,716	52
6200	Administrative expenses	89,082	4	93,188	5
	Total operating expenses	1,312,179	54	1,210,904	57
	Net operating income	191,443	8	95,675	4
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(v) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	9,116	-	8,713	1
7010	Other income	62,233	3	84,927	4
7020	Other gains and losses	4,024	-	3,541	-
7050	Finance costs	(21,028)	(1)	(17,444)	(1)
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(43,448)	(2)	178,103	8
	Total non-operating income and expenses	10,897	-	257,840	12
7900	**Profit before income tax**	202,340	8	353,515	16
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(q))	32,154	1	63,617	3
8200	**Profit**	170,186	7	289,898	13
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	3,470	-	3,780	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,908)	-	8,521	1
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	32,109	1	3,228	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	694	-	756	-
		29,977	1	14,773	1
8360	**Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	9,001	-	(18,603)	(1)
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	1,800	-	(3,721)	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	7,201	-	(14,882)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**	37,178	1	(109)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income (loss)**	**$ 207,364**	**8**	**289,789**	**13**
	Earnings per share (dollar) (note 6(s))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	**$ 2.83**		**4.83**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$ 2.83**		**4.81**	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings				Total other equity interest			
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 600,599	483,469	423,671	242,569	1,105,002	1,771,242	(135,404)	(119,262)	(254,666)	2,600,644
Profit	-	-	-	-	289,898	289,898	-	-	-	289,898
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	2,567	2,567	(14,882)	12,206	(2,676)	(109)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	292,465	292,465	(14,882)	12,206	(2,676)	289,789
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	32,634	-	(32,634)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	12,097	(12,097)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(240,240)	(240,240)	-	-	-	(240,240)
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	(1,964)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,964)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(895)	(895)	-	-	-	(895)
Balance at December 31, 2021	600,599	481,505	456,305	254,666	1,111,601	1,822,572	(150,286)	(107,056)	(257,342)	2,647,334
Profit	-	-	-	-	170,186	170,186	-	-	-	170,186
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	3,625	3,625	7,201	26,352	33,553	37,178
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	173,811	173,811	7,201	26,352	33,553	207,364
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	29,157	-	(29,157)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	2,676	(2,676)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(258,258)	(258,258)	-	-	-	(258,258)
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	(3,530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,530)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,306	2,306	-	(2,306)	(2,306)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 600,599**	**477,975**	**485,462**	**257,342**	**997,627**	**1,740,431**	**(143,085)**	**(83,010)**	**(226,095)**	**2,592,910**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	202,340	353,515
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		337,100	320,268
Amortization expense		7,086	5,668
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		6,202	(2,320)
Interest expense		21,028	17,444
Interest income		(9,116)	(8,713)
Dividend income		(19,277)	(5,230)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method		43,448	(178,103)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plan and equipment		(483)	49
Loss (gain) on lease modification		287	(4,921)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		386,275	144,142
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable		198	(198)
Increase in accounts receivable		(1,649)	(6,465)
Decrease in other receivable		12,009	6,051
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(4,606)	12,032
Decrease in other current assets		1,991	20
Increase in net defined benefit assets		(364)	(306)
Decrease in notes payable		(641)	(10,913)
Decrease in notes payable－related parties		(65,143)	(5,508)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		68,062	(20,307)
Increase (decrease) in other payable		(18,297)	19,641
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		7,925	3,697
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(515)	(2,256)
Total adjustments		385,760	141,886
Cash inflow generated from operations		588,100	495,401
Interest received		9,116	8,713
Dividends received		134,025	84,113
Interest paid		(20,667)	(17,042)
Income taxes paid		(39,006)	(9,895)
Net cash flows from operating activities		671,568	561,290
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(644,995)	(61,320)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,810	-
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		(11,624)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost		-	75,984
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(40,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	20,000
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(96,322)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(63,355)	(84,519)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		490	308
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		285	(1,307)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(9,533)	(5,166)
Dividends received		19,277	5,230
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(793,967)	(90,790)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Increase in short-term borrowings		618,500	40,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(27,278)	(27,546)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		(1,838)	(4,635)
Payment of lease liabilities		(236,628)	(225,876)
Cash dividends paid		(258,258)	(240,240)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		94,498	(458,297)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(27,901)	12,203
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		84,563	72,360
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$**	**56,662**	**84,563**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

(1) Company history

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION (the “Company”) was established on November 9, 1989 under the Company Act of the Republic of China. The registered address is 16F., No. 97, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City. The Company's share have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) Mainboard since May 25, 1996. The Group is mainly engaged in eyewear business, including optometry service and retail business selling contact lens and eye drops.

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

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2023.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2022:

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

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

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

(Continued)

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

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The amendments has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance. The amendments clarify how a company classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares – e.g. convertible debt.	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments1, new IAS 1 amendments clarify that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability' s classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.	January 1, 2024

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

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"

(Continued)

- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information “
- IFRS16 “Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

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

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) The defined benefit assets are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(r).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

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

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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

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

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(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. Trade receivables that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term are measured at FVTPL; however, they are included in the 'trade receivables' line item. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

· debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

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

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

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

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial assets is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

5) Derecognition of financial assets

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

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Financial liabilities

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

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

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4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method based on individual item, except the inventories with identical categories.

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

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The financial statements include the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Company recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Company’s interests in the associate.

When the Company’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(i) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries when preparing the financial statements. Under the equity method, the net income, other comprehensive and equity in the financial statements' s are the same as those attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

The changes in ownership of the subsidiaries that not causing losing controls, are recognized as equity transaction.

(j) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

1)	buildings	20～50 years
2)	office equipment	3～10 years
3)	transportation equipment	5 years
4)	decoration equipment	3～10 years
5)	leasehold improvement	10～20 years
6)	other equipment	5～10 years

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

(l) Leases

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

(i) As a leasee

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

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

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

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

— fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

— variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

— amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

— payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

— there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

— there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

— there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

— there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or

— there is any lease modifications

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

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

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets, including office equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a practical expedient, the Company elects not to assess whether all rent concessions that meets all the following conditions are lease modifications or not:

— the rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic;

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— the change in lease payments that resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;

— any reduction in lease payments that affects only those payments originally due on, or before, June 30, 2022; and

— there is no substantive change in other terms and conditions of the lease.

In accordance with the practical expedient, the effect of the change in the lease liability is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

(ii) As a leasor

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

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as ‘rental income’.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

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

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

1) Computer software 1～3 years

2) Transfer fee of shopping area 5 years

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

(n) Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

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

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

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

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

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

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(p) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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Revenue of the Company comes from sales of eyewear supplies. The Company recognizes revenue when the goods or services are delivered to the customer in accordance with the sales contract, and the customer has full discretion to use and dispose of the goods.

