Stock Code:3530

Silicon Optronics, Inc.

2022 Annual Report

(TRANSLATION)

(This Annual Report can be accessed from: MOPS**http://mops.twse.com.tw**)

Printed on April 28, 2023

Notice to Readers:

The reader is advised that the annual report has been prepared originally in Chinese. The English version is directly translated from Chinese version. If there is any difference between English version and Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

I. Spokesperson:

Name: Henry Chien

Title: Director

Tel:(03)567-8986

Email:ir@soinc.com.tw

II. Deputy Spokesperson:

Name: Steffi Huang

Title:Vice President and Financial officer

Tel:(03)567-8986

Email:ir@soinc.com.tw

III. Silicon Optronics, Inc. Addresses & Telephone Number:

Head Office Address: 4F, No.10-2, Lixing 1st Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan R.O.C.

Tel:(03)567-8986

IV. Transfer Agent:

Name: Registrar Agency, Capital Securities Corp.

Address: B2, No. 97, Sec. 2, Dunhua South Rd., Taipei City

Tel:(02)2702-3999

Website:www.capital.com.tw

V. Certified Public Accountants for the Most Recent Fiscal Year:

Firm Name: Deloitte & Touche

CPA Name: Ming-Hui Chen, Tung-Hui Yeh

Address: 20F, No. 100, Songren Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City

Tel:(02)2725-9988

Website: www2.deloitte.com/tw/tc.html

VI. Name of Overseas Securities Dealers and the Methods to Inquire about Overseas Securities:

Not applicable.

VII. Company Website:www.soinc.com.tw

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Chapter 1　Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

I. Business plan implementation results and budget execution

1. Due to the downturn of the overall end market sales, the consolidated gross revenue and gross profit of Silicon Optronics Inc. of 2022 drops compared with 2021. The summary of profit and loss statement is shown below:

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item / Year	2022	2021	Differences	Growth rate %
Operating revenue	2,029,090	3,996,496	(1,967,406)	(49)
Gross profit	494,522	1,387,380	(892,858)	(64)
Operating profits	138,490	883,959	(745,469)	(84)
(Net income after tax)	122,558	741,050	(618,492)	(83)

2. Financial income and expenses

Stronger net cash outflow from operating activities due to the end market is so depressed. The cash inflow increased due to investing activities of disposal of property, plant and equipment during this period.

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item / Year	2022	2021
Profit before income tax	153,458	894,448
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(1,073,691)	518,773
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	1,004,924	73,666
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(82,539)	(220,171)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(156,998)	372,037

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	919,634	547,597
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	762,636	919,634

3. profitability ability analysis: performance in this period was decreased compared with last year due to depression of overall market sales.

Item / Year	2022	2021
Return on assets (%)	3.34	21.59
Return on equity (ROE)	4.57	30.02
Operating profits to paid-up capital ratio (%)	17.65	113.11
Income before tax to paid-up capital ratio (%)	19.56	114.45
Net profit margin (%)	6.04	18.54
Earnings per share (NT$)	1.59	9.61

4. Budget execution status: Not applicable.

II. Business plan and future development blueprint

In 2023, Silicon Optronics Inc. will continue to develop image sensor products for security and surveillance, automotive electronics, consumer electronics and biochips. The market is growing fast due to development of new AI technologies. We will focus on security surveillance, home security, IOT devices and consumer IP cameras. We will continuously develop new technologies and products to expand the market and enhance add-on value of our products. For example, we have recently launched a new Always-on sensor with very low-power consumptions, providing more functions and features for wider product applications, and , will continue to develop more advanced products based on BSI and near-infrared enhanced technologies.

For other applications, based on BSI and IR-enhanced technologies, we have launched DMS/OMS products for automotive applications and will put more resources on this product line. In addition, the second generation of global shutter sensor products are successfully tape out that will enable more business opportunities for consumer identification applications in the near future.

1. Short-term marketing development plans

(1) Expand the sales channels in the existing markets and develop new potential markets.
(2) Develop new business opportunity with potential key customers in the market to increase market share.
(3) Provide best services to consolidate long-term business relationship with existing customers.

2. Long-term marketing development plans
(1) To be sensitive for market trend, to satisfy customer requirements, to keep long-term relationship with key customers.
(2) Enhance world-wide market and sales resources for business opportunity with potential key customers in the market.
(3) Develop new markets and new applications for more business opportunities.

3. R&D Direction and Technology Development

The annual R&D expenses of Silicon Optronics Inc in 2022 are N$284,266,000. We have comprehensive technologies that can integrate technology resources with our fab partners to develop a lot of successful products and technologies for customer and application requirements:

(1) BSI products.
(2) Near-infrared sensing enhancement technology.
(3) Vehicle specification AEC-Q100 certification.
(4) High dynamic range products used in automotive and security monitoring and identification markets.
(5) Global Shutter products.
(6) A new generation of FSI high-performance/cost optimized products.
(7) Design and process development of sensors for special applications.

III. Future development strategies operation risks

In 2022, market inflation in the global market due to the war in Russia and Ukraine since 2007. The raise of interest rates also pushed up the supply and demand imbalance on the consumer and manufacturing side. In 2022, we encountered increase in inventory due to the decrease in market demands. We make efforts to deplete inventory aggressively, launch new products for new applications to increase market share, and consolidate relationship with brand customer to improve competitive edge. In addition, our innovative products, such as BSI sensors, NIR-enhanced technology and global shutter products are due to the market and already design-in with many customers. We expect to have great success for new application business soon.

IV. Expected sales volume and it’s basis

We expect that the sales will grow in 2023 compared to 2022 after inventory adjustment in the market. We will aggressively create new business opportunities to increase market share and keep competitive edge.

In addition to our prudent and pragmatic attitude to face the challenges ahead, we have a good supply chain management to enhance our overall competitiveness and continue to actively expand our market. We would like to thank all our shareholders, customers and suppliers for their support and love, and we would like to express our sincere respect to all our colleagues for their continuous efforts and contributions to our company. We will work very hard to make real profits for you.

Chairman and President: James He

Chapter 2 Company Overview

I. Date of Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on May 24, 2004 and listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on July 16, 2018. The headquarters is set up in Hsinchu City, and the Company has established R&D and sales sites in the United States and Mainland China.

II. Milestones

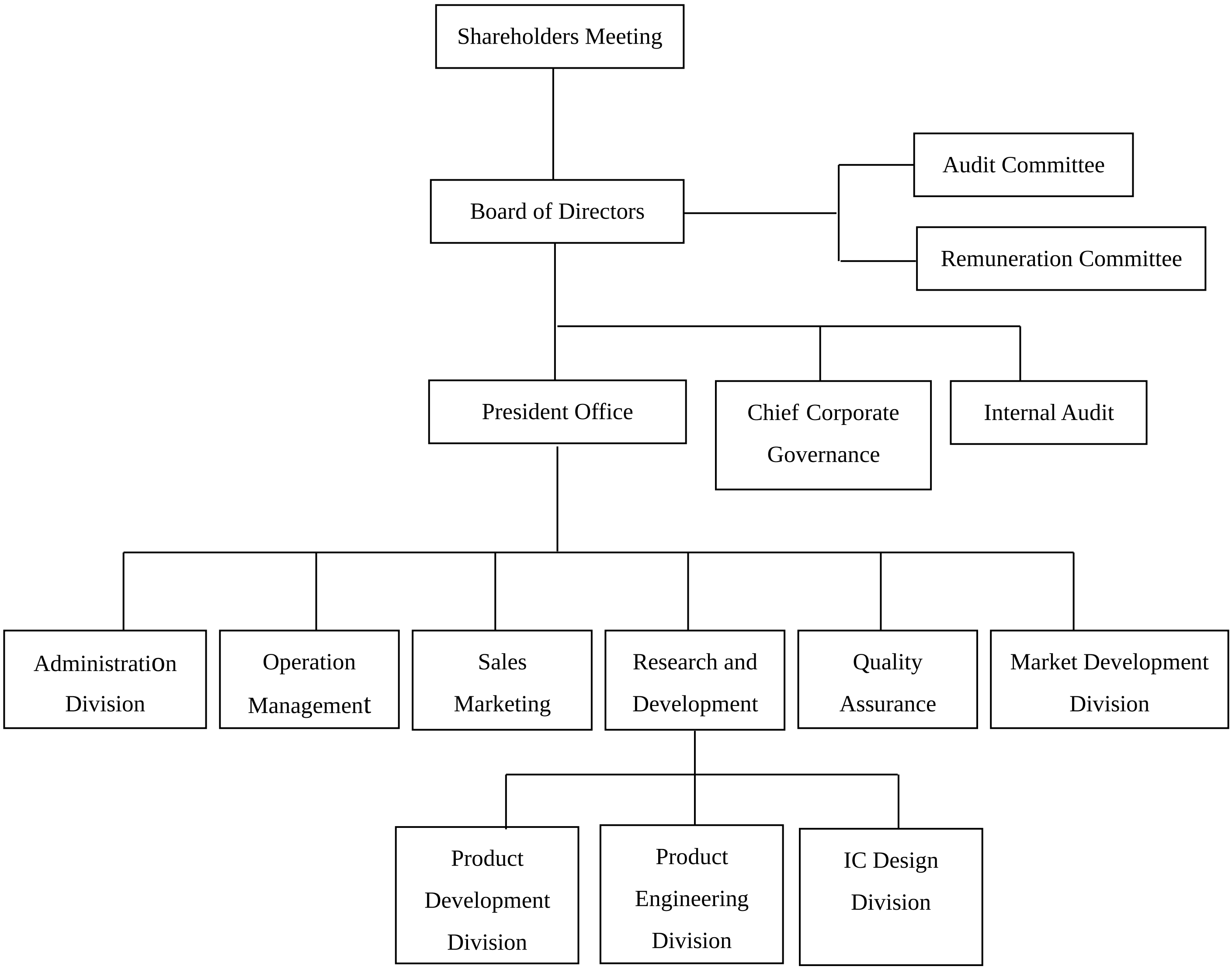
January 2004	Established the preparatory office.
May 2004	Incorporated with registered capital of NT$100 million.
July 2006	Approved by the Science-Based Industrial Park Administration to register and locate in Hsinchu Science Park District.
September 2006	Initial Public Offering.
April 2007	Registered in Emerging Stock Market.
January 2010	Passed the ISO9001 international certification.
December 2011	Established the Remuneration Committee.
March 2012	The Board of Directors has resolved to proceed the share conversion with NUEVA IMAGING, Inc, and to issue of new shares through capital increase. The proposal was adopted with approval by that year's shareholders' meeting.
September 2012	The Company and NUEVA IMAGING, Inc. completed the share conversion, capital increase, and issuance of new shares. Increased the paid-in capital to NT$620,739 thousand.
October 2012	The Company completed the capital increase by cash and paid-up capital to NT$651,009 thousand.
January 2014	Established Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
August 2017	Full re-elected the 7th Session of Director and Mr. James He, upon expiration of the tenure, was re-elected as the Chairman.
August 2017	The first Audit Committee was established.
July 2018	Increased capital by cash before listing, and increase the paid-in capital to NT$772,659,000.
October 2018	Participated in the Beijing International Security Expo and successfully exhibited the BSI and near-infrared sensing enhancing technology.
July 2018	Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
October 2019	Participated in the Shenzhen International Security Expo, exhibiting global shutter sensor technology for industrial use during the period.
June 2020	Full re-elected the 8th Session of Director.
October 2020	Introduced the BSI backlit 4K/ 8M sensor product JX-K08
November 2020	Introduced the new generation of FSI products, JX-F53/F37 series, providing low-power consumption and better sensing effect.
June 2021	Introduced the BS backlit 1080P sensor JX-F352.
July 2021	Successfully developed AEC-Q100 automotive-grade packaging products.

October 2021	Provided BSI and NIR sensing technology product lines, including the 5Megapixel JX-K305P, and a series of 2Megapixel and 4Megapixel products.
February 2022	The first global shutter, JX-S02, was successfully launched in mass production.
April 2022	Egis Technology publicly acquired shares of SOI company, and as of the completion date of the public acquisition, they have acquired 15.9% of SOI company's shares."
August 2022	After publicly acquiring shares of our company, Egis Technology continued to acquire shares of SOI company on the public market. As of the end of August, they held a total of 16.17% of SOI's shares.
October 2022	SOI has launched RGB-IR products developed based on BSI and near-infrared enhance technology, which can be applied to intelligent cabin and recognition systems."
January 2023	SOI has launched a new square 4 mega pixel product :K351P, which features ultra-low power consumption and provides the capability to develop continuous AI detection and pre-recording functions."
March 2023	SOI has launched a new product with 4K/8 Mega pixels, developed with BSI and near-infrared enhance technology."

Chapter 3 Corporate Governance Report

I. Organization

(I) Organizational Chart:



(II) Department Functions

Departments	Major Corporate Functions
President Office	1. Assist to handle the execution and coordination of the Company's business. 2. Planning of the Company's medium and long-term business strategies and evaluation of business performance. 3. Strategic planning and implementation of new businesses. 4. Ramp up production capacity and implement operational strategies.
Internal Audit	1. Inspect and evaluate the reliability and effectiveness of the Company's operating information and internal control systems. 2. Propose recommendations for improvement and facilitate effective operations.
Administration Division	1. Responsible for the management of finance, accounting and budget management. 2. Responsible for the Company's shareholder affairs and personnel affairs. 3. Responsible for the Company's legal affairs and patents. 4. MIS network and ERP system management. 5. Responsible for the administration of administrative affairs.
Product Development Division	1. Definition of new products. 2. Customer support. 3. Test program coding and development.
Product Engineering Division	1. Development of new product production process technology. 2. New production process research and development of wafer foundry and packaging plants. 3. Responsible for product specifications verification, failure mode analysis, mass production conditions set-up, yield rate improvement, product practical application verification and assisting clients to solve product application problems. 4. Test engineering management, packaging engineering management, wafer outsourcing engineering management. 5. Test arrangements and management. 6. Tape Out process management.
IC Design Division	1. Digital IC design and verification. 2. Assist the development of the image drill algorithm and achievement of FPGA.
Market Development Division	1. Planning of product marketing strategies. 2. Collect and analysis market information.
Sales Marketing Division	1. Product promotion and market development. 2. Review, receive, and after-sales services for customer orders. 3. Customer satisfaction survey.
Operation Management Division	1. Outsourcing production strategy, production planning, materials and warehouse management, and import/export operations. 2. Order and shipping management. 3. Procurement/outsourcing management.
Quality Assurance Division	1. Establish and implement quality/RSF assurance systems to improve control procedures and ensure product quality. 2. Formulate quality policies. 3. Product quality inspection, customer complaint handling and return analysis. 4. Calibration and DCC, management.SQE

II. Information on the Company's Directors, President, Vice Presidents, Deputy Vice Presidents, and the Supervisors of All the Company's Divisions and Branch Units