(q) Government grants and government assistance

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Government grants are recognized as non-operating income.

(r) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(s) Income taxes

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

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

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

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

(i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(t) Organizational restructuring

The newly established company is set up for the purpose of the organizational restructuring by the original substantial controlling shareholders of the acquired company. If the control is not substantially transferred, it is a merger of individuals or businesses under common control circumstance, and the newly established company cannot be the acquirer for accounting purposes, but should adopt the book value method, and the difference between the total investment and the consideration paid should be regarded as equity items, and the prior period comparative financial statements shall be restated as if the merger had been effected from the beginning. The accounting method of the newly established company under an organizational reorganization should be handled in the same manner as that of the existing company, without the restriction on the date of establishment.

(u) Earnings per share

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

(v) Operating segments

The Company discloses its information on operating segments in its consolidated financial statements, so it need not to disclose such information in the parent company only financial statements.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities

(Continued)

within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the reporting date, and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to the future demand for products within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to note 6(f) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	$ 13,799	17,548
Demand deposits	42,863	67,015
	$ 56,662	**84,563**

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Domestic mutual funds	$ 13,798	20,000
Total	**$ 13,798**	**20,000**

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Current		
Domestic listed ordinary shares	$ 758,580	53,657
Domestic listed preferred shares	39,885	47,606
	$ 798,465	**101,263**
Non-current		
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares	**$ 38,162**	**91,457**

The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Group intends to hold for the long term strategic purposes.

In 2022, the Company has sold its shares classified at FVTOCI as a result of consideration of the investment strategy. The shares sold had a fair value of $11,810 thousand and the Company realized a gain of $2,306 thousand, which is already included in other comprehensive income. The gain has been transferred to retained earnings.

The financial assets of the Company had been pledged as collateral for its long term borrowings and credit line. Please refer to note 8.

(d) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current		
Time deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	$ **10,000**	**10,000**
Non-current		
Repatriated offshore funds	$ **103,159**	**91,535**

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

The repatriated offshore funds were restricted for use due to the regulation on the management and application of repatriated offshore funds and taxations; thus, the repatriated offshore funds were classified as financial assets at amortized cost- non-current. This investment project was extended to December 31, 2023 as approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs by letter No. 11020447510.

(e) Trade receivables and notes receivable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable	$ -	198
Accounts receivable	14,396	12,747
Less: Loss allowance	108	108
	$ **14,288**	**12,837**

The primary trade receivables were receivables of credit cards from National Credit Card Center of the ROC, electronic payment platform, department stores and malls. The Company 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.

(Continued)

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

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Less than 30 days past due	$ 14,396	- %	108

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Less than 30 days past due	$ 12,747	- %	108

The movements in the allowance for trade receivables and notes receivable were as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Opening balance (as closing balance)	$ 108	108

(f) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Merchandise	$ 402,775	398,169

The details of operating cost were as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Inventory that has been sold	$ 922,778	837,796
Reversal of inventory write-downs and obsolescence	(3,680)	(1,668)
Scrapped inventories	6,214	5,453
Loss on physical count	260	266
Total	$ 925,572	841,847

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any inventories as collateral for its loans.

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(g) Investments accounted for using equity method

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiaries	$ 2,427,655	2,470,986
Associates	109,095	109,335
	$ 2,536,750	**2,580,321**

(i) Subsidiaries

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022,

(ii) Associates

The information of associates which are material to the Company was as follows:

Name of Associates	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights December 31, 2022	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights December 31, 2021
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	13.44 %	13.44 %

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Polylite Taiwan Co., Ltd.	$ 109,095	109,335

(iii) Polylite Taiwana Co., Ltd.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current assets	$ 490,373	605,221
Non-current assets	647,155	658,869
Current liabilities	(290,405)	(397,104)
Non-current liabilities	(25,388)	(29,111)
Net assets	**$ 821,735**	**837,875**
Net asset contributed to non-controlling interests	**$ (9,796)**	**(24,153)**
Net assets attributable to investee's shareholders	**$ 811,939**	**813,722**
Ending balance of the equity of the associate attributable to the Company	**$ 109,095**	**109,335**

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	2022	2021
Operating revenue	$ 362,052	451,129
Net loss	$ (9,788)	(25,230)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	13,284	(20,736)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 3,496	(45,966)
Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests	$ (14,357)	(13,004)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to investee's owners	$ 17,853	(32,962)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	$ 2,399	(4,430)

(h) Property, plant and equipment

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

	Land	Buildings and construction	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Decoration equipment	Lease improvements	Other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:								
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 288,993	495,066	435,312	4,104	622,186	12,608	224	1,858,493
Additions	-	-	19,935	-	43,420	-	-	63,355
Disposal	-	-	(7,459)	(1,202)	(8,559)	-	-	(17,220)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	(1,035)	-	(1,035)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ 288,993	495,066	447,788	2,902	657,047	11,573	224	1,903,593
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 288,993	495,066	395,169	3,948	595,142	6,759	224	1,785,301
Additions	-	-	46,103	156	38,260	5,849	-	90,368
Disposal	-	-	(7,926)	-	(9,250)	-	-	(17,176)
Reclassification	-	-	1,966	-	(1,966)	-	-	-
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 288,993	495,066	435,312	4,104	622,186	12,608	224	1,858,493
Depreciation:								
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ -	65,702	262,569	2,909	492,154	1,833	168	825,335
Depreciation for the year	-	11,310	34,024	722	50,882	346	21	97,305
Disposal	-	-	(7,452)	(1,202)	(8,559)	-	-	(17,213)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ -	77,012	289,141	2,429	534,477	2,179	189	905,427
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ -	54,392	239,133	2,055	454,111	1,496	147	751,334
Depreciation for the year	-	11,310	31,087	854	47,211	337	21	90,820
Disposal	-	-	(7,651)	-	(9,168)	-	-	(16,819)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ -	65,702	262,569	2,909	492,154	1,833	168	825,335
Carrying amounts:								
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ 288,993	418,054	158,647	473	122,570	9,394	35	998,166
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 288,993	440,674	156,036	1,893	141,031	5,263	77	1,033,967
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 288,993	429,364	172,743	1,195	130,032	10,775	56	1,033,158

The property, plant and equipment of the Company had been pledged as collateral for borrowings; please refer to note 8.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Right-of-use assets