(I) Director

1. Information of Directors

April 18, 2023; Unit: share; %

Title	Nationality/ Country of Origin	Name	Gender Age	Date Elected (Appointed)	Term of office	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding currently		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement	
							Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio
Chairman of the Board	SAMOA	Heritage Bay Limited	–	2020.06.16	3 years	2016.06.08	18,676,413	23.91	17,691,413	22.55	–	–	–	–
	USA	Representative: James He	Male 51-60	2020.06.16	3 years	2013.06.11	150,000	0.19	150,000	0.19	–	–	–	–
Director	SAMOA	Heritage Bay Limited	–	2020.06.16	3 years	2016.06.08	18,676,413	23.91	17,691,413	22.55	–	–	–	–
	R.O.C	Representative: Sophie Cheng	Female 61-70	2020.06.16	3 years	2005.03.29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	R.O.C	Jim Lai	Male 61-70	2020.06.16	3 years	2017.08.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	R.O.C	JJ Lin	Male 61-70	2020.06.16	3 years	2017.08.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	R.O.C	Chang-Chou Li	Male 51-60	2020.06.16	3 years	2017.12.21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Title	Name	Major Experience (Education)	Other Position	Executives, Directors or Supervisors Who are Spouses or within Two Degrees of Kinship			Remarks
				Title	Name	Relation	
Chairman of the Board	Heritage Bay Limited	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Representative: James He	MSEE, BSEE, Tsinghua University. Director & COO, OmniVision Technologies, Inc . Director, Xintec Inc Director, OmniVision Technology International Ltd. Director,OmniVisionTechnologies (Shanghai), Co. Ltd. Director,ShanghaiOmniVision Semiconductor Technology, Co. Ltd. Chairman, Taiwan Omnivision International Co., Ltd. Chairman, OmniVision International Holding Ltd.	Chairman and President of the Company Chairman, Nueva Imaging Inc. Chairman, Silicon Optronics Holding (Cayman) Co., Ltd. Director, Heritage Bay Limited	–	–	–	Note 1
Director	Heritage Bay Limited	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Representative: Sophie Cheng	Graduated from Department of Economics, National Taiwan University President, Deutron Electronics Corporation	Chairman, Optigate Inc. Chairman, Powerchip Device Technology Corporation Director & President, Deutron Electronics Corporation Director, Teknowledge Development Corp. Director, Syntronix Corporation Auditor, Biogate Precision Medicine Corp. Director, A I Memory Corporation Director, Fushuo Investment Co., Ltd. Director, Retronix Technology Inc. Director, Beautimode Corporation Director, Trendforce Corp. Director, ATBS Technology Co., Ltd. Director, Nexchip Semiconductor Corporation Director, Taipei Computer Association Director, Taiwan IOT Technology and Industry Association	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	Jim Lai	Master of Electrical Engineering UC Santa Barbara President, Global Unichip Corp.	Independent Director, Truelight Corporation; Member, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee Consultant, Global Unichip Corp. Consultant, DigiTimes Director, Giga Solution Tech. Co., Ltd. - Legal representative of Ardentec Technology Inc. Director, Wolley, Inc. (CA Inc.) Member, FocalTech Systems Co., Ltd. Remuneration Committee Independent Director, Andes Technology; Member, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	JJ Lin	Master of EMBA, College of Management, National Taiwan University Master of Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University Consultant, KPPC Group, and Group President Executive Vice President, Global Unichip Corp. CEO, Xintec Inc. CEO & President, VisEra Technologies Company Limited Senior Director, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Limited	Independent Director, M31 Technology Corporation; Member, Remuneration Committee Director, STEK Co., Ltd. Director, Shuimu Angel Fund Chairman, TEMIC Co., Ltd. Director, TAIFLEX Scientific Co., Ltd. Director, Shuimu Chuanggu Co., Ltd. Director, Capital TEN Inc. Director, Pentapro Materials Inc.	–	–	–	–
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	Master of Accounting, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign CPA Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	CPA, Chi Shing Accounting Firm Independent Director, Evergreen Marine Corporation; Member, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee Independent Director, Hotai Insurance Co., Ltd.; Member, Audit Committee Independent Director, St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.; Member, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee	–	–	–	–

Note 1: Where the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) of a company are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, an explanation shall be given of the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto:

(1) The Company is mainly engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and sales of CIS design. At present, as the Company is experiencing the growth period, the chairman concurrently holding the position of President enables the Board of Directors better grasp the operating conditions of the Company, and the flat management can bring more efficiency to the decision implementation.

(2) The Company has established an Audit Committee which, except with its functions and powers as specified, can also improve and supervise the management mechanism of the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, Independent Directors account for 60% of the total Directors of the Company, which can strengthen the supervision and checks and balances mechanism, and reduce the concentration of power and loss of objectivity and failure of effective supervision for the reason of the chairman and general manager.

2. Major Shareholders of Institutional Shareholders

Major Shareholders of Institutional Shareholders

April 18, 2023

Name of Institutional Shareholder	Major Shareholders of Institutional Shareholders	
Heritage Bay Limited	XINPING HE	54.61%
	HE CHILDREN'S TRUST	39.01%
	DUIDI CHEN	4.68%
	SHURONG ZHAO	1.70%

Major Shareholders that are Institutional Shareholders: none.

3. Information disclosure of directors' professional qualifications and independence of independent directors

Qualifications / Name	Professional Qualifications and Experience	Independence Criteria	Number of Other Public Companies concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Heritage Bay Limited Representative: James He	Master of MSEE, BSEE, Tsinghua University. Currently Chairman and General Manager of SOI. In the past, he served OmniVision, the world's top three CIS manufacturers, for more than 20 years. During his tenure in OmniVision, he used his professional structure Taiwan CMOS supply chain. Possess professional science and engineering background and rich management and decision-making skills. No any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act	Chairman, Nueva Imaging Inc. Chairman, Silicon Optronics Holding (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	0
Heritage Bay Limited Representative: Sophie Cheng	Master of Graduated from Department of Economics, National Taiwan University. Currently president, Deutron Electronics Corporation , has served as a director of several public offering companies and has extensive experience in the semiconductor industry. No any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act	Not applicable.	0
Jim Lai	Master of Electrical Engineering UC Santa Barbara , served as President, Global Unichip Corp. With professional background and rich management and decision-making ability in semiconductor industry. No any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act.	The independent directors of the company are in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Item 1, Paragraph 1-8 of the Establishment of Independent Directors and Measures to Be Followed of Publicly Issued Companies.	2
JJ Lin	Master of EMBA, College of Management, National Taiwan University, Master of Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University served as senior director of TSMC , Executive Vice President, Global Unichip Corp. CEO, Xintec Inc. CEO & President, VisEra Technologies Company Limited He has also served as a director or independent director of many companies, and has a considerable reputation in the semiconductor industry. No any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act		1
Chang-Chou Li	Master of Accounting, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign served as CPA Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan Currently, he is an independent director of Evergreen Marine Corporation; Hotai Insurance Co., Ltd.; St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.; and has rich professional abilities in accounting, securities and regulatory laws. No any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act		3

4. Board diversity and independence:

(1) Board diversity: According to the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles," the composition of the Board of Directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration. It is advisable that directors concurrently serving as managerial officers not exceed one-third of the total number of the Board members,

and that an appropriate policy on diversity based on the Company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs be formulated and include, without being limited to, the following two general standards:

A. Basic requirements and values: gender, age, nationality, and culture.
B. Professional knowledge and skills: a professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, and technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

All members of the Board shall have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to perform their duties. To achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the Board of Directors shall possess the following abilities:

1. Ability to make operational judgments.
2. Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis.
3. Ability to conduct management administration.
4. Ability to conduct crisis management.
5. Knowledge of the industry.
6. An international market perspective.
7. Ability to lead.
8. Ability to make policy decisions.

The Company has five directors, including two legal entity directors and three independent directors. The members of the Board are diverse and have expertise in business administration, leadership and decision-making, knowledge of the industry, academics, accounting and financial analysis, and other fields. They are equipped to give professional opinions from different perspectives, which is of great help to improve the Company’s business performance and management efficiency. Among all directors, 20% of them are concurrently employees and 60% of them are independent directors. The Company pays attention to the gender composition of the Board members, with female directors accounting for 20% of all directors.

(II) Information of the President, Vice Presidents, and Officers

April 18, 2023; Unit: share; %

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected (Appointed)	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Main experience (Education)	Serves currently as	Managers who are Spouses or Second degree relative			Remarks
					Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relation	
President	USA	James He	Male	2012.02.10	150,000	0.19	—	—	—	—	MSEE, BSEE, Tsinghua University. Director & COO, OmniVision Technologies, Inc. Director, Xintec Inc Director, OmniVision Technology International Ltd. Director,OmniVisionTechnologies (Shanghai), Co. Ltd. Director,ShanghaiOmniVision Semiconductor Technology, Co. Ltd. Chairman, Taiwan Omnivision International Co., Ltd. Chairman, OmniVision International Holding Ltd.	Chairman, Nueva Imaging Inc. Chairman, Silicon Optronics Holding (Cayman) Co., Ltd. Director, Heritage Bay Limited	—	—	—	(Note 2)
Vice President, Marketing Division	Singapore	Peter Zung	Male	2013.03.05	1,311,000	1.67	—	—	—	—	University of California, San Diego_ IR/ PS University of California, Berkeley Bachelor, Chemistry Vice President, VisEra Technologies Company Limited	Nueva Imaging Inc Vice President	—	—	—	—
Research and Development Center Vice President	USA	Denis Luo	Male	2013.03.05	4,583,587	5.84	—	—	—	—	Tsinghua University. SR. DIRECTOR OF MIXED SIGNAL GROUP DIRECTOR OF MIXED SIGNAL GROUP	Nueva Imaging Inc Vice President	—	—	—	—
Chief Technology Officer	USA	Ming Li	Male	2014.12.10	396,000	0.51	—	—	—	—	PhD in Electronic System Parts and Microelectronics, Southeast University Senior Manager, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Limited	Nueva Imaging Inc Chief Technology Officer	—	—	—	—
CFO	R.O.C	Steffi Huang	Female	2017.06.12	161,000	0.21	—	—	—	—	Master, College of Technology Management, National Tsing Hua University Assistant Manager, Audit Department, KPMG	Supervisor, Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Director & Spokesperson, Marketing Division	R.O.C	Henry Chien	Male	2019.10.01	10,000	0.01	1,000	0.001	—	—	Master, Department of Hydraulic and Ocean Engineering, National Cheng Kung University Sales Manager & Spokesperson, Aethertek technology co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—

Note 1: Shareholding ratio is calculated based on the number of 78,455,900 shares outstanding of the Company.

Note 2: Where the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) of a company are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, an explanation shall be given of the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto:

(1) The company plans to elect an additional independent director at the 2023 annual general meeting of shareholders to strengthen the responsibility of supervising the company's operation and management.

(2) The Company has established an Audit Committee which, except with its functions and powers as specified, can also improve and supervise the management mechanism of the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, Independent Directors account for 60% of the total Directors of the Company, which can strengthen the supervision and checks and balances mechanism, and reduce the concentration of power and loss of objectivity and failure of effective supervision for the reason of the chairman and general manager.

III. Remuneration Paid During the Most Recent Fiscal Year to Directors (Including Independent Directors), the President, and Vice Presidents:

(I) Remuneration of Directors (including Independent Director): (name and remuneration type disclosed collectively based on remuneration range)

Unit: NT$ thousand; thousand share

Title	Name	Remuneration of Directors								Ratio of Total Compensation (A+B+C+D) to Net Income		Remuneration from concurrent position as employee								Total A, B, C, D, E, F,G as % of EAIT		Remuneration from Invested Companies Other than Subsidiaries or the Parent Company
		Base Compensation (A) (Note 1)		Pension (B) (Note 2)		Remuneration to Directors (C) (Note 3)		Business Expenses (D) (Note 4)				Salary, Bonuses, and Special Expenses (E) (Note 5)		Pension (F)		Employee Bonus(G)(Note 3)						
		SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI		Consolidated Entities		SOI	Consolidated Entities	
																Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
Corporate Director	Heritage Bay Limited	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.82%	0.82%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82%	0.82%	None
Chairman and President	James He (Note 6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	0.11%	0.11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11%	0.11%	None
Director	Sohpie Cheng (Note 6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	0.11%	0.11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11%	0.11%	
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	600	600	0	0	500	500	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	None
Independent Director	JJ Lin	600	600	0	0	500	500	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	
Independent Director	Jim Lai	600	600	0	0	500	500	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.90%	0.90%	
Unless disclosed in the above table, remuneration received in the most recent fiscal year by the Directors for providing services (e.g. serving as a non-employee consultant) to the companies in the consolidated financial statements: none.																						

Remuneration Ranges

Remuneration Ranges payable to each director of the company	Name of Director			
	Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D)		Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities
Less than NT$1,000,000	James He, Sophie Cheng	James He, Sophie Cheng	James He, Sophie Cheng	James He, Sophie Cheng
NT$1,000,000 (inclusive)~NT$2,000,000 (exclusive)	Heritage Bay Limited Jim Lai, JJ Lin Chang-Chou Li	Heritage Bay Limited Jim Lai, JJ Lin Chang-Chou Li	Heritage Bay Limited Jim Lai, JJ Lin Chang-Chou Li	Heritage Bay Limited Jim Lai, JJ Lin Chang-Chou Li
NT$2,000,000 (inclusive)~NT$3,500,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$3,500,000 (inclusive)~NT$5,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$5,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$10,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$10,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$15,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$15,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$30,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$30,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$50,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT$50,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$100,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
Over NT$100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	6	6

Note 1: The remuneration of Directors in 2022 includes remuneration for serving as Directors and members of functional committees under the Board of Directors.

Note 2: No pension were paid out to any Director in 2022.

Note 3: The 2022 Directors and Employees Remuneration Scheme has been approved by Board of Directors on March 15, 2023.

Note 4: Business expense of NT$280,000 paid to Directors was traveling expenditure.

Note 5: Salaries, bonuses and special expenses include estimated share-based compensation.

Note 6: It is the legal representative of Heritage Bay Limited.

(II) Remuneration of President and Vice President (name and remuneration type disclosed collectively based on remuneration range)

Unit: NT$ thousand; thousand share

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Pension (B) (Note 1)		Bonuses and Allowances (C) (Note 2)		Employee Compensation (D) (Note 3)				Ratio of Total Compensation (A+B+C+D) to Net Income (%)		Remuneration from Invested Companies Other than Subsidiaries or the Parent Company
		SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI		Consolidated Entities		SOI	Consolidated Entities	
								Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
President	James He	4,989	29,784	144	144	1,000	1,000	4,250	-	4,250	-	8.47%	28.70%	None
Vice President	Denis Luo													
Vice President	Peter Zung													
Chief Technology Officer	Ming Li													
Vice President and Financial officer	Steffi Huang													

Remuneration Ranges

Range of remuneration paid to the President and Vice Presidents of the Company	Name of President and Vice Presidents	
	SOI	Consolidated Entities
Less than NT$1,000,000	—	—
NT$1,000,000 (inclusive)~NT$2,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$2,000,000 (inclusive)~NT$3,500,000 (exclusive)	Steffi Huang	Steffi Huang
NT$3,500,000 (inclusive)~NT$5,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$5,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$10,000,000 (exclusive)	James He, Denis Luo, Ming Li, Peter Zung	James He, Denis Luo, Ming Li, Peter Zung
NT$10,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$15,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$15,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$30,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$30,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$50,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$50,000,000 (inclusive)~ NT$100,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
Over NT$100,000,000	—	—
Total	5	5

Note 1: Dependent Pension Contributions.

Note 2: Salaries, bonuses and special expenses include estimated share-based compensation.

Note 3: The 2022 Employees Remuneration Scheme has been approved by Board of Directors on March 15, 2023

(III) Names of Managers and the Allocation of Employee's Remuneration: Unit: NT$ thousand; thousand share

	Title (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Stock	Cash	Total	Ratio of Total Amount to Net Income (%)
Managers	President	James He	0	4,250	4,250	3.47%
	Vice President, Marketing Division	Peter Zung				
	Vice President, R&D Center	Denis Luo				
	Chief Technology Officer	Ming Li				
	Vice President and Financial officer	Steffi Huang				
	Director & Spokesperson, Marketing Division	Henry Chien				

Note 1: Resigned on June 30, 2021.

(IV) Separately compare and describe the total remuneration paid to the Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Company in the last two fiscal years as a percentage of the net income after tax of the individual or of the individual financial reports by the Company and by all companies in the consolidated statements, and analyze and describe the policies, standards and combination of remuneration payment, the procedures for determining remuneration, and its linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure:

1. Analysis of the total remuneration, as a percentage of net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports, as paid by the Company and by each other company included in the consolidated financial statements during the past 2 fiscal years to the Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Company:

December 31, 2022; Unit: NT$ thousand;

Title	2022		2021	
	SOI	Consolidated Entities	SOI	Consolidated Entities
Director	2.04%	2.04%	1.35%	1.35%
President and Vice President	8.47%	28.7%	7.70%	10.25%

2. The policies, standards, and packages for payment of remuneration, as well as the procedures followed for determining the remuneration, and their linkages to business performance and future risk exposure:

The remuneration of the Directors shall be paid in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation; remuneration for the President and Vice Presidents shall be determined in accordance with the Company's salary policy. The payout of bonuses shall be based on the

Company's management performance and individual performance.

IV. Implementation of Corporate Governance

(I) The state of Operations of the Board of Directors:

A total of 5 meetings (A) have been held by the Board of Directors in 2022, with the Directors' attendance shown as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%)[B/A] (Note)	Remarks
Chairman of the Board	James He	5	0	100.00%	-
Director	Sohpie Cheng	5	0	100.00%	
Independent Director	Jim Lai	5	0	100.00%	-
Independent Director	JJ Lin	5	0	100.00%	-
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	5	0	100.00%	-

Note: Actual attendance (appearance) rate (%) shall be calculated using the number of Directors' Meetings convened and actual attendance (appearance) during the term of service.

Other mentionable items:

1. Matters referred to in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act and any other resolutions from the Board of Directors where an Independent Director has a dissenting or qualified opinion that is on record or stated in a written statement:

Board of Directors Date and Session	Content of Motion and Follow-up Actions	Matters referred to in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act	Any Independent Director Had a Dissenting Opinion or Qualified Opinion
2022.03.16 The 11th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Discussion on the Company's Distribution Plan of the Remuneration to Employees and Directors for the Year 2021. 2. Discussion on the Company's 2021 Business Reports and Financial Statements. 3. Discussion on the Company's 2021 Earning Distribution Plan. 4. Discussion on the Company's Statement on Internal Control Systems for the Year 2021.	Yes	None
	Resolution Results: Proposal 1 has been reviewed by the Company's Remuneration Committee. Since some Directors were also serve as managers of the Company and did not participate in the discussion and voting of this proposal, it was presided over by other Directors on their behalf, and the proposal was approved by other Directors present		

	without any objection after consultation. Proposal 2 - 4 have been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Company and adopted by the resolution of all the Directors present.		
2022.05.04 The 12th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the first quarter of 2022 of the Company 2. Discuss the application for 2022 shareholders' meeting to discuss the termination of non-compete prohibition of directors of the company	Yes	None
	Resolution Results: Proposal 1- 2 has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Company and adopted by the resolution of all the Directors present.		
2022.06.23 The 13th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Discuss the ex dividend benchmark date, distribution date, and related matters of our company's earnings distribution for the 2021	Yes	None
	Resolution Results: Proposal 1 has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Company and approved by the resolution of all the Directors present.		
2022.08.03 The 14th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the sencond quarter of 2022 of the Company	Yes	None
	Resolution Results: Proposal 1 has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Company and approved by the resolution of all the Directors present.		
2022.11.02 The 15th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Discuss the 2023 operating plan and budget 2. Discussion on the Company's 2023 Annual Audit Plan. 3. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2022 of the Company	Yes	None
	Resolution Results: Proposal 1 - 3 have been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Company and adopted by the resolution of all the Directors present.		

2. Any other resolutions from the Board of Directors where an Independent Director has a dissenting or qualified opinion that is on record or stated in a written statement: none.

3. Where a Director recuse himself or herself from a proposal in which he/she has a personal interest, the name of the Director, the content of proposal, the reason for refusal and the results of the voting should be stated:

Date of Meeting	The Board Meeting	Proposal Content	Resolution
2022.03.16	The 11th Meeting of the 8th Board	Distribution Plan of remuneration for Directors and Managers of 2021	Due to conflict of personal interest, Directors involved were recused from voting and the remaining Directors have resolved and approved the proposal.
2022.11.02	The 15th Meeting of the 8th Board	The awarding principles of year-end bonus and	Due to conflict of personal interest, Directors involved were recused

		the managers' compensation for the year 2022	from voting and the remaining Directors have resolved and approved the proposal.
		The salary and compensation items that the managers propose to implement in 2023	Due to conflict of personal interest, Directors involved were recused from voting and the remaining Directors have resolved and approved the proposal.

4. Cycles, periods, scope, method, contents and other matters of the self-evaluation by the board members of themselves:

Frequency	Period	Scope	Method	Content
Once a year	2022.01.01 ~ 2022.12.31	Includes the performance evaluation of the board, individual Directors and functional committees	Internal self-evaluation of the Board of Directors/ Self-evaluation of the Board members	The criteria for internal self-evaluation of the overall performance of the Board of Directors shall cover the following five aspects: A. Participation in the operation of the Company B. Improvement of the quality of the Board of Directors' decision making C. Composition and structure of the Board of Directors D. Election and continuing education of the Directors; and E. Internal control. The criteria for evaluating the performance of the board members, shall cover the following six aspects: A. Alignment of the Company's goals and tasks B. Awareness of the duties of a Director C. Participation in the operation of the Company D. Management of internal relationship and communication; E. The Director's professionalism and continuing education; and F. Internal control The criteria for evaluating the performance of functional committees, shall cover the following five aspects:

				A. Participation in the operation of the Company B. Awareness of the duties of the functional committee C. Quality of decisions made by the functional committee D. Makeup of the functional committee and election of its members E. Internal control.

The Company has completed a self-evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors for the year of 2022 and reported the results to the Board of Directors for the first quarter of 2023 for review and improvement. The overall average score of board performance self-evaluation is 4.9 (full score: 5), and the overall average score of individual board members is 4.89 (full score: 5), indicating that the overall Board of Directors operates well. The performance self-evaluation result of functional committee was 4.51, and all members were satisfied with the measured items.

5. An evaluation of targets (e.g. the establishment of an Audit Committee and the improvement of information transparency, etc.) for strengthening of the functions of the Board of Directors during the current and immediately preceding fiscal years, and measures taken toward achievement thereof:

A. Set up remuneration committee and audit committee: The Company established the Remuneration Committee on December 22, 2011, elected the Independent Directors at the temporary meeting of shareholders on August 14, 2017 and also established the Audit Committee on August 23, 2017 to strengthen the Board of Directors' execution of its powers.

B. Strengthening corporate governance: The Company has established the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles, Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct and Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles, which have been adopted by resolution by the Board of Directors.

Attendance of Independent Directors on the Board Meeting in 2022

Name of Independent Director	The 11th Meeting of the 8th Board	The 12th Meeting of the 8th Board	The 13th Meeting of the 8th Board	The 14th Meeting of the 8th Board	The 15th Meeting of the 8th Board
Chang-Chou Li	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
JJ Lin	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
Jim Lai	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎

◎: Attendance in person

◇: By Proxy

(II) The Operation of the Audit Committee

A total of 5 meetings (A) have been held by the Audit Committee in 2022, with the attendance of Independent Directors shown as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	Chang-Chou Li	5	0	100.00%	-
Members	JJ Lin	5	0	100.00%	-
Members	Jim Lai	5	0	100.00%	-

Note: The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of meetings held by the Audit Committee and the actual number of meetings attended during his/her term of office.

Other mentionable items:

1. If the Audit Committee has any of the following circumstances, the date, period, proposal content, the resolution of the Audit Committee and the Company's reaction toward the Audit Committee's opinions shall be specified:
   (1) Matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act:

Board of Directors Date and Session	Content of Motion and Follow-up Actions	Matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act	Resolutions Passed by More Than Two-thirds of All Directors but Without Approval of the Audit Committee
2022.03.16 The 8th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Adoption of the Company's 2021 Business Reports and Financial Statements. 2. Adoption of the Company's 2021 Earning Distribution Plan. 3. Adoption of the Company's Statement on Internal Control Systems for the Year 2021.	Yes	None
	Results of the Audit Committee's Decision (March 16, 2022): Adopted by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	Resolution Results of the Company: All the directors present agreed to approve the result.		
2022.05.04 The 9th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Adoption of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the first quarter of 2022 of the Company.	Yes	None
	Results of the Audit Committee's Decision (May 4, 2022): Adopted by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	Resolution Results of the Company: All the directors present agreed to approve the result.		
2022.07.05 The 10th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Adoption of the company's production capacity reservation contract	Yes	None
	Results of the Audit Committee's Decision (July 5, 2022): Adopted by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	Resolution Results of the Company: All the directors present agreed to approve the result.		
2022.08.03	1. Adoption of the Consolidated Financial Statements for	Yes	None

The 11th Meeting of the 8th Board	the 2nd quarter of 2022 of the Company.		
	Results of the Audit Committee's Decision (August 3, 2022): Adopted by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	Resolution Results of the Company: All the directors present agreed to approve the result.		
2022.11.02 The 8th Meeting of the 8th Board	1. Adoption of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3rd quarter of 2022 of the Company. 2. Adoption of the 2023 operating plan and budget. 3. Adoption of the company's 2022 Annual Audit Plan.	Yes	None
	Results of the Audit Committee's Decision (November 2, 2022): Adopted by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	Resolution Results of the Company: All the directors present agreed to approve the result.		

(2) Other matters which were not approved by the Audit Committee but were approved by two-thirds or more of all Directors: none.

2. Where an Independent Director recuses himself or herself from a proposal in which he/she has a personal interest, the name of the Independent Director, the content of proposal, the reason for recusal and the results of the voting should be stated:

Date of Meeting	The Board Meeting	Proposal Content	Resolution
2022.03.16	The 8th Meeting of the 8th Board	Distribution Plan of remuneration for Directors and Managers of 2021	Due to conflict of personal interest, Independent Directors involved were recused from voting and the remaining Directors have resolved and approved the proposal.

3. Communication between the Supervisors, Internal Audit Officer and CPAs (It shall include the major matters, methods and results of communication on the Company's financial and business status):

(1) The Independent Directors of the Company regularly communicate with the chief internal auditor at the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, and the interaction is good. The chief internal auditor regularly reports the implementation and improvement of the audit plan in the meetings, and communicates and exchange opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control executed by the Company.

(2) The Independent Directors of the Company regularly communicate with CPAs at the Audit Committee and exchange opinions. The CPA has fully discussed the review or audit status of the Company's financial statements, or issues related to finance, taxation, and internal control with the Independent Directors at the meeting.

Communication between Independent Directors and CPA in 2022

Date	Motion	Motion
March 2022	Explanation of the 2021 Consolidated and Parent Company Only Financial Reports	The 2021 Financial Reports have been approved by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and was announced and reported to the competent authorities on March 16, 2022 as scheduled.

May 2022	Explanation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the first quarter of 2022	The Consolidated Financial Statements for the first quarter of 2022 have been approved by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and was announced and reported to the competent authorities on May 5, 2022 as scheduled.
August 2022	Explanation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the second quarter of 2022	The Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2nd quarter of 2022 have been approved by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and was announced and reported to the competent authorities on August 3, 2022 as scheduled.
November 2022	Explanation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3rd quarter of 2022	The Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3rd quarter of 2022 have been approved by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and was announced and reported to the competent authorities on November 2, 2022 as scheduled.

Communication between Independent Directors and Supervisor of Internal Audit in 2022

Date	Motion	Motion
February 8, 2022	Audit report and draft for January 2022	Approved by all Directors
March 3, 2022	Audit report and draft for February 2022	Approved by all Directors
April 21, 2022	Audit report and draft for March 2022	Approved by all Directors
May 4, 2022	Audit report and draft for April 2022	Approved by all Directors
June 1, 2022	Audit report and draft for May 2022	Approved by all Directors
July 4, 2022	Audit report and draft for June 2022	Approved by all Directors
August 1, 2022	Audit report and draft for July 2022	Approved by all Directors
September 22, 2022	Audit report and draft for August 2022	Approved by all Directors
October 3, 2022	Audit report and draft for September 2022	Approved by all Directors
November 3, 2022	Audit report and draft for October 2022	Approved by all Directors
December 7, 2022	Audit report and draft for November 2022	Approved by all Directors
January 30, 2023	Audit report and draft for December 2022	Approved by all Directors

(III) State of Corporate Governance Implementation and Differences From the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and Reasons:

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Does the Company formulate and disclose its Corporate Governance Practice Principles according to the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?	V		The Company's Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles was adopted by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2017. The Company actively discloses its corporate governance practices in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.	None
II. Shareholding structure & shareholders' equity (I) Does the Company establish an internal operating procedure to deal with shareholders' suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigations, and implement based on the procedure? (II) Does the Company possess the list of its major shareholders as well as the ultimate owners of those shares? (III) Does the Company establish and execute the risk management and firewall system within its conglomerate structure? (IV) Does the Company establish internal rules against insiders trading with undisclosed information?	V		(I) The Company has set up the shareholder services unit to handle shareholder affairs and shareholders' suggestions or disputes. (II) The Company regularly discloses the list of its major shareholders and persons who have ultimate control over the major shareholders, and reports the change in accordance with relevant regulations. (III) The business and financial relationship between the Company and its affiliated companies has been formulated in accordance with the relevant regulations required by the competent authority. (IV) The Company has established the Procedures for Handling Material Information and Prevention of Insider Trading and Code of Ethical Conduct, which have been implemented upon the adoption of the Board of Directors.	None
III. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors (I) Does the Board develop and implement a diversified policy	V		(I) The Company has elected Board of Directors with diversified professional background,	None

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
for the composition of its members? (II) Does the Company voluntarily establish other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee? (III) Has the Company established standards to measure the performance of the Board, and does the Company implement such annually? Does it report the results of the performance evaluation to the BOD and use them as a reference for each Director's remuneration and nomination of term renewal? (IV) Does the Company regularly evaluate the independence of CPAs?			professional skills and industry knowledge in accordance with the Procedure for the Election of Directors. (II) The Company has established the Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee. The organizational procedures for the organization were passed by the Board of Directors. (III) The Board of Directors has not appointed an external professional institution to evaluate the Board or the functional committees. However, in terms of the Company's previous discussions and actual performance results, it shows the Board of Directors has been functioning well. The Company would consider the performance evaluation rules and procedures for the Board of Directors based on the situation, and implement relevant performance evaluation. (IV) The Company reviews the independence of the CPAs annually by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, and has been appointed by the Board of Directors. It has been confirmed that they are not the Directors of the Company, not the shareholders of the Company, nor are they paid by the Company, and are not the stakeholders that shall be granted independence.	
IV. Does the Company appoint adequate persons and a chief governance officer to be in charge of corporate governance matters (including but not limited to providing Directors and Supervisors required information for business execution, assisting Directors and Supervisors in following laws and regulations, handling matters in relation to the	V		The Company has set up the dedicated corporate governance unit or has assigned personnel to handle relevant affairs.	None

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
Board meetings and shareholders' meetings and keeping minutes at the Board meetings and shareholders' meetings according to law)?				
V. Does the Company establish communication channels and dedicate section for stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers) on its website, and responded appropriately to interested parties concerning important corporate social responsibility issues?	V		The Company's website has set up the "Investor Relations" and "Stakeholder Section" to disclose information on financial operations and information on corporate governance and stakeholders' information for shareholders and stakeholders' reference. A spokesperson and deputy spokesperson is set up as a channel for communication with the stakeholders.	None
VI. Does the Company appoint a professional shareholder service agency to deal with shareholder affairs?	V		The Company has appointed a professional shareholder services agency, Registrar Agency, Capital Securities Corp. to handle issues regarding shareholders' meeting and shareholder affairs.	None
VII. Information Disclosure (I) Does the Company set up a website to disclose information on the financial operations and corporate governance? (II) Does the Company have other information disclosure channels (e.g. building an English website, appointing designated personnel to be responsible for the collection and disclosure of information, implementing a spokesman system, and making the process of investor conferences available on the corporate website)?	V		(I) The Company has disclosed its financial operations on its website (www.soinc.com.tw). The Company would also disclose relevant information on the corporate website after the corporate governance system is planned and established. (II) The Company has established a spokesman system. Investor conference information is disclosed on the Company website and the Market Observation Post System. (III) The Company follows relevant laws and regulations to announce and report its annual	None

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
(III) Does the Company announce and declare its annual financial reports within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and announce and declare the financial reports for the first, second and third quarter and the operation situation of each month earlier than the prescribed period?			financial reports within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and announce and declare the financial reports for the first, second and third quarter and the operation situation of each month earlier than the prescribed period. Please refer to the Market Observation Post System for the aforesaid information disclosed (https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/web/t57sb01_q1).	
VIII. Is there any other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Company's corporate governance practices (e.g. including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, Directors' and Supervisors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for Directors and Supervisors)?	V		(I) Employee rights and care: In accordance with Labor Standards Act, the Company has provided the rights and interests of the employees, and provides relevant benefits systems (such as group insurance, employee travel, health check, and various training) to establishes a relationship of mutual trust with employees. (II) Investor relations: The Company has established a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson to be responsible for the communication of the Company's external relations, and has designated persons to disclose the Company's information at the Market Observation Post System as required by laws and regulations. (III) Supplier relations: The Company has established long-term, mutual trust, and mutually beneficial relationship with suppliers in accordance with company policy. (IV) Rights of interested parties: The Company maintains good communication channels with employees, clients and suppliers, and respects and protects their legitimate rights and interests. (V) Implementation of risk management policies and measurement standards: The Company has established various internal rules and regulations to conduct various types of risk management and assessment and implemented. in accordance with the	None

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
			law. (VI) Directors' further education: To implement corporate governance, the Company actively informed the Directors and Independent Directors of information on corporate governance, and regularly arranges a series of refresher courses on finance, business and commerce for Directors and Independent Directors according to the Sample Template for the Directions for the Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors and Independent Directors of TWSE/ TPEx Listed Companies (VII) Implementation of customer policies: The Company maintains a stable and good relationship with customers to create corporate profits. (VIII)The company's purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Company has bought liability insurance for all Directors and Independent Directors.	