	Buildings and construction
Cost:	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 626,823
Additions	317,633
Disposal	(63,082)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 881,374**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 748,885
Additions	158,153
Disposal	(280,215)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 626,823**
Accumulated depreciation:	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 126,334
Depreciation for the year	239,215
Disposal	(51,830)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 313,719**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 177,678
Depreciation for the year	228,860
Disposal	(280,204)
Balance at December 31,2021	**$ 126,334**
Carry amount:	
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 567,655**
Balance on January 1, 2021	**$ 571,207**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 500,489**

(j) Investment property

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
Balance at December 31, 2022 (as opening balance)	**$ 64,056**	**34,331**	**98,387**
Balance at December 31, 2021 (as opening balance)	**$ 64,056**	**34,331**	**98,387**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	18,642	18,642
Depreciation for the year	-	580	580
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ -**	**19,222**	**19,222**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	18,054	18,054
Depreciation for the year	-	588	588
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ -**	**18,642**	**18,642**

(Continued)

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		Land and improvements	Buildings	Total
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	**64,056**	**15,109**	**79,165**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	**64,056**	**16,277**	**80,333**
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**64,056**	**15,689**	**79,745**

The fair value of investment properties was not based on a valuation by a qualified independent appraiser. 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.

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value	$	**245,934**	**240,573**

The Company leased investment property to related party in 2022 and 2021; please refer to note 7.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investment property of the Company had been pledged as collateral for borrowings; please refer to note 8.

(k) Short-term borrowings

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unsecured bank loans	$	278,000	326,700
Secured bank loans		694,000	26,800
	$	**972,000**	**353,500**
Unused credit lines	$	**354,800**	**527,781**
Range of interest rates		**1.45%~1.73%**	**0.90%~1.1%**

For the collateral for bank loans, please refer to note 8.

(l) Other payables

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payables for salaries and bonus	$	158,988	154,546
Payables for annual leave		15,334	14,444
Payables for insurance expense		10,574	9,823
Payables for purchase of equipment		12,133	40,638
Payables for sales tax		12,278	13,467
Others		53,177	47,863
	$	**262,484**	**280,781**

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(m) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unsecured bank loans	$ -	-
Secured bank loans	391,920	419,198
Subtotal	391,920	419,198
Less: current portion	(27,061)	(27,850)
Total	**$ 364,859**	**391,348**
Range of interest rates	**1.77%**	**1.1%**

For the collateral for bank borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(n) Guarantee deposits

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guarantee deposits for engagement	$ 205,491	207,329
Others	700	700
	$ 206,191	**208,029**

(o) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	**$ 214,628**	**165,968**
Non-current	**$ 357,743**	**336,362**

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

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	**$ 8,172**	**8,391**
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, including short-term leases of low-value assets	**$ 1,119**	**1,968**

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

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	**$ 245,919**	**236,235**

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

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As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company leased part of the warehouse, office and business premises from the lessor, and paid deposits of $54,944 thousand and $55,229 thousand, respectively, which were recognized as refundable deposits.

(p) Employee benefits

(iv) Defined benefit plans

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ 18,484	19,077
Fair value of plan assets	(38,803)	(35,562)
Net defined benefit assets	**$ (20,319)**	**(16,485)**

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

1) Composition of plan assets

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

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $38,538 thousand as of December 31, 2022. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 19,077	22,309
Current service costs and interest cost	143	112
—Actuarial losses arising from change in financial assumptions	(770)	440
Experience adjustments	34	(3,784)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 18,484**	**19,077**

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3) Movements of defined benefit plan asset

		2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	35,562	34,708
Interest income		267	178
Return on plan assets excluding interest income		2,734	436
Contributions paid by the employer		240	240
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	$	**38,803**	**35,562**

4) Expense recognized in profit or loss

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

		2022	2021
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligation	$	**(124)**	**(66)**

5) Actuarial assumptions

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Discount rate	1.25 %	0.75 %
Future salary increase rate	2.00 %	2.00 %

Based on the actuarial report, the Company is expected to make contributions of $240 thousand to the defined benefit plans for the one year period after the reporting date.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plans is 8.1 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, if the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows.

		Influences of defined benefit obligations	
		Increase	Decrease
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate (change of 0.25%)	$	(369)	380
Future salary increasing rate (change of 1.00%)		1,549	(1,415)
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate (change of 0.25%)	$	(426)	440
Future salary increasing rate (change of 1.00%)		1,788	(1,619)

(Continued)

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

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2022 and 2021.

(v) Defined contribution plans

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

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $29,622 thousand and $26,952 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(q) Income taxes

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

		2022	2021
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	57,234	39,134
Deferred tax expense		(25,080)	24,483
Income tax expense		**32,154**	**63,617**

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2022 and 2021 is as follows.

		2022	2021
Profit excluding income tax	**$**	**202,340**	**353,515**
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	40,468	70,703
Non-deductible expenses		3,553	137
Tax-exempt income		(4,063)	(9,031)
Realized investment losses		(8,000)	-
Change in provision in prior periods		122	-
Additional tax on undistributed earnings		74	1,808
Income tax	**$**	**32,154**	**63,617**

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and labilities were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	Unrealized loss on inventories	Payables for annual leave	Unrealized exchange losses	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,661	2,889	2,375	2,721	10,646
Recognized in profit or loss	(736)	178	(2,006)	142	(2,422)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,925**	**3,067**	**369**	**2,863**	**8,224**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,994	2,895	1,762	2,582	10,233
Recognized in profit or loss	(333)	(6)	613	139	413
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 2,661**	**2,889**	**2,375**	**2,721**	**10,646**

Deferred tax liabilities

	Associates	Defined benefit plan	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 336,280	5,428	341,708
Recognized in profit or loss	(27,575)	73	(27,502)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	1,800	694	2,494
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 310,505**	**6,195**	**316,700**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 315,167	4,610	319,777
Recognized in profit or loss	24,834	62	24,896
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(3,721)	756	(2,965)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 336,280**	**5,428**	**341,708**

(iii) Uncertainty over income tax treatments

For all income tax declarations that have not been assessed, the Company evaluates relevant factors including relevant regulations and historical experiences; consequently, the Company considers the estimate of income tax liabilities to be adequate.

(iv) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the year through 2020 were assessed by the tax authority.