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Deviations and reasons from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	

IX. Please specify the measures adopted by the Company to improve the items listed in the corporate governance review result from Taiwan Stock Exchange's Corporate Governance Center and the improvement plans for items yet to be improved:

Priority of improvement and actions given to the items that did not meet the score in the initial evaluation of the 2022 annual corporate governance evaluation of the Company:

Evaluation Indicator	Improvement and Actions
Does the company disclose the annual work priorities and operation of the audit committee?	The following events have been disclosed on the company's website and annual report.
Does the company disclose the separate communication between the independent director and the internal audit officer and CPAs (such as the way, matters and results of the communication on the company's financial and business status) on the company's website?	The following events have been disclosed on the company's website
Whether the company has formulated risk management policies and procedures approved by the board of directors to disclose the scope, organizational structure and state of operation, and report to the board of directors at least once a year?	The following events have been disclosed on the company's website and report to the board of directors.

Note 1: Implementation of Diversity Policy of Board Members by Individual Directors

Title	Name	Nationality	Gender	Diversity Item						
				Operational Judgments	Accounting and Financial Analysis.	Business Administration	Crisis Management	Industrial Knowledge	International Market Perspective	Decision Making
Chairman of the Board	James He	USA	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Director	Sohpie Cheng	R.O.C	Female	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	R.O.C	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Independent Director	JJ Lin	R.O.C	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Independent Director	Jim Lai	R.O.C	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

Note 2: Evaluation standards for the independence of CPAs.

Evaluation Item	Rating	Is it consistent with Independence?
The CPA is not a Director of the Company and its affiliates. Yes or No?	Yes	Yes
The CPA is not a shareholder of the Company and an affiliated business of the Company. Yes or No?	Yes	Yes
The CPA is not a salaried employee of the Company or an affiliated business of the Company. Yes or No?	Yes	Yes
Does the CPA confirm that his CPA firm has complied with in dependence?	Yes	Yes
The CPA firm’s former partner within one year of disassociating from the CPA firm to which the CPA is affiliated join the Company as a Director, officer or is in a key position to exert material impact over the subject matter of the engagement. Yes or No?	Yes	Yes
The CPA did not provide any audit service to the Company for 7 consecutive years. Yes or No?	Yes	Yes
Does the CPA complies with the Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No.10 on independence?	Yes	Yes

(IV) Where a Remuneration Committee is established, the Company shall disclose its composition, duties and operation status:

1. Profiles of the Members of the Remuneration Committee

Title (Note 1)	Name / Qualifications	Professional Qualifications and Experience (Note 2)	Independence Criteria (Note 3)	Concurrent Remuneration Committee Position in Other Publicly Listed Companies
Convener	JJ Lin	Refer to 3 on page 6, information disclosure of directors' professional qualifications and independence of independent directors	(1) Neither an employee of the Company nor its affiliates. (2) Neither a director supervisor of the Company nor its affiliates. (3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or ranking in the top 10 in holdings. (4) Not a spouse, relative within the	1
Members	Jim Lai			2
Members	Chang-Chou Li			2

2. Operations of the Remuneration Committee

(1) There are 3 members on the Remuneration Committee of the Company.

(2) Term of office of current committee member: From June 24, 2020 to June 15, 2023. The Remuneration Committee held 2 meetings (A) in the recent year, the qualifications and attendance of the committee members are shown as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	JJ Lin	2	0	100%	-
Members	Chang-Chou Li	2	0	100%	-
Members	Jim Lai	2	0	100%	-
Other mentionable items: I. If the Board of Directors does not adopt or amend recommendations proposed by the Remuneration Committee, the date, session, proposal contents and resolutions of the Board of Directors, and the Company's actions in response to the opinions of the Remuneration shall					

be stated (also, where the remuneration approved by the Board of Directors is superior to that recommended by the Remuneration Committee, the differences and reasons shall be stated): None.

II. Where resolutions of the Remuneration Committee include dissenting or qualified opinion which is on record or stated in a written statement, the date, session, proposal contents, opinions from every member, and actions in response to the opinions of the members shall be stated

Remuneration Committee Date and Session	Content of Motion and Follow-up Actions
2022.03.16 The 4nd Meeting of the 5th Board	1. Discussion on the Distribution Plan of remuneration for Directors and Managers of 2021. 2. Discussion on the scope of the applicable managers of the Company's compensation preliminary review of 2022. 3. Discussion on the Company's managers compensation adjustment of 2022.
	Resolution Results of the Remuneration Committee: Adopted by all members of the Remuneration Committee.
	The company's handling of the resolution of the salary and Remuneration Committee: All motions were passed without objection by the Directors present and upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, unless the stakeholders rescued themselves from discussion and voting.
2022.11.02 The 5rd Meeting of the 5th Board	1. Adoption of the Company's awarding principles of year-end bonus and the managers' compensation for the year 2022. 2. Adoption of the manager's salary and compensation items to be implemented in 2023.
	Resolution Results of the Remuneration Committee: Adopted by all members of the Remuneration Committee.
	The company's handling of the resolution of the salary and Remuneration Committee: All motions were passed without objection by the Directors present and upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, unless the stakeholders rescued themselves from discussion and voting.

Note:

(1) Where members of the Remuneration Committee resign before the end of the year, the Notes column shall be annotated with the date of resignation. Actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated using the number of Remuneration Committee meetings convened and actual number of meetings attended during the term of service.

(2) When an election is held for the Remuneration Committee before end of the year, members of both the new

and old committee shall be listed in separate columns and noted as new, old or reelected members, along with the elected date, in the “Remark(s)” column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee and the actual number of meetings attended during his/her term of office.

(V) Promotion of Sustainable Development, Status, and Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and Reasons:

Promoting Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Does the company establish a governance structure to promote sustainable development, and set up full-time (part-time) unit to promote sustainable development,and does the Board of Directors authorize senior management to handle it and the supervisory status of Board of Directors?		V	At present, the Company has not set up a corporate social responsibility full-time (part-time) dedicated unit, but will set in the future based on demand.	Under evaluation
II. Does the company assess ESG risk associated with its operations based on the principle of materiality, and establish related risk management policies or strategies?		V	At present, the company has not formulated relevant risk management policies and strategies, which will be set according to needs in the future.	Under evaluation
III. Environmental issues (I) Does the Company establish an appropriate environmental management systems according to its industries characteristics?	V		The Company is an IC design house. Although all products are manufactured by outsourcing, the Company still strictly require the outsourcing manufacturers to comply with the environmental management regulations of the government during	No significant discrepancy

<table>
<tr>
<td>(II) Does the Company endeavor to utilize all resources more efficiently and use renewable materials which have low impact on the environment?</td>
<td rowspan="2"></td>
<td rowspan="2"></td>
<td rowspan="2">the production process.. We are committed to reducing the impact on the natural resources and reduce environmental pollution, and actively respond to climate change, taking action plan to reduce the consumption of natural resources, including the green supply chain management, raw material management, product packaging and waste reduction and recycling, reducing CO2 levels in office areas and improving energy efficiency.</td>
<td rowspan="2"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(III) Does the Company evaluate the potential risks and opportunities in climate change with regard to the present and future of its business, and take appropriate action to counter climate change issues?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IV) Does the Company take inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste in the last two years, and implement policies on energy efficiency and carbon dioxide reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water reduction, or waste management ?</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>According to the "sustainable development path map of TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies" issued by the Financial Regulatory Commission in March 2022, the company which should complete the greenhouse gas inventory in 2026, the verification in 2028, and the verification of merged subsidiaries in 2029; The company will continue to control the completion of greenhouse gas inventory and verification of the disclosure schedule in accordance with the reference guidelines and relevant regulations issued by the competent authority. The schedule of SOI's greenhouse gas inventory and verification is as follows, which is submitted to the board of directors and controlled on a quarterly basis:
<table>
<tr><td>Work Item</td><td>Predicted Finishing Time</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Under evaluation</td>
</tr>
</table>

			Set up part-time units,personnel and their management scope — June, 2024 Formulate inventory plan — December, 2024 Formulate inventory plan — June 2025	
IV. Social issues (I) Does the Company formulate appropriate management policies and procedures according to relevant regulations and the International Bill of Human Rights?	V		(I) The Company has established relevant rules and regulations in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and relevant labor laws to protect the rights and interests of employees.	No significant discrepancy
(II) Does the Company have reasonable employee benefits measures (including salaries, leave and other benefits) and do business performance or results reflect on employee salaries?			(II) The Company has formulated an employee handbook stating relevant employee benefits. The employee remuneration is paid by resolution of the Board of Directors.	
(III) Does the Company provide a healthy and safe working environment and organize training on health and safety for its employees on a regular basis?			(III) The Company has implemented labor safety and health education on its employees from time to time. In the event of a flu pandemic, wearing a mask and a disinfectant at the entrance to the door for employees to use when entering and leaving.	
(IV) Does the Company provide its employees with career development and training terms?			(IV) The Company arranges on-the-job training based on employees' and job's needs from time to time.	

(V) Does the Company products and services comply with relevant laws and international standards in relation to customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of products and services, and are relevant consumer protection and grievance procedure policies implemented?			(V) The Company has established procedures for handling customer complaints and established customer-oriented quality system, and assessed customer satisfaction with its products and services to achieve the goal of sustainable business operation. Our products and services are marketed and marked in accordance with regulations and international standards.	
(VI) Does the Company implement supplier management policies, requires suppliers to observe relevant regulations on environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor and human rights? If so, describe the results.			(VI) The Company has established a supplier management policy to evaluate the related qualification of supplier before entering into the cooperation contract. The Company regularly evaluates suppliers and those who have significant impact on social responsibility and the environment will be included in the evaluation.	
V. Does the Company reference internationally accepted reporting standards or guidelines, and prepare ports that disclose non-financial information of the company, such as corporate social responsibility reports? Do the reports above obtain assurance from a third party verification unit?		V	The Company has not yet prepared a corporate social responsibility report, which will be prepared according to the Company's needs in the future.	prepared based on demand in the future.
VI. Where the Company has formulated its own sustainable development principles according to the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please state the variances between its implementation and the principles formulated: The Company has established the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles. The Company has performed its corporate social responsibility in accordance with the meaning and relevant provisions of the Principles, and there is no discrepancy.				

VII. Other important information to help understand the implementation of sustainable development:https://www.soinc.com.tw/csr

(VI) The State of the Company's performance in the area of ethical corporate management, any variance from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and the reason for any such variance

Evaluation Item	State of Operations			Any Variance from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and the Reason for Any Such Variance
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Establishment of ethical corporate management policies and programs (I) Does the Company establish its ethical management policy approved by the Board of Directors, clarifies it in its regulations and external documents and the commitment of board of Directors and senior management to active implementation? (II) Does the Company establish a risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct, analyze and assess on a regular basis business activities within their business scope which are at a higher risk of being involved in unethical conduct, and establish prevention programs accordingly, which shall at least include preventive measures against the behaviors as stipulated in item 2, Article 7 of	V		(I) The Company values and embraces the highest standards of conduct, honesty and integrity. Therefore, all managers and employees are required to comply with this code of conduct when they are involved in any activity. (II) The Company has established the Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct and Employee Handbooks, which specifies the matters that the Company's personnel should pay attention to the implementation of their duties, and has established regulations governing employee rewards and punishments. When employees are committed to unethical conduct, they will be punished. (III) The Company strictly prohibits managers and all employees from engaging in any bribery and illegal activities. If there is any violation, they will be punished or transferred to the judicial authorities according to the actual situation.	None

Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies? (III) Has the Company in the prevention programs for unethical conduct clearly prescribed the operation procedures, conduct guidelines and disciplinary and appeal system for violations of the ethical corporate management rules and implemented them, and conducted review and amendment on the aforementioned programs on a regular basis?				
II. Fulfill operations integrity policy (I) Does the Company evaluate business partners' ethical records and include ethics-related clauses in business contracts? (II) Has the Company set up a dedicated unit under the Board of Directors to promote ethical corporate management and regularly (at least once every year) report to the Board of Directors the implementation of the ethical corporate management policies and prevention programs against unethical conduct? (III) Does the Company establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest and provide appropriate communication channels, and implement it? (IV) Has the Company established an effective accounting system, internal control system to put ethical corporate management into practice. The internal auditors shall draw up the relevant audit plan to audit the compliance of the prevention programs for unethical conduct according to the risk valuation results of the unethical conduct, or audited by CPAs? (V) Does the Company regularly hold internal and external educational training on operational integrity?	V		(I) Before the transaction, the Company would conduct credit check operations on the counterparty in accordance with the relevant internal control procedures, trying to understand, by all means, whether they have had dishonest trading behavior. (II) The Company's has adopted the "Corporate Ethics for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct" by the resolution of Board of Directors approved, and has set up a dedicated unit for corporate integrity management. (III) In order to establish a corporate culture and sound development of integrity management, the Company implements a policy to prevent corporate conflicts of interest, and provides appropriate accompanying channels for all colleagues to explain whether they have potential conflicts of interest with the Company. (IV) To implement ethical corporate management, the Company has established effective systems for both accounting and internal control. Internal auditors also checked the compliance status according to the audit plan. (V) Through different channels, the Company has advocated its integrity management philosophy and norms to employees and clearly understands the Company's integrity management philosophy and standards.	None
III. Operation of the whistleblowing channel	V			None

(I) Has the Company established a specific whistleblowing and reward system, set up convenient whistleblowing channels and designated appropriate personnel? (II) Has the Company established the standard operating procedures for investigating reported misconduct, follow-up measures to be adopted after the investigation, and related confidentiality mechanisms? (III) Does the Company take measures to protect the whistleblower from improper disposal due to the report?			(I) The Company's Board of Directors has approved the "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct" to clearly stipulate the reward and punishment, complaint and disciplinary actions. (II) The Company has established the standard operating procedures for investigating the case being exposed by the whistle-blower. (III) The Company has not taken protection measures to protect the whistleblowers from inappropriate disciplinary actions.	
IV. Enhancing Information Disclosure Does the Company disclose the ethical corporate management policies and the results of its implementation on the Company website and MOPS?	V		The Company has established a website to disclose information on the Company and has dedicated personnel to update information. At present, it regularly and irregularly reports various financial and business information on the Market Observation Post System.	None
V. If the Company has established the corporate social responsibility principles based on “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies”, please describe any discrepancy between the Principles and their implementation: On March 8, 2017, the company passed the "operation procedures and behavior guidelines for good faith operation" by the board of directors. And there is no significant difference.				
VI. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the Company's corporate social responsibility practices: (such as the Company's amendment to its ethical corporate management best practice principles): The company always pays attention to the relevant integrity management principles at home and abroad, reviews the relevant rules and regulations of the company, and urges all employees to abide by them.				

(VII) If the Company has adopted corporate governance best-practice principles or related bylaws, disclose how these are to be searched:

The Company's website provides a "Corporate Governance" section for investors to inquire and download the relevant rules and regulations of corporate governance.