(r) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company authorized share capital amounted to $850,000 thousand with a par value of $10 per share; the number of issued shares were 60,060 thousand, amounting to $600,599 thousand.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Treasury share transactions	$ 502	502
Changes in ownership interests in associates under equity method	477,291	480,821
Other	182	182
	$ 477,975	**481,505**

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

(iii) Retained earnings

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

The Company's dividend policy is designed to meet the current and future development plans, and to take into consideration the investment environment, funding requirements, and foreign and domestic competition while simultaneously meeting the interests of shareholders. The Company shall distributed dividends at no less than 20% of available earnings to shareholders each year, provided that if the accumulated available earnings are less than 70% of the paid-in capital, no dividends shall be distributed. The dividends could be distributed either through cash or shares, and cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

1) Legal reserve

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

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2) Special reserve

In accordance with the rules issued by the FSC, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special reserve during earnings appropriation. The amount to be reclassified shall be equal to the total net reduction of current-period of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods.

3) Earnings distribution

On March 27, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2022 earnings. The earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2022	
	Amount per share	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders		
Cash	4.3	$ 258,258

Earnings distribution for 2021 and 2020 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 27, 2022 and July 27, 2021, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Amount per share	**Amount**	**Amount per share**	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	4.30	$ 258,258	4.00	240,240

(s) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

	2022	**2021**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	170,186	289,898
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand)	$ 60,060	60,060
Basic earnings per share (dollar)	$ 2.83	4.83

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(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2022	2021
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **170,186**	**289,898**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand)	60,060	60,060
Compensation of employees	124	193
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) (in thousand)	**60,184**	**60,253**
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)	$ **2.83**	**4.81**

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2022	2021
Primary geographical markets		
Taiwan	$ **2,429,194**	**2,148,426**
Major products/services lines		
Sales of optical glasses	$ **2,429,194**	**2,148,426**

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Trade receivables	$ 14,396	12,945	6,282
Less: allowance for impairment	108	108	108
Total	$ **14,288**	**12,837**	**6,174**

(u) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute no less than 1% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 3% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $5,242 and $9,158 thousand, and directors' remuneration amounting to $2,097 and $3,663 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating expenses during 2022 and 2021. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

	2022	2021
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 91	28
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,489	2,459
Discounted bills	6,508	6,198
Imputed interest	28	28
Total interest income	**$ 9,116**	**8,713**

(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

	2022	2021
Rental income	$ 20,784	20,725
Dividend income	19,227	5,230
Government grant	119	34,508
Others	22,103	24,464
	$ 62,233	**84,927**

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	2022	2021
Gains (Losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 483	(49)
Gain on lease modification	(287)	4,921
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	10,030	(3,063)
(Losses) gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6,202)	2,320
Others	-	(588)
	$ 4,024	**3,541**

(Continued)

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(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

		2022	2021
Interest on loans	$	12,483	8,689
Interest on leases liabilities		8,172	8,391
Other finance costs		373	364
	$	**21,028**	**17,444**

(w) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

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

(ii) Liquidity risks

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

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022					
Short-term borrowings	$ 972,000	973,726	973,726	-	-
Notes payable (including related parties)	221,274	221,274	221,274	-	-
Trade payables (including related parties)	106,930	106,930	106,930	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	262,484	262,484	262,484	-	-
Lease liabilities	572,371	606,414	222,583	351,334	32,497
Long-term borrowings	391,920	438,889	33,761	135,043	270,085
	$ 2,526,979	**2,609,717**	**1,820,758**	**486,377**	**302,582**
December 31, 2021					
Short-term borrowings	$ 353,500	353,500	353,500	-	-
Notes payable (including related parties)	287,058	287,058	287,058	-	-
Trade payables (including related parties)	38,868	38,868	38,868	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	280,781	280,781	280,781	-	-
Lease liabilities	502,330	515,051	171,645	328,369	15,037
Long-term borrowings	419,198	452,496	32,321	129,284	290,891
	$ 1,881,735	**1,927,754**	**1,164,173**	**457,653**	**305,928**

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

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(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	3,363	30.71	103,378	3,311	27.68	91,653
Non-Monetary items						
USD	70,263	30.71	2,157,772	82,779	27.68	2,291,320

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalent that are denominated in foreign currency. Assuming other variables remain the same, a strengthening (weakening) of 5% of NTD against USD as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased or decreased the net income by $5,169 and $4,583, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

The amounts of (realized and unrealized) foreign exchange gains (losses) on the Company's monetary items converted into functional currencies as well as the exchange rate information about conversion into the parent's functional currencies, NTD (the Company's presentation currency), were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Foreign exchange gain and loss	Average exchange rate	Foreign exchange gain and loss	Average exchange rate
USD	10,030	30.71	(3,063)	28.01

(iv) Other price risks

If the equity price changes, the impact of equity price change to other comprehensive income will be as follows, assuming the analysis is based on the same basis for both years and assuming that all other variables considered in the analysis remain the same:

	2022		2021	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Net income**	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Net income**
Increasing 1%	$ 8,366	138	2,897	761
Decreasing 1%	$ (8,366)	(138)	(2,897)	(761)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required :

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 13,798	13,798	-	-	13,798
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	836,627	798,465	-	38,162	836,627
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding petty cash and revolving funds)	42,863	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	14,288	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	15,017	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	54,944	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	127,112	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 977,537**	**812,263**	**-**	**38,162**	**850,425**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 972,000	-	-	-	-
Note payables (including related parties)	221,274	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (including related parties)	106,930	-	-	-	-
Other payables	262,484	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	391,920	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	572,371	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,526,979	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 2,526,979**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2021				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	208,349	101,263	-	107,086	208,349
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding petty cash and revolving funds)	67,015	-	-	-	-
Notes receivable	198	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12,639	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	27,026	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	55,229	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	162,107	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 390,456**	**121,263**	**-**	**107,086**	**228,349**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 353,500	-	-	-	-
Note payables (including related parties)	287,058	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (including related parties)	38,868	-	-	-	-
Other payables	280,781	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	419,198	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	502,330	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,881,735**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments were measured based on quoted market prices if these prices were available in active markets. The quoted price of a financial instrument obtained from main exchanges and on the run bonds from Taipei Exchange can be used as the basis to determine the fair value of the listed companies' equity instrument and debt instrument with active market quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Whether transactions are taking place ‘regularly’ is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument. Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is

(Continued)

infrequent, the market is not well established, only small volumes are traded, or bid ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

The categories and nature of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments which have an active market are presented as follows:

- Shares in public companies are financial assets with standard terms and conditions and are traded in active markets, and their fair values are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date.

The categories and nature of the fair value for the Company's financial instruments which do not have an active market are presented as follows:

- Unquoted equity instruments: The measurement was based on the investee's net value and the price multiples derived from the market price of comparable listed companies. The estimates have adjusted the discount of lack of market liquidity on equity securities.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques generally accepted by market participants such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

3) Transfers between level 1 and level 2

The Company holds an investment in equity shares of Sunder Biomedical Tech. Co., Ltd., which is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, with a fair value of $125,748 thousand as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: $107,086 thousand). The fair value of the investment was previously categorized as Level 3 as of December 31, 2021. This was because the shares were not listed on an exchange and there were no recent observable arm’s length transactions in the shares. In August, 2022, Sunder Biomedical Tech. Co., Ltd., listed its equity shares on an exchange and they are currently actively traded in that market. Because the equity shares now have a published price quotation in an active market, the fair value measurement was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as of August 31, 2022.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

4) Reconciliation of level 3 fair values

	Fair value through other comprehensive income
	Unquoted equity instruments
Opening balance, January 1, 2022	$ 107,086
Total gains and losses recognized	
In other comprehensive income	128
Purchased	38,034
Transfers out of level 3	(107,086)
Ending balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 38,162**

5) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company’ s financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include“fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments”.

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Interrelationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value
Financial assets at FVTPL–equity investments without an active market	The guideline public company method	· Market liquidity discount rate (2022.12.31:85%) · Price to book ratio (2022.12.31:4.24)	· The estimated fair value would decrease if liquidity discount was higher · The estimated fair value would increase if P/B ratio was higher

6) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The Company’ s measurement on the fair value of financial instruments is deemed reasonable despite the fact that different valuation models or parameters may lead to different results. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions would have the following effects on profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period:

	Inputs	Upward or downward movement	Profit or loss Favourable	Profit or loss Unfavourable	Other comprehensive income Favourable	Other comprehensive income Unfavourable
December 31, 2022						
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income						
Equity investment without an active market	P/B ratio	5%	-	-	1,909	(1,909)
	Market liquidity discount	5%	-	-	2,246	(2,246)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(x) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

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

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

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

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Chairman of the Board and the president are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies, and reporting regularly to the Board of Directors on its operations.

The objective of the Company's financial risk management is to manage the above mentioned risks associated with operating activities and the use of financial instruments. To mitigate relevant financial risks, the Company' s important financial activities are reported to and approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the internal control system; during the implementation period of the financial plan, financial activities must be in compliance with operating procedures for segregation of duties and scope of authority. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company' s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal auditors. Internal auditors undertake both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

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(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's investment in securities.

The credit risk exposure associated with bank deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with financial institutions with good credit rating. The Company does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with financial institutions with good credit rating. The Company does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's unused credit line were amounted to $354,800 thousand and $527,781 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

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

1) Currency risk

The Company's operating activities denominated in foreign currencies expose it to currency risks.

2) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from the short-term and long-term bank borrowings with floating interest rates. Future cash flow will be affected by a change in effective interest rate.

3) Other market price risk

The financial instruments held by the Company are mainly mutual funds and equity securities; all significant equity instrument investments are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors.

(y) Capital management

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

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

The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting periods as of is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 3,158,466	2,514,589
Less: cash and cash equivalents	56,662	84,563
Less: Financial assets at amortized cost	113,159	101,535
Net debt	**$ 2,988,645**	**2,328,491**
Total equity	**$ 2,592,910**	**2,647,334**
Debt-to-equity ratio	**115 %**	**88 %**

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's capital management strategy is consistent with the prior year.

(z) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Company's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

(i) For right-of-use assets under leases, please refer to note 6(i).

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

			Non-cash change		
	January 1, 2022	Cash flows	Addition	Changes in lease payments	December 31, 2022
Long-term borrowings (including expires within one year)	$ 419,198	(27,278)	-	-	391,920
Short-term borrowings	353,500	618,500	-	-	972,000
Lease liabilities	502,330	(236,628)	317,634	(10,965)	572,371
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 1,275,028**	**354,594**	**317,634**	**(10,965)**	**1,936,291**

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	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash change: Addition	Non-cash change: Changes in lease payments	December 31, 2021
Long-term borrowings (including expires within one year)	$ 446,744	(27,546)	-	-	419,198
Short-term borrowings	313,500	40,000	-	-	353,500
Lease liabilities	574,984	(225,876)	793,427	(640,205)	502,330
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 1,335,228	(213,422)	793,427	(640,205)	1,275,028

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Names and relationship with the Company

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

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Yung Sheng Optical Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Bao Xiang Optical Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Horien Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Purchases

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

Relationship/Name	2022	2021
Other related party- Pao Lien	$ 656,016	626,458

The terms and pricing of purchase transactions with related parties were not significantly different from those offered by other vendors.

(ii) Receivables from related parties

The details of the Company's receivables from related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship/Name	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other receivables	Other related party- Pao Lien	13,736	22,876
	Subsidiary- Bao Wei	633	696
	Subsidiary- Bao Xiang	38	-
		$ 14,407	23,572

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The other receivables - related parties mainly comprise advertising expenses and apportionment of related office expenses.

(iii) Payables to related parties

The details of the Company's payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship/Name	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes payable	Other related party- Pao Lien	$ 217,502	282,645
Other payables	Other related party- Pao Lien	1,327	1,964
		$ **218,829**	**284,609**

(iv) Other transaction with related parties

1) Rental income

Relationship/Name	2022	2021
Other related party- Yung Sheng	$ 5,143	4,950
Other related party- Pao Lien	14,447	14,412
Subsidiary- Bao Wei	60	60
Subsidiary- Bao Xiang	60	60
	$ **19,710**	**19,482**

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

The Group leases offices, branches and warehouses to Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd. The average monthly rent is $1,200 thousand and charge by sight check monthly.

The Company leases buildings to Yung Sheng Optical Co., Ltd. the average monthly rent was $429 thousand and charge by sight check monthly. Due to severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the market economy in 2021, the Company agreed to provide an unconditional rent reduction of 15% from July 1 to September 30, 2021.