(VIII) Other significant information that will provide a better understanding of the state of the Company's implementation of corporate governance:

1. Continuing Education of Directors in 2022:

Title	Name	Date of Appointment	Continuing Education Date		Organizer	Course Name	Training Hours
			From	To			
Chairman of the Board	James He	06/16/2020	11/22/2022	11/22/2022	TCGA	Corporate Social Responsibility - Corporate Governance from Human Rights Policy	3.0
			04/22/2022	04/22/2022	TAISE	Taixin 30th Sustainable Net Zero Summit Forum - Conscientious Net Zero Achieves Sustainability 2030	3.0
Director	Sohpie Cheng	06/16/2020	11/17/2022	11/17/2022	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Global Net Zero Emissions Impact and ESG Actions	3.0
			04/11/2022	04/11/2022	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Legal responsibilities and case analysis related to the competition for corporate management rights	3.0
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	06/16/2020	10/24/2022	10/24/2022	Taiwan Insurance Institute	International Anti-Corruptionand Whistleblower Protection Practices and Discussion on Money Laundering Prevention	3.0
			10/11/2022	10/11/2022	TWSE	Release of reference guidelines for independent directors and audit committees to exercise their powers and directors and supervisors promotion meeting	3.0
			10/05/2022	10/05/2022	TCGA	Construct the information security protection strategy of listed counter companies	3.0
			10/03/2022	10/03/2022	Taiwan Insurance Institute	How does the chief of information security respond to the urgency of information security governance and information security management	3.0
			07/21/2022	07/21/2022	TAISE	Carbon Management Trends and Countermeasures towards Net-Zero	3.0
Independent Director	JJ Lin	06/16/2020	07/12/2022	07/12/2022	TCGA	Audit Committee Advanced Practice Sharing - M&A Review and Directors' Responsibilities	3.0
			03/22/2022	03/22/2022	TCGA	Development Trends of Green Industry—Low Carbon Investment Prospects and Coping Business Strategies	3.0
Independent Director	Jim Lai	06/16/2020	08/10/2022	08/10/2022	TCGA	Tax Law Update	3.0
			08/10/2022	08/10/2022	TCGA	CFC Individual Controlled Foreign Corporation	3.0
			04/28/2022	04/28/2022	TCGA	Create a sustainable new daily life	3.0

2. Continuing Education of Managers and Chief Corporate Governance Officer in 2022:

Title	Name	Continuing Education Date		Organizer	Course Name	Training Hours
		From	To			
President	James He	11/22/2022	11/22/2022	TCGA	Corporate Social Responsibility - Corporate Governance from Human Rights Policy	3.0
		04/22/2022	04/22/2022	TAISE	Taixin 30th Sustainable Net Zero Summit Forum - Conscientious Net Zero Achieves Sustainability 2030	3.0
Vice President,chief financial officer and head of corporate governance	Steffi Huang	04/22/2022	04/22/2022	TAISE	Taixin 30th Sustainable Net Zero Summit Forum - Conscientious Net Zero Achieves Sustainability 2030	3.0
		10/07/2022	10/07/2022	Corporate Organization Association.	Invalidation of Shareholders' Meeting Resolution and Cancellation Dispute Practice	3.0
		11/15/2022	11/15/2022	TCGA	Analysis of Management Right Contest and Prevention Strategies	3.0
		11/22/2022	11/22/2022	TCGA	Corporate Social Responsibility - Corporate Governance from Human Rights Policy	3.0
Chief internal auditor	Joyce Lin	09/23/2022	09/23/2022	Internal Audit Association of R.O.C.	How to adjust internal control to cope with the new norms of ESG	6.0
		10/06/2022	10/06/2022		In the face of climate change and the wave of sustainable development, explore the impact on corporate internal control and countermeasures from the perspective of ESG risk	6.0

(IX) Status of Internal Control System:

1. Declaration of Internal Control:

Silicon Optronics, Inc.

Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 15, 2023

According to the self-evaluation results of internal control system by the Company in 2022, we hereby states as follows:

I. The Company acknowledges and understands that the establishment, enforcement, and preservation of the internal control systems are the responsibility of the Board and that the managers and the Company have already established such systems. The purpose is to reasonably ensure the effectiveness (including profitability, performance, and security of assets); the reliability, timeliness, transparency of financial reporting, and legal and regulation compliance.

II. Internal control systems have limitations, no matter how perfectly they are designed. As such, effective internal control systems may only reasonably ensure the achievement of the aforementioned goals. Further, the operation environment and situation may vary, and hence the effectiveness of the internal controls systems. Since the Company's internal control system is provided with a self-monitoring mechanism, the Company will take corrective actions in response to any identified deficiencies.

III. The evaluation of effectiveness of the internal control system design and implementation is made in accordance with the Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (the Guidelines). The Guidelines are made to examine the following five factors during the management and control process: 1. Control environment, 2 Risk assessment, 3 Control operation, 4 Information and communication, and 5 Supervising operation. Each factor also includes several items. Please refer to the Guidelines for the preceding items.

IV. The Company has examined the effectiveness of each respected area in the internal control system based on the Guidelines.

V. Based on the findings of such evaluation, Sitronix believes that, on December 31, 2022, it has maintained, in all material respects, an effective internal control system (including the supervision and management of our subsidiaries), to provide reasonable assurance over our operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliability, timeliness, transparency of reporting, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and bylaws.

VI. This Statement is a significant part of the Company's annual report and prospectus available to the general public. If any of the above disclosed contents contains false information or omits any material content, the Company will involve legal liability under Article 20, Article 32, Article 171 and Article 174 set forth in the Security and Exchange Act.

VII. The Company hereby declares that this statement had been adopted by the Board of Directors on March 15, 2023. Among the 5 attending Directors, no one raised any objection and all consented to the content expressed in this Statement.

Silicon Optronics, Inc.

Chairman and General Manager: James He Signature

2. Where a CPA has been hired to carry out a special audit of the internal control system, furnish the CPA audit report: None.

(X) Any legal penalty against the Company or its internal personnel, or any disciplinary penalty by the Company against its internal personnel for violation of the internal control system, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report, the main shortcomings, and condition of improvement: None.

(XI) Material resolutions of a shareholders meeting or a Board of Directors meeting during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:

1. Major Resolutions of the 2022 Regular Shareholders' Meeting:

Date	Major Resolutions	Implementation Status
2022.06.23	1. Approval of the Company's 2021 Earning Distribution Plan.	The Company set July 22, 2022 as the distribution base date and August 18, 2022 as the distribution date, with a cash dividend of NT$3.5 per share
	2. Approval of the Company's 2021 Business Reports and Financial Statements.	It has been approved by the Regular Shareholders' Meeting and announced
	3. Adoption of the Articles of Incorporation.	Executed in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
	4. Adoption of the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets.	Executed in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
	5. Adoption of release the Prohibition on Directors from Participation in Competitive Business.	Executed in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

2. Major Resolutions of the Board Meetings:

Date	Major Resolutions
03.16.2022	1. Discussion on the Company's Distribution Plan of the Remuneration to Employees and Directors for the Year 2021. 2. Discussion on the Company's 2021 Business Reports and Financial Statements. 3. Discussion on the Company's 2021 Earning Distribution Plan. 4. Discussion on the Statement on Internal Control Systems for the Year 2021. 5. Discussion on the relevant affairs of the 2021 general shareholders' meeting.
05.04.2022	1. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the first quarter of 2022 of the Company.
06.23.2022	1. Discussion on the ex-dividend base date, payment date and related matters of the Company's 2021Earning Distribution Plan.
08.03.2022	1. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the second quarter of 2022 of the Company.
11.02.2022	1. Discuss Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2022 of the Company. 2. Proposal on the formulation the 2023 Annual Audit Plan.
03.15.2023	1. Discussion on the Company's Distribution Plan of the Remuneration to Employees and Directors for the Year 2022. 2. Discussion on the Company's 2022 Business Reports and Financial Statements. 3. Discussion on the Company's 2022 Earning Distribution Plan. 4. Discussion on the Statement on Internal Control Systems for the Year 2022.

Date	Major Resolutions
	5. Discussion on the relevant affairs of the 2023 general shareholders' meeting.

(XII) Where, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, a Director or Supervisor has expressed a dissenting opinion with respect to a material resolution passed by the Board of Directors, and said dissenting opinion has been recorded or prepared as a written declaration, the main content: None.

(XIII) A summary of resignations and dismissals, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, of the Company's Chairman, President, Heads of Accounting, Finance, Internal Audit and R&D: None.

V. Information on CPA Professional Fees

Amount Unit: NT$ 1,000

Accounting Firm	Name of CPAs	Audit Period	Audit Fees	Non-Audit Fees	Total	Remarks
Deloitte & Touche	Ming-Hui Chen	2022	2,450	200	2,650	Other main tax declaration certification
	Tung-Hui Yeh					

(I) When the Company changes its accounting firm and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such change took place are lower than those for the previous fiscal year, the reduction in the amount of audit fees, reduction percentage, and reasons therefore shall be disclosed: None.

(II) When the audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those for the previous fiscal year by 10 percent or more, the reduction in the amount of audit fees, reduction percentage, and reasons therefore shall be disclosed: None.

VI. Information on Replacement of CPAs:

I. Former CPA

Date of Replacement	November 02, 2022		
Replacement Reasons and Explanations	The former CPAs were Ming-Yuan Chung and Tung-Hui Yeh of Deloitte & Touche. Due to internal adjustment in Deloitte & Touche , since the thrid quarter of 2022, the CPAs have been replaced as Ming-Hui Chen and Tung-Hui Yeh		
Specify whether it was the	Principal / Condition	CPA	Client

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">certified public accountant that voluntarily ended the engagement or declined further engagement</td><td>Voluntarily ended the engagement</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Termination by the CPAs</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Opinions (Other than Unmodified Opinions) in the Past 2 Years and Reasons</td><td colspan="3">None</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Deviation form the Issuer</td><td rowspan="4">Yes</td><td>-</td><td>Accounting principles or practices</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Disclosure of financial statements</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Audit scope or steps</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Others</td></tr>
<tr><td>None</td><td colspan="2">V</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Reason for Discrepancy：Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Revealed Matters (items to be disclosed as prescribed by Article 10, Paragraph 6, Subparagraphs 1-4 to 1-7 in the Standards)</td><td colspan="3">None</td></tr>
</table>

II. Successor CPAs

Name of CPA Firm	Deloitte & Touche
Name of CPAs	Ming-Hui Chen, Tung-Hui Yeh
Date of Appointment	November 02, 2022
Subjects and outcomes of consultation on Subjects discussed during consultations with the newly engaged accountant regarding the accounting treatment of or application of accounting principles	None

to a specified transaction, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial report and the consultation results	
Written views from the successor CPA regarding the matters on which the Company did not agree with the former CPA	None

III. The former CPA's respond to matters as described in subparagraph 1 and item 3 of subparagraph 2, paragraph 6 of Article 10 of these Regulations: Not applicable.

VII. The State of the Company's Chairperson, President, or any Manager in Charge of Finance or Accounting Matters Has in the Most Recent Year Held a Position at the Accounting Firm of Its Certified Public Accountant or at an Affiliated Enterprise of Such Accounting Firm: None.

VIII. The State of Any Transfer of Equity Interests And/or Pledge of or Change in Equity Interests by a Director, Supervisor, Managerial Officer, or Shareholder with a Stake of More Than 10 Percent During The Most Recent Fiscal Year or During the Current Fiscal Year up to the Date of Publication of the Annual Report

(I) Change of Equity

Unit: shares

Title	Name	2022		Ending on April 18, 2023	
		Addition (reduction) of shares held	Addition (reduction) of shares pledged	Addition (reduction) of shares held	Addition (reduction) of shares pledged
Chairman of the Board	Heritage Bay Limited	—	—	—	—
	Representative: James He	—	—	—	—
Director	Heritage Bay Limited	—	—	—	—
	Representative: Sophie Cheng	—	—	—	—

Title	Name	2022		Ending on April 18, 2023	
		Addition (reduction) of shares held	Addition (reduction) of shares pledged	Addition (reduction) of shares held	Addition (reduction) of shares pledged
Independent Director	JJ Lin	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Jim Lai	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Chang-Chou Li	—	—	—	—
Vice President, R&D Center	Denis Luo	—	—	—	—
Vice President, Market Development Division	Peter Zung	—	—	—	—
R&d Technology Chief	Ming Li	—	—	—	—
Vice President and Financial officer	Steffi Huang	3,000	—	—	—
Director	Henry Chien	—	—	—	—

(II) Stock Trade with Related Party: None.

(III) Stock Pledge with Related Party: None.

IX. Relationship Information, if Among the Company's 10 Largest Shareholders Any One is A Related Party or A Relative Within the Second Degree of Kinship of Another

April 18, 2023; Unit: share; %

Name	Shareholding by himself		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding under the Title of Third Party		The names and relationships of the top ten shareholders who are related to each other or are spouses or relatives within the second generation		Remarks
	Shares	Shareholding ratio	Shares	Shareholding ratio	Shares	Shareholding ratio	Name	Relation	
Heritage Bay Limited	17,691,413	22.55%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representative: James He	150,000	0.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Bay Limited	17,691,413	22.55%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representative: Sophie Cheng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egis Technology Inc.	12,640,756	16.11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full Guest Investments Limited	4,875,458	6.21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representative: Charles Lu	5,059	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denis Luo	4,583,587	5.84%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triumph Partners Limited	2,403,000	3.06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representative: Lin Hung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Zung	1,311,000	1.67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares account of Silicon Optronics, Inc.	1,000,000	1.28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNG-LIN Chen	441,000	0.56%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ming Li	396,000	0.51%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MING-KUN Hsieh	341,000	0.44%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

X. The Number of Shares Held by the Company, by the Directors, Supervisors and Managers of the Company, and by any Entities either Directly or Indirectly Controlled by the Company in the Same Investee Enterprise, and the Calculation of the Consolidated Shareholding Ratio of the above Categories: None.

Chapter 4 Capital Overview

I. Capital and Shares

(I) Source of Capital

1. Formation of capital

April 18, 2023; Unit: share; NT$

Year/Month	Issued Price	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Sources of Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Others
2020.03	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,080,900	780,809,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 1
2020.05	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,105,900	781,059,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 2
2021.05	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,110,900	781,109,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 3
2021.11	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,150,900	781,509,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 4
2022.03	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,152,900	781,529,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 5
2022.07	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,168,900	781,689,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 6
2022.11	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,218,900	782,189,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 7
2023.03	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,455,900	784,559,000	Employee subscription warrants conversion	－	Note 8

Note 1: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1090008351 issued on March 26, 2020.
Note 2: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1090013430 issued on May 14, 2020.
Note 3: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1100013586 issued on May 13, 2021.
Note 4: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1100033310 issued on November 12, 2021.
Note 5: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1110008986 issued on March 24, 2022.
Note 6: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1110020211 issued on July 1, 2022.
Note 7: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1110036346 issued on November 11, 2022.
Note 8: Approved by the Zhu Shang Zi Letter No. 1120009184 issued on March 24, 2023.

2. Type of Stock

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares

Type of Stock	Authorized Capital			Remarks
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Registered Common stock	78,455,900 (Including 1,000,000 treasury shares)	21,544,100	100,000,000	Note 1

Note 1: 6,000,000 shares of the authorized capital was reserved for the issuance of employee stock option certificates.