2) Other income

Relationship/Name	2022	2021
Other related party- Pao Lien	$ 3,341	3,001
Subsidiary- Bao Wei	6,829	6,678
Subsidiary- Bao Xiang	38	515
	$ **10,208**	**10,194**

(Continued)

3) Other expenditures

Relationship/Name		2022	2021
Other related party- Pao Lien	$	**11,452**	**11,217**

(v) Equity transaction

In 2022, the Company acquired 2,113,000 shares of related party-Horien Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd. amounted to $38,034 thousand. The cumulative percentage of ownership was 5.79%.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

		2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$	10,612	11,529
Post-employment benefits		260	254
	$	**10,872**	**11,783**

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets at FVTOCI	Bank loans	$	39,885	47,606
Property, plant and equipment	Bank loans		585,866	671,090
Investment properties	Bank loans		79,165	79,745
		$	**704,916**	**798,441**

(9) Commitments and contingencies: None

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None

(11) Subsequent events: None

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(12) Other:

(a) A summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	2022 Cost of sale	2022 Operating expense	2022 Total	2021 Cost of sale	2021 Operating expense	2021 Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	-	667,958	667,958	-	606,762	606,762
Labor and health insurance	-	61,291	61,291	-	53,993	53,993
Pension	-	29,498	29,498	-	26,886	26,886
Remuneration of directors	-	2,097	2,097	-	3,663	3,663
Others	-	26,704	26,704	-	25,481	25,481
Depreciation	-	337,100	337,100	-	320,268	320,268
Amortization	-	7,086	7,086	-	5,668	5,668

For the years end December 31, 2022 and 2021, the supplemental information of the numbers of employees and employee benefit expense of the Company was as follows:

	2022	2021
Number of employees	**868**	**882**
Number of directors were not employees	**4**	**4**
The average employee benefit	$ **909**	**812**
The average salaries and wages	$ **773**	**691**
Adjustment of the average salaries and wages	**11.87 %**	**- %**
Remuneration of supervisors	$ **-**	**-**

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(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

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

(i) Loans to other parties: None

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance Shares/Units (thousand)	Carrying value	Percenatge of ownership(%)	Fair calue	Note
The Company	Jih Sun Global Smart Car Fund (TWD A)	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	1,111	39,885	0.50 %	39,885	
The Company	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Shares B	〃	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15	30,600	- %	30,600	
The Company	Largan Precision Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	117	4,937	- %	4,937	
The Company	I Sheng Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	56	5,600	- %	5,600	
The Company	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	111	5,339	- %	5,339	
The Company	WPG Holding Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	300	12,210	- %	12,210	
The Company	United Microelectronics Corporation	〃	〃	3,300	83,820	- %	83,820	
The Company	Yuanta Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF	〃	〃	5,200	84,084	- %	84,084	
The Company	Cathay MSCI Taiwan ESG Sustain Hi DivYield ETF	〃	〃	200	89,700	- %	89,700	
The Company	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	181	11,530	- %	11,530	
The Company	Test Research , Inc.	〃	〃	200	29,600	- %	29,600	
The Company	AURAS Technology Co.,Ltd.	〃	〃	320	32,480	- %	32,480	
The Company	Sheng Huei International Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	140	44,100	- %	44,100	
The Company	Phi son Electronics Corp.	〃	〃	280	26,292	- %	26,292	
The Company	ASX-ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	300	29,970	- %	29,970	
The Company	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	250	45,750	- %	45,750	
The Company	United Integrated Services Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	180	42,570	- %	42,570	
The Company	BizLinkHolding Inc.	〃	〃	250	54,250	- %	54,250	
The Company	Chai lease Finance Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	7,080	125,748	11.80 %	125,748	
The Company	Sunder Biomedical Tech. Co., Ltd.	〃	Financial assets at FVTOCI - Non-current	1,305	-	1.92 %	-	
The Company	Everest Technology Inc.	〃	〃	2,113	38,162	5.79 %	38,162	
The Company	Horien Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.	〃	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	600	31,020	- %	31,020	
Bao Wei Optical Co.,Ltd	Union Bank of Taiwan Preference Share A	〃	〃	600	81,600	1.10 %	81,600	

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Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Note
				Shares/Units (thousand)	Carrying value	Percenatge of ownership(%)	Fair calue	
Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Sunmax Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	〃	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	1,931	21,721	- %	21,721	
Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Fuhua Ruihua Fund	〃	〃	900	16,137	- %	16,137	
Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Fuhua Legend Fund	〃	〃	8,069	247,785	- %	247,785	
New Path	JPM USD Liquidity LVNAV w (DIST.) Fund	〃	〃	104	29,909	- %	29,909	
New Path	Pimco Income Fund USD Inc INV Fund	〃	〃	11	29,667	- %	29,667	
New Path	JPMORGAN FUND	〃	〃	400	12,003	- %	12,003	
New Path	JPMORGAN CHASE BOND	〃	〃	400	12,166	- %	12,166	
New Path	MITSUBISHI UFJ FINGRP FRN BOND	〃	〃	400	12,015	- %	12,015	
New Path	UBS GROUP AG BOND	〃	〃	400	11,869	- %	11,869	
New Path	HSBC HOLDINGS PLCF RN BOND	〃	〃	400	12,202	- %	12,202	
New Path	BARCLAYS PLC BOND	〃	〃	200	4,927	- %	4,927	
New Path	APPLE INC BOND	〃	〃	500	15,246	- %	152,461	
New Path	ASAHI MUTUAL LIFEI NSURA FRN PERP BOND	〃	〃	500	14,971	- %	14,971	
New Path	CLOVERIE PLC ZURICH INS FRN BOND	〃	〃	200	3,493	- %	3,493	
New Path	ALPHABET INC BOND	〃	〃	200	5,325	- %	5,325	
New Path	AIRPORT AUTHORITY HK FRN PERP BOND	〃	〃	800	24,158	- %	24,158	
New Path	JPMORGAN CHASE&CO FRN BOND	〃	〃	400	11,807	- %	11,807	
New Path	NIPPON LIFE INSURANCE FRN REG-S BOND	〃	〃	200	5,016	- %	5,016	
New Path	TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD SERIES REGS BOND	〃	〃	1	307,131	- %	307,131	
New Path	ICBCAS	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - Non-current	2,648	-	19.70 %	-	
New Path	Clear Idea L.L.C.	〃	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	583	8,021	- %	8,021	
Bao Xiang Optical Corporation Ltd.	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	〃	〃	570	10,953	- %	10,953	

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Category and name of security	Account name	Name of counter-party	Relationship with the company	Beginning Balance		Purchases		Sales				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount
New Path	JPM USD LIQUIDITY LVNAV W(DIST.) FUND	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	-	-	-	25,000	767,500	17,050	523,606	523,606	-	8,069	247,785
New Path	ICBCAS	〃	-	-	-	-	1	322,200	-	-	-	-	1	307,131

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(Continued)

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd.	Associate	Purchase	685,016	51.93%	128 days	-	120 days	(217,502)	(66.27)%	

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None

(b) Information on investees:

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (thousands)	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	37,798	37,798	6,266	13.44 %	109,095	6,712	902	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	New Path International Co., Ltd.	Mauritius	Investment activities	123,682	123,682	-	100.00 %	2,157,772	(31,983)	(31,983)	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Milanno Optical Co., Ltd.	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	100.00 %	10,770	(14,906)	(14,906)	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye care solution	100,000	100,000	10,000	100.00 %	170,701	14,188	14,188	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Bao Xiang Optical Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sell optical glasses, frames and eye care solution	84,322	42,000	6,000	100.00 %	34,459	(11,602)	(11,602)	
Formosa Optical Technology Corporation	Bao An Shi Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sell medical consumable goods	54,000	-	5,400	90.00 %	53,953	(52)	(47)	
New Path International Co., Ltd.	Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Cayman	Investment activities	USD -	USD 2,089	17,853	18.39 %	USD -	(57,189)	16,212	Note
New Path International Co., Ltd.	Glamor Vision Ltd.	Cayman	Investment activities	USD 121,241	USD -	2	18.39 %	USD 11,425	(354,175)	(65,133)	
Glamor Vision Ltd.	Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Cayman	Investment activities	USD 944,130	USD -	-	100.00 %	USD328,031	(57,189)	-	
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Prosper Link International Limited (BVI)	British Virgin Islands	Investment activities	USD 2,760	USD 2,760	-	100.00 %	16,235,579	789,631	-	
Ginko International Co., Ltd.	Yung Sheng Optical Corporation Limited	Taiwan	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	1,600,000	1,600,000	160,000	100.00 %	3,702,189	188,193	-	
Prosper Link International Limited (BVI)	Haichang International Limited.	Hong Kong	Investment activities	USD 2,089	USD 2,089	-	100.00 %	16,437,416	789,685	-	
Haichang Contact Lens Corporation Limited	Gain Bless Management Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment activities	USD 1,150	USD 1,150	1,150	100.00 %	27,544	1,884	-	
Gain Bless Management Ltd.	Horien Optic (Malaysia) Sdn.Bhd.	Malaysia	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	USD 971	USD 971	2,500	100.00 %	22,590	1,919	-	
Yung Sheng Optical Corporation Limited	Master Harvest Global Ltd.	Anguilla	Investment activities	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	10,000	100.00 %	123,776	(16,149)	-	

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
Yung Sheng Optical Corporation Limited	Asiastar Co, Ltd.	Taiwan	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	32,000	32,000	100	100.00 %	5,556	(8,568)	-	
Master Harvest Global Ltd.	Eishou Optical Co., Ltd	Japan	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	JPY 140,700	JPY 140,700	20,300	88.26 %	(12,916)	(12,943)	-	
Master Harvest Global Ltd.	Uni-Beauty Co.,Ltd.	Japan	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	JPY 410,000	JPY 290,000	41,000	100.00 %	11,938	(18,519)	-	

Note: Cooperated with Ginko International Co., Ltd. to carry out organizational restructuring on April 29, 2022.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (note 2)	Book value (note 3)	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Haichang Contact Lens Co., Ltd.	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	2,190,206 (USD71,319)	Note 1	64,153 (USD2,089)	-	-	64,153 (USD2,089)	990,522 (RMB224,019)	18.39%	182,157	11,963,928	175,293 (USD5,708)
Jiangsu Horien Contact LensCo., Ltd.	Merchandise and sale of contact lenses and care solution	66,120 (RMB15,000)	Note 1	4,023 (USD131)	-	-	4,023 (USD131)	240,416 (RMB54,373)	18.39%	44,212	5,046,103	-
Shanghai Keben Optics Co., Ltd.	Sale of contact lenses 、care solution and eye drop	6,612 (RMB1,500)	Note 1	-	1,216 (USD40)	-	1,216 (USD40)	(22) (RMB(5))	18.39%	(4)	6,588	-
Heilongjiang Province Dingtai Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited	Manufacture tablet, capsule, powder and granule	79,489 (RMB18,003)	Note 1	6,326 (USD206)	-	-	6,326 (USD206)	(6,849) (RMB(1,549))	9.09%	-	(1,843) (USD(60))	-
Heilongjiang Haichang Biological Technology Corporation Limited	Regular operation subjects: manufacture health care products, providetechnology 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 andother medical material and products (with related effective provision)	322,455 (USD10,500)	Note 1	69,220 (USD2,254)	-	-	69,220 (USD2,254)	(19,840) (RMB(4,487))	11.36%	-	(11,915) (USD(388))	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
143,723 (USD4,720)	565,985 (USD18,430)	1,555,746

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 audited by the independent auditors.

Note 3: The investment is transferred to the subsidiary which was 100% owned by the Group. The book value of the investment at the end of the period is the book value of the equity recognized by Ginko International Co., Ltd., which is accounted for using the equity method.

Note 4: According to the "Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China", the cumulative amount of investment in the Mainland China shall not exceed 60% of the net value or the combined net value, whichever is higher.

(iii) Significant transactions: None

FORMOSA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Major shareholders:None

Shareholding Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Chieh Fu International Co., Ltd.	10,785,057	17.95 %
Chi Sheng Co., Ltd.	5,745,025	9.56 %
Chen, Zhi-Yong	3,204,558	5.33 %

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements in 2022.

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		$ 13,799
Bank deposit	USD 4 thousand, exchange rete 30.71	42,863
Total		**$ 56,662**

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	January, 1		Acquisition		Disposal		December, 31		Guarantee or pledge	Note
	Number of shares (in thousands)	Fair value	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Fair value		
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Shares B	1,111	$ 47,606	-	-	-	-	1,111	39,885	Yes	
Largan Precision Co., Ltd.	15	36,975	-	-	-	-	15	30,600	None	
I Sheng Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	117	5,019	-	-	-	-	117	4,937	〃	
Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	56	5,824	-	-	-	-	56	5,600	〃	
WPG Holding Co., Ltd.	111	5,839	-	-	-	-	111	5,339	〃	
United Microelectronics Corporation	-	-	300	15,760	-	-	300	12,210	〃	
Yuanta Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF	-	-	3,300	94,680	-	-	3,300	83,820	〃	
Cathay MSCI Taiwan ESG Sustain Hi DivYield ETF	-	-	5,200	87,857	-	-	5,200	84,084	〃	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	-	-	200	97,540	-	-	200	89,700	〃	
Test Research , Inc.	-	-	181	10,696	-	-	181	11,530	〃	
AURAS Technology Co.,Ltd.	-	-	225	33,231	25	3,828	200	29,600	〃	
Sheng Huei International Co., Ltd.	-	-	320	30,927	-	-	320	32,480	〃	
Phison Electronics Corp.	-	-	140	40,316	-	-	140	44,100	〃	
ASX-ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	-	-	280	24,368	-	-	280	26,292	〃	
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	-	-	300	32,455	-	-	300	29,970	〃	
United Integrated Services Co., Ltd.	-	-	250	39,546	-	-	250	45,750	〃	
BizLinkHolding Inc.-KY	-	-	180	54,250	-	-	180	42,570	〃	
Chai lease Finance Co., Ltd.-KY	-	-	250	45,335	-	-	250	54,250	〃	
Sunder Biomedical Tech. Co., Ltd.	7,463	107,086	-	-	383	5,676	7,080	125,748	〃	
Horien Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,113	38,034	-	-	2,113	38,162	〃	
Everest Technology Inc.	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	1,305	-	〃	Note1
		$ 208,349		644,995		9,504		836,627		

Note1: Since the company is loss-making and its shares are lack of liquidity, its carrying amount are fully impaired.

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amount	
	Cost	**Net realizable value**
Merchandise	$ 412,401	**754,325**
	412,401	
Less: Allowance for inventory write-downs and obsolescence (Note 1)	9,626	
Total	**$ 402,775**	

Note: Estimation of the allowance is based on the lower of the cost and the net realizable value, and the inventory aging analysis.

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Opening balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending balance			Market value or net asset value (note 12)		collateral or guarantee
Name of investee	shares	Amount	shares	Amount	shares	Amount	shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Unit price	Total price	
Polylite Taiwan Corporation Limited	6,266	$ 109,335	-	2,893 (note 1)	-	3,133 (note 2)	6,266	13	109,095	23	137,852	None
New Path International Co., Ltd.		2,291,320	-	8,352 (note 3)	-	141,900 (note 4)	-	100	2,157,772	-	2,157,772	None
Milanno Optical Co., Ltd	5,000	25,676	-	-	-	14,906 (note 5)	5,000	100.00	10,770	-	10,770	None
Bao Wei Optical Co., Ltd	10,000	150,251	-	45,448 (note 6)	-	24,998 (note 7)	10,000	100.00	170,701	-	170,701	None
Bao Xiang Optical Co.,Ltd	4,200	3,739	1,800	42,322 (note 8)	-	11,602 (note 9)	6,000	100.00	34,459	-	33,459	None
Bao An Shi Technology Co., Ltd	-	-	5,400	54,000 (note 10)	-	47 (note 11)	5,400	90.00	53,953	-	53,953	None
		$ 2,580,321		153,015		196,586			2,536,750		2,564,507	

Note1: Including $902 thousand to recognize gain on associates under the equity method, $648 thousand as a credit balance due to exchange differences on transaction of financial statements of foreign operating agencies, $495 thousand to recognize the changes in subsidiaries’ capital surplus, and $848 thousand to recognize subsidiaries’ gains(losses) on defined benefit plans on a pro rata basis.

Note2: The investee distributed $3,133 thousand in cash dividend.

Note3: Including $8,352 thousand as a credit balance due to exchange differences on transaction of financial statements of foreign operating agencies.

Note4: Including $31,982 thousand to recognize subsidiary’s loss under the equity method, $4,024 thousand to recognize the changes in subsidiaries’ capital surplus, and $105,894 thousand to be distributed in cash dividend by the investee.

Note5: $14,906 thousand to recognize subsidiary’s loss under the equity method.

Note6: Including $14,188 thousand to recognize subsidiary’s gain under the equity method and $31,260 thousand to recognize the unrealized gains(losses) from the financial assets on a pro rata basis.

Note7: The investee distributed $24,998 thousand in cash dividend.

Note8: The addition was due acquisition of shares and increasing of cash capital.

Note9: $11,602 thousand to recognize subsidiary’s loss under the equity method.

Note10: The addition was due to increasing of cash capital.

Note11: $47 thousand to recognize subsidiary’s loss under the equity method.

Note12: The equity investment was recognized in net asset value since its prices was unavailable in active market and the fair value was unable to be estimated in practice.

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 6(h).

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Please refer to note 6(h).

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

Please refer to note 6(i).

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets

Please refer to note 6(i).

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of short-term borrowings

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Closing balance	Contract period	Range of interest rates	Credit lines	Mortgage or collateral
Bank SinoPac	$ 12,000	111.12.08~112.01.13	1.66%	26,800	Yes
Bank SinoPac	3,000	111.12.08~112.01.13	1.66%	60,000	None
Bank SinoPac	45,000	111.12.08~112.01.13	1.66%	Share with the above amount	None
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	20,000	111.11.03~112.1.31	1.53%	100,000	Yes
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	60,000	111.11.02~112.01.31	1.54%	Share with the above amount	Yes
Yuanta Bank	100,000	111.12.12~112.01.17	1.45%	100,000	Yes
Cathay United Bank	50,000	111.12.09~112.01.09	1.56%	100,000	None
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	19,000	111.11.11~112.11.11	1.48%	500,000	Yes
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	21,000	111.11.16~112.11.16	1.48%	Share with the above amount	Yes
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	60,000	111.11.30~112.11.30	1.48%	Share with the above amount	Yes
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	382,000	111.11.08~112.11.08	1.48%	Share with the above amount	Yes
E.SUN Bank	200,000	111.12.21~112.01.08	1.73%	440,000	Yes
	$ 972,000				

Statement of lease liabilities

Please refer to note 6(o).

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of long-term borrowings

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Amount	Contract period	Rate(%)	Mortgages or collateral
Taiwan Business Bank	$ 391,920	104.12.23~123.12.23	1.77	Land, Buildings and construction
Less: Current portion	(27,061)		-	
	$ 364,859			

Statement of deferred tax liabilities

December 31, 2022

Please refer to note 6(q).

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Please refer to note 6(t).

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items		Amount
Beginning balance of inventory	$	411,475
Add: Purchases		932,309
Less: closing balance of inventory		(412,401)
Others		(9,504)
Other cost of goods sold		921,879
Add: Loss on scrapped inventory and loss on physical inventory		7,373
Less: Reversal of inventory write-down		(3,680)
Total operating cost	**$**	**925,572**

Statement of selling expenses

Items		Amount
Salary expense	$	599,332
Depreciation expense		322,133
Insurance expense		59,568
Pension		57,026
Other (Each amount was less than 5% of the account)		185,038
	$	**1,223,097**

Formosa Optical Technology Corporation

Statement of administrative expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items		Amount
Salary expense	$	37,674
Depreciation expense		14,967
Entertainment expense		5,792
Tax expense		4,211
Insurance expense		4,164
Professional service fees		4,023
Other (Each amount was less than 5% of the account)		18,251
	$	**89,082**