3. Relevant information on the shelf registration: None.

(II) Shareholder Structure

April 18, 2023; Unit: share; Name

Shareholder Structure / Quantity	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Juridical Persons	Individuals	Foreign Institutions & individuals	Total
Number of Shareholders	-	-	139	15,559	43	15,741
Shareholding (shares)	-	-	14,094,870	33,270,424	31,090,606	78,455,900
Shareholding ratio	0.00%	0.00%	17.97%	42.41%	39.62%	100.00%

(III) Distribution of Equity Ownership

April 18, 2023/ face value of NT$10 per share

Shareholding Range			Number of Shareholders	Shareholding (shares)	Shareholding ratio
1	—	999	6,528	334,392	0.43%
1,000	—	5,000	8,191	14,310,818	18.24%
5,001	—	10,000	576	4,431,909	5.65%
10,001	—	15,000	167	2,148,105	2.74%
15,001	—	20,000	95	1,758,267	2.24%
20,001	—	30,000	71	1,788,138	2.28%
30,001	—	40,000	32	1,127,683	1.44%
40,001		50,000	19	875,819	1.12%
50,001	—	100,000	29	2,167,910	2.76%
100,001	—	200,000	19	2,805,645	3.58%
200,001	—	400,000	6	1,761,000	2.24%
400,001	—	600,000	1	441,000	0.56%
600,001	—	800,000	-	-	0.00%
800,001	—	1,000,000	1	1,000,000	1.27%
1,000,001 or more			6	43,505,214	55.45%
Total			15,741	78,455,900	100%

(IV) Major Shareholders

April 18, 2023; Unit: share;

Major shareholders \ Shares	Shareholding (shares)	Shareholding ratio
Heritage Bay Limited	17,691,413	22.55%
Egis Technology Inc.	12,640,756	16.11%
Full Guest Investments Limited	4,875,458	6.21%
Denis Luo	4,583,587	5.84%
Triumph Partners Limited	2,403,000	3.06%
Peter Zung	1,311,000	1.67%
Treasury shares account of Silicon Optronics, Inc.	1,000,000	1.28%
HUNG-LIN Chen	441,000	0.56%
Ming Li	396,000	0.51%
MING-KUN Hsieh	341,000	0.44%

(V) Market Prices, Net Worth Per Share, Earnings Per Share, Dividends Per Share and Related Information in the Most Recent 2 Fiscal Years

Unit: NT$

Item \ Year			2021	2022	The Current Fiscal Year up to March 31, 2023 (Note 5)
Market Price Per Share	Highest		242.50	138.50	95.60
	Lowest		85.80	62.00	71.50
	Average		144.16	95.26	84.66
Net Worth per Share	Before distribution		34.94	33.49	-
	After Distribution (Note 1)		25.48	33.49	-
Earnings Per Share	Weighted Average Shares		78,152,900	78,455,900	-
	Earnings Per Share		9.61	1.59	-
Dividends per share	Cash Dividends		3.5	(Note 6)	-
	Stock dividends	Retained Earnings	-	-	-
		Capital Reserve	-	-	-
	Accumulated unpaid dividends		-	-	-
Analysis of POI	Price-to-Dividends Ratio (Note 2)		15.00	59.91	-
	Price-to-Earnings Ratio (Note 3)		41.19	-	-
	Yield on Cash Dividends (Note 4)		2.43%	-	-

Note 1: It is adjusted based on the resolution of shareholders' meeting held in the following year.

Note 2: Price/earnings ratio = Average closing price per share for the current fiscal year/earnings per share.

Note 3: Price/dividend ratio = Average closing price per share for the current fiscal year/cash dividend per share.

Note 4: Cash dividend yield = Cash dividend per share/average closing price per share for the current fiscal year.

Note 5: For net worth per share and earnings per share for the current fiscal year as of the publication date of this annual report, data from the first quarter of 2023 that has been reviewed by CPAs should be filled.

Note 6: No distribution for this year.

(VI) Dividend policy of the Company and its implementation status

1. Dividend policy

   Dividend and dividend distribution policy, the distribution of earnings can be obtained by means of stock dividends or cash dividends. Considering the Company is at its operating growth stage and taking into account the interests of the Company's shareholders and long-term and short-term capital and business planning, when distributing distributable earnings, shareholders' dividends shall be no more than 90% of the accumulated distributable earnings, and the cash dividends shall be no less than 10% of the distributed dividends.

2. Execution status: The Company's Board of Directors resolved not to distribute shareholder dividend on March 16, 2022.

(VII) Effects upon the Company's business performance and earnings per share of any stock dividend distribution proposed or adopted at the most recent Shareholders' Meeting: None.

(VIII) Remuneration to employees and Supervisors

1. The percentages or ranges of employee and Director compensation is as set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

   According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, , if there is any profit for a specific fiscal year, the Company shall allocate no less than 0.005% and no more than 25% of the profit as employees’ compensation and shall allocate at a maximum of 3% of the profit as remuneration to directors.

2. The basis for the valuation of the amount of remuneration of employees and directors, the basis for the calculation of the number of shares allotted with stock dividends, and the accounting treatment when the actual amount of allotment is different from the estimated amount: The 2022 cash remuneration distributable to employees passed by the Company on March 15, 2023 was accrued at a certain proportion according to the profitability of the current year. If the actual distributed amount is different from the estimated number, it will be treated as changes in accounting estimates and accounted in the distribution year.

3. Information on the proposed remuneration to employee and Director approved by the Board of Directors:

   (1) If the employee's remuneration and Director's remuneration distributed in cash or stock differs from the annual estimated amount of the recognized expenses, the difference, cause and treatment shall be disclosed:

   On March 15, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to distribute NT$13,440,000 for employee remuneration and NT$2,500,000 for Directors' remuneration of 2022, which are the same as the 2022 estimated amount without any difference.

(2) The amount of any employee remuneration distributed in stocks, and the size of that amount as a percentage of the sum of the after-tax net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports for the current period and total employee remuneration: The company does not plan to distribute employee compensation in stock this year, so it is not applicable.

4. The actual distribution remuneration of employees and Directors for the previous fiscal year (including the distributed number, amount and shares price), and where is any discrepancy between the actual distribution and the recognized remunerations for employees and Directors, the discrepancy, cause, and how it is treated shall be stated:

	Resolutions of the Board Meeting on March 16, 2022	Actual distributed amount
	Amount (NT$)	Amount (NT$)
Directors' Remuneration	10,000,000	10,000,000
Employee Remuneration	78,500,000	78,500,000
Total	88,500,000	88,500,000

(IX) The State of the Company's Repurchases of its Own Shares:

The State of the Company's Repurchases of its Own Shares (executed)

March 31, 2023

Number of Repurchase	First Repurchase
The Resolution Date of the Board of Directors	August 12, 2019
Purpose of Repurchase	Shares Transferred to Employees
Repurchase Period	August 14, 2019 to October 09, 2019
Price Range of Shares to be Repurchased	NT$53 to NT$115
Estimated type and number of shares repurchased	1,000,000 common shares
Actual type and number of shares repurchased	1,000,000 common shares
Actual repurchase amount	NT$ 96,925,600
Average repurchase price per share	NT$96.93
Number of Retired Shares and Shares Transferred to Employees	None
Proportion of Cumulative Number of Shares Held to Total Number of Shares Issued (%)	1.28%

II. Issuance of Corporate Bonds: None.

III. Issuance of Preferred Shares: None.

IV. Issuance of Global Depository Receipts: None.

V. Employee Share Subscription Warrants:

(I) The Status of Employee Stock Options

March 31,2023

Type of Employee Stock Options		The company's first employee stock options in 2013	The company's second employee stock options in 2013	The company's second employee stock options in 2021
Date of Effective Registration and Number of Options		July 29, 2013/450 units	July 29, 2013/900 units	July 22, 2021/5,000 units
Issuance Date		August 15, 2013	June 10, 2014	Mar 24, 2022
Number of Options Granted		450 units	900 units	3,500 units
Number of units still available for issuance		-	-	1,500 units
Ratio of the number of shares available to subscribe to the total number of shares issued (Note 2)		0.57%	1.15%	4.46%
Option Duration		10 years		
Type of shares underlying the options		Issue of new shares		
Vesting Schedule		Expiration of 2 years: 50%, Expiration of 3 years: 75%, Expiration of 4 years: 100%		
Shares exercised		435,000 shares	900,000 shares	-
Value of Shares Exercised		NT$13,485,000	NT$38,880,000	-
Shares Unsubscribed		0 shares	0 shares	3,500,000 shares
Exercise Price Per Share	Original Price	NT$33.00	NT$46.00	NT$103.50
	After adjustment	NT$31.00	NT$43.20	NT$99.60
Percentage of Shares Unexercisable to Outstanding Common Shares (%) (Note 2)		0	0	4.46
Impact to Shareholders' Equity		The Company attracts and retains the professional talents required by the Company, and enhances the Company's coherence and sense of belonging among employees, jointly creating the interests of the Company and shareholders, and has a positive impact on shareholders' equity.		

Note: 1. Adopted with approval at the same time when the Company went public.
2. Calculated based on the number of 78,455,900 issued shares.

(II) The manager who obtained the employee stock option and the name, of the top ten employees who have obtained the stock option and amount of NT$30 million or more.

1. List of Managers and Top 10 Employees Participating in Employee Stock Option Plan:

March 31, 2023; Unit: share; NT$

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Title</th><th rowspan="2">Name</th><th rowspan="2">Number of Options Shares</th><th rowspan="2">% of shares exercisable to outstanding Common Shares</th><th colspan="4">Options Exercised</th><th colspan="4">Options Unexercised</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number of shares subscribed</th><th>Subscription price</th><th>Total value of shares subscribed</th><th>% of shares subscribed to outstanding common shares</th><th>Number of shares subscribed</th><th>Subscription price</th><th>Total value of shares subscribed</th><th>% of shares subscribed to outstanding common shares</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Managers</td><td>Chairman and President</td><td>James He</td><td rowspan="7">830,000</td><td rowspan="7">1.06%</td><td rowspan="7">0</td><td rowspan="7">0</td><td rowspan="7">0</td><td rowspan="7">0%</td><td rowspan="7">830,000</td><td rowspan="7">103.50</td><td rowspan="7">85,905,000</td><td rowspan="7">1.06%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chief Technology Officer</td><td>Ming Li</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vice President</td><td>Denis Luo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vice President</td><td>Peter Zung</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vice President and Financial officer</td><td>Steffi Huang</td></tr>
<tr><td>Director</td><td>Henry Chien</td></tr>
<tr><td>Senior Director</td><td>Bryce Li (Note 1)</td></tr>
</table>

2. The manager who obtained the employee stock option and the name, of the top ten employees who have obtained the stock option and amount of NT$30 million or more: none.

(III) Restricted employee shares: none.

VI. Status of Issuance of New Share in Connection with Mergers or Acquisitions or with Acquisitions of Shares of Other Companies: None.

VII. The State of Implementation of the Company's Capital Allocation Plans: Not Applicable.

Chapter 5 Operations Highlights

I. Business Activities

(I) Business Scope

1. The Company's Major lines of Business
   A. CC01080 Electronic Components Manufacturing Industry
   B. F401010 International Trade
   C. I501010 Product Designing
2. Proportion of each business

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Year / Product	2021		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CMOS Image Sensor	3,967,619	99.28	1,995,249	98.33
Others	28,877	0.72	33,841	1.67
Total	3,996,496	100.00	2,029,090	100.00

3. Products (services) currently offered by the Company

   The Company is a professional IC design company that develops and sells IC products based on CMOS Image Sensors (complementary metal oxide semiconductor image sensor), which are mainly used in target applications on Survilliance camera, Automotive camera, consumer image products and biological sensing chips. The Company is also actively developing a variety of CIS industrial applications, such as near infrared sensing applications and industrial detection and other related market applications.
4. New product development plan

   The core competence of the Company is the research and development of the sensing circuit, analog, digital and mixed signal circuit design capability in the CMOS image sensors. Another key success factor is to provide customers with the best solution based on the own technical customization capabilities, from circuit design, wafer process technology, to optical simulation, developing and providing specific application CMOS image sensors. The Company has complete technical capabilities and works with leading wafer foundry partners to meet the needs of customers. Future technology roadmap includes:
   (1) High-performance CMOS image sensor.
   (2) High resolution CMOS image sensor.
   (3) Global shutter CMOS image sensor.
   (4) Low power CMOS image sensor.
   (5) Design and development of sensors for special applications.

(II) Industry Overview

1. Industry Status and Trends
   A. Overview of the semiconductor market

Semiconductor products mainly include four types: integrated circuits (IC), discrete components (Discrete), sensing components (Sensors) and optoelectronic components (Optoelectronics). The global semiconductor market was affected by the COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021. Many markets related to semiconductor applications were squeezed by strong demands from each other, including the increased demand for computers and their peripheral products, the deployment and construction of 5G mobile phones, and the increased demand for automotive electronics. As a result, the semiconductor industry is in a state of tight supply capacity from the most upstream foundry to the downstream packaging and testing. At the beginning of 2022, the global consumer market is still affected by international tensions and other factors that continue to impact the overall market demand changes.

B. Overview of the IC design industry

The number of IC design companies in Taiwan is stably growing due to the local comprehensive semiconductor ecosystem and the rich experience in the IC design industry. Taiwan is currently the top 3 region in the world, in terms of the number of IC design companies, second only to the United States and China. There are two main reasons why Taiwan's IC design industry is booming. Firstly, the semiconductor industry is complete and the industry scale is large. IC design companies can leverage Taiwan local semiconductor food chain such as wafer manufacturing, packaging, and testing. Besides, because it is closer to the local IT downstream industry chain, the IC design industry is naturally booming, and the IC design companies have more competitive advantages than foreign IC design companies. As a result, Taiwan's IC design output value has been ranked second in the world in recent years, second only to the United States.

C. Overview of CMOS Image Sensor Market

CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor) is a basic component of the integrated circuits, which is by NMOS (n-type MOSFET) and PMOS (p-type MOSFET) on the silicon wafer. NMOS and PMOS have complementary physical properties, so they are called CMOS, which can be used to produce static random access memory (SRAM), MCU, microprocessors, digital electronic systems, and optical instruments.

CMOS has the advantage of consuming energy only when the transistor needs to be switched on and off, so it is very power-saving and generates less heat. CMOS is the most common semiconductor process. According to TSR Analytics, global CIS output will continue to grow at a compound annual rate of more than 10% from 2017 to 2024. However, due to the significant adjustment of mobile phone market demand in 2022, Yole Intelligence's data analysis shows that the overall CIS industry will experience a 0.7% year-on-year decline in 2022

D. Overview of the biochip market

Biochip refers to different chemical materials such as glass, plastic, silicon conductor, etc. that use the modern electrical, mechanical and optical techniques to allow the biomolecules to be immobilized on the surface. and the biological experiments that previously needed to be performed in an entire laboratory can be performed on a single wafer now. The experimental method can greatly reduce the use of samples and experimental consumables, and the accuracy of the experimental results is very good, so it can quickly generate a large amount of reliable data. Currently, the test methods have become mainstream for biomedical research.

The development of biochips began in the late 1980s, when scientists from many universities, research institutes, and companies in Europe and the United States devoted themselves to the development of related technologies. Biochips, as the name implies, have many similarities with computer chips, as they are miniaturized chips that can be synchronized and paralleled to perform a large number of analytical studies in a very short time, and many biochips are manufactured by the technologies used by computer chips.

For example, in the past, only one gene or a few genes could be detected at a time when scientists studied gene expression. If multiple genes or proteins need to be studied, the experimental procedure is time-consuming and requires a lot of human resources. With the invention of biochips, scientists can simultaneously detect tens of thousands of genes or proteins, so biochips have become a tool for genomics and proteomics research.

Biological detection chip is a very hot field of research and development at present, there are three main products: (1) DNA Microarrays, (2) Lab on a Chip, (LOAC), and (3) Protein Microarrays. In recent years, by the technology improvement and the cost reduction, the micro reaction space can be designed on the biochips to purify cells and other biochemical molecular, so the biochips have great potential.

With the growing demand for DNA sequencing, the high cost and time-consuming problems generated by the use of Sanger Method decoding limited research and development of DNA sequencing, so new sequencing techniques are being researched and developed. With the improvement of molecular biotechnology, a more efficient sequencing method has been developed, namely Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). In the Sanger sequencing method, the DNA in the target is amplified, and long fragments (about one thousand nucleobase pairs) are read. But the Next Generation DNA Sequencing (NGS) is to completely fragment the DNA (about 300-800 nucleobase pairs) and do the sequencing, and NGS becomes the major technology in DNA sequencing.

At present, Illumina and Thermo Fisher own the major market share in the global

Next Generation DNA Sequencing market and followed by other manufacturers such as Roche and PacBio. Among them, Illumina had 71% of the overall market in 2014 as Illumina's sequencing technology was the most mature in the industry. Thermo Fisher acquired Life Technologies, which later launched its Ion Torrent technology platform, which came in second with 20% of the market, followed by Roche at 5%, PacBio at 3 percent and others at 1%.

The new generation DNA sequencing drastically reduces DNA sequencing cost. The HiSeq X Ten sequencing device introduced by Illumina in early 2014, can resequence individual genome sequences at a cost of US$1,000 within a day. The next generation of equipment is expected to reduce the cost to around US$900. Research institutes, pharmaceutical companies, and testing service companies have been investing in related equipment purchases, allowing the next-generation DNA sequencing market to grow rapidly.

Another market driver is the FDA's regulations for new drug development to be accompanied by the development of companion diagnostic reagents. Through the sequencing of DNA maps, it attempts to identify more relevant genes and improve the efficiency of new drug development and effective drug usage. Due to the development of next-generation DNA sequencing, nonintrusive prenatal fetal genomic detection has also developed rapidly. In the past, amniocentesis was required to obtain a prenatal examination of suspension cells. But by capturing fetal free cells or free DNA in the blood of pregnant women, the whole genome of the fetus can be obtained by DNA sequencing and analysis. The result can be obtained around the 10th week of pregnancy instead of previous 16th week, significantly reducing the risks that may occur. Additionally, another expected popular application is the cancer detection. Due to the complexity of cancer detection targets, multiple genetic locations need to be analyzed, and new genetic variants will appear between treatments. The next generation of DNA sequencing combined with liquid slicing technique can meet such continuous and extensive diagnostic and monitoring needs; however, because cancer diagnosis and treatment require long-term clinical verification, it is still mainly used in the patients failed with the first-line and second-line cancer drugs. However, the improved therapeutic benefits of this testing service still make the prospect of applying DNA sequencing services to cancer detection promising. This shows that, in the future, with a large number of applications of next generation DNA sequencing, there will be many changes in the clinic.

2. Correlations between upstream, midstream and downstream Industries

   The Links between the Upstream, Midstream, and Downstream Segments of the IC Industry Supply Chain in Taiwan are as follows:

Structure	Steps	Contents
Upstream	IC design	Sensitive element design, analog circuit design, digital circuit design
Midstream	Mask and wafer manufacturing	Mask making: Metal splashing, photoresist coating, electron beam writing, chemical development, etching technology, photoresist removal Wafer fabrication: Oxidation, lithography, etching, ion implantation, vapor deposition, metal sputtering, wafer inspection
Downstream	Packaging and testing	Cutting, grinding, drilling, wiring, configuration, sealing, testing

3. Product Development Trends

   The Area CMOS Image Sensor market is highly competitive. In addition to the good image quality, the price and customer service are key success factors. The main product development plans are recently, in the surveillance security systems, digital IP cameras and CCHDTV are moving toward higher resolutions. The mainstream products are moving from 720P (HD) towards 1080P (FHD) and 4 million / 5 million pixels, driving the trend of HD surveillance in the future. Besides, in the automotive electronics, the driving monitoring recorder, the whole vehicle landscape and driving safety assistance and smart cockpit platform are also moving towards higher resolution, and have gradually become the standard safety equipment in various types of automotive products, in order to provide a safer driving environment for drivers. The Company will also develop higher technology products such as higher wide dynamic range and noise resistance, high temperature range and BSI and near infrared sensing and other advanced processes used in related imaging products, in order to provide customers with more cost-effective products.

4. Competitions:

   Area CMOS Image Sensor in recent years, with the stagnation of specifications in the mobile phone market, various manufacturers have tried to have differentiation for camera functions. The introduction of AI features, the development of higher resolution pixels, the dual lens, and even multi-lens design are new areas. Also this is expected to drive the demands and the higher specification requirement for sensors. In the surveillance applications, as the requirement of IP cameras and HDCCTV are getting higher, the demand for Full HD and higher resolution sensors has been increasing rapidly. The introduction of more cost-effective products in 2021, including 960P, 1080P, 4 Mega and 5 Mega/ 8 Mega pixel and other full HD products, SOI has also launched BSI and near infrared sensing enhancement technology high-quality products to meet the market demand, expecting to further cooperate with customers with higher added value products.

(III) Technology and R&D Overview

1. R&D expenditures during the most recent fiscal year

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Year / Item	2021	2022	First Quarter of 2023
R&D Expenses	402,551	284,266	62,548
Operating Revenue	3,996,496	2,029,090	418,418
(%)	10.07	14.01	14.95

2. Developed and on-going technologies or products
   (1) BSI products.
   (2) Near-infrared sensing enhancement technology.
   (3) Vehicle specification AEC-Q100 certification.
   (4) High dynamic range products used in automotive and security monitoring and identification markets.
   (5) Global Shutter products.
   (6) A new generation of FSI high-performance/cost optimized products.
   (7) Design and process development of sensors for special applications.

(IV) Long-term and short-term business development plans

1. Short-term marketing development plans
   (1) Expand the channels in the existing markets and actively develop various potential markets.
   (2) Actively develop domestic and overseas major customers to increase market share.
   (3) Enhance the services of existing customers to maintain long-term relationships.
2. Long-term marketing development plans
   (1) Strengthen the analysis of market change (consumer and product trends) to provide the customer-oriented products to strengthen the customer relationship
   (2) Enhance international marketing capabilities and strive to cooperate with world-class companies.
   (3) Actively develop new markets and applications.

II. Market and Sales Overview

(I) Market Analysis

1. Sales by regions for major products and services

Unit: NT$ 1,000; %

Year / Region	2021		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
External sales	3,760,095	94.08	1,858,512	91.59
Domestic Sales	236,401	5.92	170,578	8.41
Total	3,996,496	100.00	2,029,090	100.00

2. Market share

Benefit from the steady growth of the consumer webcams and surveillance market, and the fact that the Company's operation has stepped into the right track, with the introduction of more new products in 2022, we believe that we will be able to provide more comprehensive services for our customers' overall product planning and design, which will significantly increase our market share in the future.

3. Market supply and demand, and market growth in the future

According to IC Insight, despite a turbulent year in 2020, the total value of the imaging sensor market is expected to grow at a compound annual rate of 12% from 2020 to 2025. At present, although facing the relatively tight period of overall semiconductor supply chain capacity, the Company will provide customers with better product choices under the development of many new processes and new technologies. In the near future, the Company will continue to grow in the overall image sensor market, driven by the continued demand for consumer network monitoring, car camera modules and computer peripheral cameras.

4. Competitive Niches

(1) Excellent management and technical teams

The Company focuses on the design and development of CMOS Image Sensor and that R&D capacity and technical level have reached the same level as other world-wide leading CMOS manufacturers. The Company plans to provide the high quality and high performance products of Area CMOS Image Sensor for high-end surveillance and specific application sensors market.

(2) Stable partners

All the Taiwan CMOS Image Sensor companies are fabless IC design companies. Therefore, in addition to the technical level of the design end, the wafer process technology and the yield of packaging and testing are the key factors that affect the IC mass production schedule. The Company works closely with Powerchip and TSMC in the CMOS Image Sensor area to provide the best technical and mass production support. The Company maintains good relationships with the IC testing and packaging companies and thus has more protection in product yield and delivery.

(3) Mutual benefits from long-term customers

The Company's sales model relies on cooperation with semiconductor distributors and direct sales to downstream system integrator customers. In addition to expanding marketing channels in existing markets and actively seeking more business in potential markets, the Company provides technical service team to help customers quickly introduce design and stable production to establish stable cooperative relations with customers for direct sales of assembly and manufacturing.

(4) Fast access to the market

The Company maintains a stable cooperative relationship with the major security monitoring manufacturers. Through the cooperation with the world's major manufacturers, we can learn more about the market trends, and develop new products in advance to meet the needs of customers and the market. In recent years, we have cooperated with international top medical equipment companies to develop gene sequencing testing chips. With our professional research and development team and the best production support from wafer foundry, our products can be quickly put into mass production and shipment in the year of establishment, and shorten the time to market of products.

(5) Global manufacturing base

Taiwan is a heart area for the production of electronic products in communications, information and consumer electronics sectors, such as mobile phones, tablet devices, PC cameras, digital cameras, and other products with large shipments and high global market share. For the Company, the customer service, delivery and cost are more competitive than those of the foreign CMOS Image Sensor design companies or the international Integrated Device Manufactures (IDM), so it has a competitive niche due to the production base is nearby.

5. Favorable and unfavorable factors affecting the Company's development prospects and corresponding countermeasures

(1) Favorable development

A. The demand for image sensors market continues to increase

With the development and advancement of technology, the popularity of smart living and the Internet of Things has enabled countries to continue to have more demands for various video devices. Mobile devices, tablet PCs, wearable product applications (such as Google Glass, VR, AR) and other mobile devices are driving the demands for image sensors. The market of dash cams, surveillance cameras, etc. are also growing because of consumers' awareness of security. At the same time, with the technology breakthrough in ADAS, car image, DNA sequencing, and other application areas, the demand for image sensors will be expected to grow year by year.

B. Domestic semiconductor foundry supply chain is complete, providing local IC design companies with full logistics support.

Taiwan is the heart of global wafer foundry, with high market share, high capacity utilization, and complete process technology and experience. Taiwan's semiconductor industry is unique in its vertical integration. The entire IC industry supply chain features a very fine vertical integration and well-organized structure, which makes the Company's products have certain advantages in terms of timekeeping and cost control.

C. Rich industry experience

The Company is a CMOS image sensor IC design company. The R&D team has rich experience and can adjust the product portfolio in time according to market trends. The Company is also actively expanding its high-resolution market to provide customers products with higher cost-performance ratio, and to continue to increase the use of existing products and extend existing technologies

(2) Unfavorable factors and countermeasures

A. Market competition

With technology development, CMOS image sensors are becoming more and more widely used (such as mobile phones, consumer electronics, etc.). As the market demand continues to expand, the number of manufacturers entering this sector is increasing.

Response measures:

a. Based on the Company's technological advantages, the Company would actively develop diversified, high value-added niche products to enrich product portfolio, increase profit margins, and strengthen its market competitiveness.

b. Since 2016, the Company's security monitoring products have been listed among the world's major suppliers in the TSR market survey report by the authoritative CIS survey agency, and the performance and quality of our products have been widely accepted by the market.

c. In addition to enhancing product technologies, the Company also provides after-sales services to understand the customer's needs for the future.

B. The products are mainly exported abroad and would be exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Most of the Company's products are exported to mainland China and are mainly denominated in US dollars. The main purchase item is wafer and wafer fabrication is also denominated in US dollars. Therefore, the foreign currency receivables and payables could be offset and FX risk is hedged, except foreign exchange gains and losses on foreign currency net assets. The fluctuation in exchange rates can, therefore, have a certain degree of impact on the Company.

<u>Response measures</u>:

a. Taking advantage of the characteristic of natural hedging, the foreign currency cash sales of foreign sales products should be used for domestic and foreign procurement and outsourcing processing to generate foreign currency payables. Therefore, it is only necessary to assess the future exchange rate fluctuations against the foreign currency net assets. If there is a need for hedging, it is necessary to use various financial instruments such as currency forward contracts as needed to avert exchange rate fluctuation risks.

b. The Finance department can instantly understand the changes in exchange rates and stay in close contact with the foreign exchange departments of financial institutions to fully grasp the trend and changes in exchange rates to actively respond to the negative impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

(II) Important uses and production processes of major products

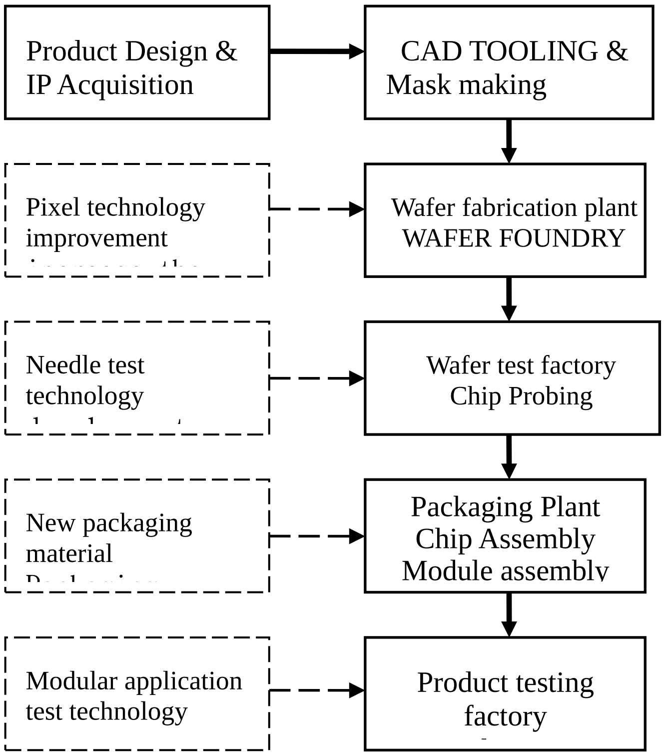
1. Major uses of the primary products

Main Product	Applications
CMOS Image Sensor	It is applied in monitoring and security equipment, driving video camera and circle-view application, gene sequencing detection chip and other imaging products

2. The production process of main products

(1) CMOS Image Sensor:

The Company is a IC design company. The overall manufacturing process includes product design, IP acquisition, wafers from wafer foundry, wafer testing, packaging, and product testing. In addition to product design and IP obtaining, we will outsource the production of wafer fabrication, wafer testing, product packaging, and product testing to dedicated OEMs. This not only reduces investment in production equipment but also increases production efficiency. Relevant engineering personnel can also focus more on the development and improvement of production technology to improve quality and yield rate.



(III) Supply Status of Main Materials

Name of raw materials	Main Suppliers	Supply Situation
Wafer	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Good

The main raw material of the Company is wafer, and the main supplier is Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp. The product quality has been stable, and the production capacity and delivery capacity are highly consistent. The cooperation with each other is good, and no shortage of supply conditions.

(IV) Name of customers who account for more than ten (10) percent of the total purchases (or sales) of goods and their dollar amount and proportion of purchase (or sales) of goods in any one of the most recent two fiscal years, and an explanation of the reason for changes in these figures：

1. Information on Major Suppliers in the Recent Two Years

Unit: NT$1,000; %

Item	2021				2022				The Current Fiscal Year up to March 31, 2023			
	Name	Amount	% of Total Purchasing	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	% of Total Purchasing	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Net Purchase for the Current Year up to the Previous Quarter (%)	Relationship with the Issuer
1	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	1,891,058	91.94	-	Supplier A	1,604,724	94.52	-	Supplier A	14,362	77.30	-
2	Others	165,732	8.06	-	Others	93,038	5.48	-	Supplier B	2,650	14.26	-
3	—	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	Others	1,568	8.44	-
	Net Purchases	2,056,790	100.00		Net Purchases	1,697,762	100.00		Net Purchases	18,580	100.00	

Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp. has been a non-related person since April 18, 2021.

2. Information on Major Sales Customers in the Recent Two Years

Unit: NT$1,000; %

Item	2021				2022				The Current Fiscal Year up to March 31, 2023			
	Name	Amount	% of Total Sales	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	% of Total Sales	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Net Sales for the Current Year up to the Previous Quarter (%)	Relationship with the Issuer
1	Customer A	1,567,124	39.21	-	Customer D	856,459	42.21	-	Customer C	132,834	31.75	-
2	Customer C	865,467	21.66	-	Customer C	613,666	30.24	-	Customer D	127,450	30.46	-
3	Customer D	850,652	21.28	-	Others	558,965	27.55	-	Customer E	53,852	12.87	-
	Others	713,253	17.85		—	-	-	-	Others	104,282	24.92	
	Net sales	3,996,496	100.00		Net sales	2,029,090	100.00		Net sales	418,418	100.00	

The main customer is the distributor, and the reason for the change is to change the distributor.

(V) Production volume and value in the most recent two fiscal years

Unit: Thousand NT$ 1,000

Year / Production volume and value / Main Products (or departments)	2021			2022		
	Production Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value	Production Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value
CMOS Image Sensor	-	166,212	5,001,450	-	82,888	2,927,414

(VI) Sales volume and value in the most recent two fiscal years

Unit: 1,000 pcs; 1,000 pcs; NT$ 1,000

Year / Sales volume and value / Main Products (or Departments)	2021				2022			
	Domestic Sales		External sales		Domestic Sales		External sales	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
CMOS Image Sensor	6,597	236,230	129,179	3,731,389	3,670	170,536	58,909	1,824,713
Others	-	171	-	28,706	-	42	-	33,799
Total	6,597	236,401	129,179	3,760,095	3,670	170,578	58,909	1,858,512

III. Employee Information

Unit: people

Year		2021	2022	As of April 18, 2023
Number of employees	R&D	42	40	41
	Managerial, Sales & Marketing	13	13	13
	Manufacturing	—	—	—
	Total	55	53	54
Average Age		37.07 years old	39.09 years old	38.93 years old
Average years of services		6.29 years	7.40 years	7.61 years
Percentage Distribution of Academic Qualifications	Ph.D	1.82%	1.89%	1.85%
	Master's degree	58.18%	56.6%	57.41%
	Bechelor's degree	40%	41.51%	40.74%
	Senior high school	—	—	—
	Less than senior high school	—	—	—

IV. Environmental Protection Expenditures

The Company is a fabless IC Design house that outsources its production activities to qualified wafer foundry, testing and packaging partners. No environmental penalties were incurred in the past years and there are no foreseeable environmental contamination risks in the future.

V. Labor Relations

(I) Employee benefits, continuing education and training, and the state of the retirement system and the status of implementation of the labor management agreements

1. Employee benefits
   (1) The Company established the employee welfare committee in June 2004, and the welfare matters are supervised by the employees and the members of employee welfare committee.
   (2) The Company plans employee group welfare insurance to make up for the shortage of labor insurance. The employees themselves benefit from the benefits, and they also benefit the spouses and children of the employees, so that both the colleagues themselves and the families can receive the benefits.
   (3) The Company has set an annual health examination plan for on-duty employees, and provides all benefits in accordance with relevant regulations.
2. Employee continuing education and training
   To enhance the quality of human resources and development advantages, the Company has established educational and training methods to encourage employees to participate in various training courses and technical seminars to maintain the foundation of the Company's sustainable operation.
3. Retirement system and its implementation status
   The retire system of employees of the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act. The Labor Pension Supervisory Committee was established in June 2004, and the labor retirement reserve fund was set aside on a monthly basis in accordance with the law. In the name of the committee, it is deposited in the Supervisory Account of the Central Trust Bureau for its management and use. In accordance with the Labor Pension Act, starting from July 1, 2005, the Company would pay the labor retirement allowance monthly for the employees, choosing and applying the new system to the individual account of the Labor Insurance Bureau.
4. Agreements between the employer and employees
   The harmonious labor relationship has always been one of the Company's directions. The Company has put great emphasis on employee welfare and provides excellent working environment. As of now, there is no loss arising from labor disputes, and the Company has been smooth channels to maintain the employees' equity.

(II) Any Losses Suffered by the Company in the Most Recent Fiscal Year and up to the Annual Report Publication Date due to Labor Disputes, and Disclosing an Estimate of Possible Expenses that could be Incurred Currently and in the Future and Measures Being or to be Taken. If a Reasonable Estimate Cannot be Made, an Explanation of the Facts of Why It Cannot be Made Shall be Provided: None.

VI. Information & Communication Security Management

(1) Information security risk management framework

At the Company, the unit in charge of information security is the MIS of the Operation Division, where the dedicated information personnel are appointed to formulate the Company's information security policy, plan and carry out information security activities, and promote and implement the information security policy.

(2) Information security policy

A. To implement information security management, all employees are required to abide by the Company’s information security policy. This is to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Company's information assets, thus achieve business sustainability.

B. The scope of the information security policy includes the following: device usage, media storage, access control, software usage, wireless network, account, password, and key, system development and maintenance, email and communication software, supplier and employee appointment, and information security incidents.

(3) Specific management plans

A. Firewalls should be built at the portals of the Intranet and the external network to detect threats and effectively prevent illegal intrusion by hackers.

B. The use of the computer network is controlled by domain account and password.

C. The email server has built-in mechanisms such as antivirus software and spam filters to prevent viruses or spam from entering an end user’s computer.

D. The dedicated power sockets for computer servers should be used for computers only to avoid consuming the power of the uninterruptible power supply, affecting the normal operation of the computers due to a power failure.

E. Before logging in to the Intranet remotely, employees should use a VPN to verify their identities. A complete entry and exit record of all remote logins is made for auditing purposes.

F. A computer’s operating system and server software should be updated and patched in a timely and appropriate manner.

G. Antivirus software should be installed in the computer’s operating system; the virus database should be updated on a regular basis.

H. Before downloading a file through the Internet or using a USB flash drive, employees should scan for viruses immediately to make sure that the file or USB is safe and free of viruses.

I. Employees are updated with the knowledge of information security on a regular basis to increase their awareness of information security crises.

J. Software purchased and used should be legally authorized and in compliance with laws and regulations on intellectual property rights.

VII. Important Contracts

As of April 18, 2023, important contracts of the Company are as follows:

Nature of Contract	Principal	Contract Start/End Date	Main Content	Restrictive Provisions
Technology Service	Nueva Imaging Inc.	2023.01.01~2023.12 31	Design services of CMOS Image Sensor	None
Technology Service	Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co, Ltd.	2023.01.01~2025.12 .31	Line Design Services of CMOS Image Sensor	None

Chapter 6 Financial Summary

I. Condensed Balance Sheet and Comprehensive Income Statement of the Most Recent Five Years

(I) Consolidated concise balance sheet

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Item	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	As of Mar. 31,2023
		Financial Summary over The Last Five Years					
Current assets		2,142,403	1,651,853	2,250,146	3,076,437	3,397,269	2,922,970
Property, plant and equipment		48,811	530,417	513,112	487,299	45,355	40,553
Intangible assets		234,587	211,280	207,012	204,686	202,515	206,428
Other assets		15,223	43,002	41,748	110,491	54,754	84,765
Total assets		2,441,024	2,436,552	3,012,018	3,878,913	3,699,893	3,267,352
Current Liability	Before distribution	271,641	339,054	446,595	889,812	763,590	486,527
	After distribution	427,596	493,266	662,492	1,159,847	763,590	486,527
Non-current liabilities		41	17,378	359,681	258,192	308,963	305,839
Total liabilities	Before distribution	271,682	356,432	806,276	1,148,004	1,072,553	792,366
	After distribution	427,637	510,644	1,022,173	1,418,039	1,072,553	792,366
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		2,169,342	2,080,120	2,205,742	2,730,909	2,627,340	2,474,986
Share capital		778,279	780,809	781,059	781,529	784,559	784,559
Capital surplus		1,124,721	1,131,702	1,131,714	1,132,749	1,167,789	1,177,377
Retained earnings	Before distribution	265,952	266,969	394,214	919,385	771,964	610,296
	After distribution	109,997	112,757	178,317	649,350	771,964	610,296
Other equity		390	(2,365)	(4,250)	(5,759)	23	(251)
Treasury stocks		-	(96,995)	(96,995)	(96,995)	(96,995)	(96,995)
Non-controlling Interests		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	Before distribution	2,169,342	2,080,120	2,205,742	2,730,909	2,627,340	2,474,986
	After distribution	2,013,387	1,925,908	1,989,845	2,460,874	2,627,340	2,474,986

Note 1: The above financial data have been audited and attested by the CPAs.

Note 2: No distribution for this year.

(II) Consolidated concise consolidated income statement

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Summary over The Last Five Years					As of Mar. 31,2023
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Sales revenue	2,034,267	2,294,110	3,328,695	3,996,496	2,029,090	418,418
Gross Profit	469,799	457,531	672,210	1,387,380	494,522	(128,462)
Operating Income	180,054	156,051	321,577	883,959	138,490	(204,159)
Non-operating revenue and expenses	9,919	26,059	5,662	10,489	14,968	1,265
Profit before income tax	189,973	182,110	327,239	894,448	153,458	(202,894)
Earnings from continuing operations	157,432	156,010	281,438	741,050	122,558	(161,668)
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the current period	157,432	156,010	281,438	741,050	122,558	(161,668)
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Net after tax)	860	(1,793)	(1,866)	(1,491)	5,838	(274)
Total comprehensive income	158,292	154,217	279,572	739,559	128,396	(161,942)
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income or loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings Per Share (NT$)	2.17	2.01	3.65	9.61	1.59	(2.09)

Note 1: The above financial data have been audited and attested by the CPAs.

(III) Individual concise balance sheet

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Item \ Year		Financial Summary over The Last Five Years				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current assets		2,102,546	1,601,440	2,179,733	2,961,844	3,301,868
Property, plant and equipment		48,250	529,833	512,650	486,952	45,088
Intangible assets		3,309	516	103	980	2,809
Other assets		283,954	291,091	301,017	384,035	337,975
Total assets		2,438,059	2,422,880	2,993,503	3,833,811	3,687,740
Current Liability	Before distribution	268,676	333,339	432,637	845,219	753,989
	After distribution	424,631	487,551	648,534	1,115,254	753,989
Non-current liabilities		41	9,421	355,124	257,683	306,411
Total liabilities	Before distribution	268,717	342,760	787,761	1,102,902	1,060,400
	After distribution	424,672	496,972	1,003,658	1,372,937	1,060,400
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		2,169,342	2,080,120	2,205,742	2,730,909	2,627,340
Share capital		778,279	780,809	781,059	781,529	784,559
Capital surplus		1,124,721	1,131,702	1,131,714	1,132,749	1,167,789
Retained earnings	Before distribution	265,952	266,969	394,214	919,385	771,964
	After distribution	109,997	112,757	178,317	649,350	771,964
Other equity		390	(2,365)	(4,250)	(5,759)	23
Treasury stocks		-	(96,995)	(96,995)	(96,995)	(96,995)
Non-controlling Interests		-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	Before distribution	2,169,342	2,080,120	2,205,742	2,730,909	2,627,340
	After distribution	2,013,387	1,925,908	1,989,845	2,460,874	2,627,340

Note 1: The above financial data have been audited and attested by the CPAs.

Note 2: No distribution for this year.

(IV) Individual concise consolidated income statement

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Summary over The Last Five Years				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sales revenue	2,034,267	2,294,110	3,328,695	3,996,496	2,029,090
Gross Profit	469,799	457,531	672,210	1,387,380	494,522
Operating Income	192,133	162,058	310,741	872,357	130,124
Non-operating revenue and expenses	(3,774)	19,793	14,185	20,494	22,042
Profit before income tax	188,359	181,851	324,926	892,851	152,166
Earnings from continuing operations	157,432	156,010	281,438	741,050	122,558
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the current period	157,432	156,010	281,438	741,050	122,558
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Net after tax)	860	(1,793)	(1,866)	(1,491)	5,838
Total comprehensive income	158,292	154,217	279,572	739,559	128,396
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income or loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings Per Share (NT$)	2.17	2.01	3.65	9.61	1.59

Note 1: The above financial data have been audited and attested by the CPAs.

(V) Name of CPAs and Their Opinions for Most Recent 5 Years

Year	Name of CPA	Audit opinion
2018	Deloitte & Touche Ming-Yuan Chung, Cheng-Chih Lin,	Unqualified opinion
2019	Deloitte & Touche Ming-Yuan Chung, Cheng-Chih Lin,	Unqualified opinion
2020	Deloitte & Touche Ming-Yuan Chung, Cheng-Chih Lin,	Unqualified opinion
2021	Deloitte & Touche Ming-Yuan Chung, Tung-Hui Yeh	Unqualified opinion
2022	Deloitte & Touche Ming-Hui Chen, Tung-Hui Yeh	Unqualified opinion

II. Financial Analysis for the past 5 years

(I) Consolidated financial analysis

Analysis item	Year	Financial Analysis for the past 5 years					As of Mar. 31,2023
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Capital structure (%)	Liability-to-assets ratio	11.13	14.63	26.77	29.60	28.99	24.25
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment	4,444.46	395.44	499.97	613.40	6,474.04	6,857.26
Solvency	Current ratio (%)	788.69	487.19	503.84	345.74	444.91	600.78
	Quick ratio (%)	506.19	203.97	299.87	165.53	104.44	164.52
	Interest coverage ratio	488.11	604.01	117.75	248.56	32.17	(6,962.10)
Operating capacity	Receivables turnover ratio (times)	56.82	65.13	150.95	168.20	81.90	37.72
	Average days of collection	6	6	2	2	4	10
	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	2.48	2.37	3.22	2.20	0.78	1.00
	Payables turnover ratio (times)	11.76	8.36	9.94	8.32	4.94	13.42
	Average inventory turnover days	147	154	117	166	468	365
	Property, plant and equipment turnover ratio(times)	46.45	7.92	6.38	7.99	7.62	38.96
	Total assets turnover (times)	1.1	0.94	1.22	1.16	0.54	0.48
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	8.50	6.41	10.41	21.59	3.34	(4.57)
	Return on equity (%)	10.01	7.34	13.13	30.02	4.57	(6.34)
	Income before tax to paid-up capital ratio (%)	24.41	23.32	41.90	114.45	19.56	(25.86)
	Net profit margin (%)	7.74	6.80	8.45	18.54	6.04	(9.66)
	Earnings per share (NT$) (Note 2)	2.17	2.01	3.65	9.61	1.59	(2.09)
Cash flow (%)	Cash flow ratio	52.71	38.01	113.65	58.30	-	0.67
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	39.18	30.06	54.79	45.94	36.12	35.38
	Cash reinvestment ratio	0.34	(1.42)	14.69	10.50	(7.24)	0.13
Leverage	Operating leverage	6.72	9.75	7.48	3.63	10.00	(9.82)
	Financial leverage	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.04	0.98

Reasons for changes in financial ratios for the most recent two years:

1. Increase in ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment: due to the sale of research and development equipment.
2. The increase in current ratio: due to an increase in inventory, decrease in payments payable and income taxes payable due within one year.
3. The decrease in quick ratio: due to an increase in inventory, decrease in payments payable and income taxes payable due within one year.
4. Increase in interest coverage ratio: Due to the decrease in operating net profit.
5. Decrease in Receivables turnover ratio: Due to increase in monthly account customers.
6. Decrease in inventory turnover rate: Due to the market demand slowed down and the shipment did not reach the expected sales volume.
7. Increase in Payables turnover ratio: Due to the market demand slowed down and operating costs decrease.
8. Decrease in profitability ratio over 2021: due to the decrease in operating net profit.

Decrease in cash flow ratio and cash: due to the increase in inventory.

(II) Individual financial analysis

Analysis item		Year: Financial Analysis for the past 5 years 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Capital structure (%)	Liability-to-assets ratio	11.02	14.15	26.32	28.77	28.75
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment	4,496.13	394.38	499.53	613.73	6,506.72
Solvency	Current ratio (%)	782.56	480.42	503.82	350.42	437.92
	Quick ratio (%)	506.15	205.30	302.79	166.91	100.36
	Interest coverage ratio	483.97	1,181.85	120.99	252.29	32.25
Operating capacity	Receivables turnover ratio (times)	56.82	65.13	150.95	168.2	81.90
	Average days of collection	6	6	2	2	4
	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	2.48	2.37	3.11	2.2	0.78
	Payables turnover ratio (times)	12.11	8.51	10.08	8.42	5.00
	Average inventory turnover days	147	154	117	166	468
	Property, plant and equipment turnover ratio(times)	47.10	7.94	6.39	8.00	7.63
	Total assets turnover (times)	1.10	0.94	1.23	1.17	0.54
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	8.51	6.42	10.47	21.79	3.36
	Return on equity (%)	10.01	7.34	13.13	30.02	4.57
	Income before tax to paid-up capital ratio (%)	24.20	23.29	41.60	114.24	19.40
	Net profit margin (%)	7.74	6.80	8.45	18.54	6.04
	Earnings per share (NT$) (Note 2)	2.17	2.01	3.65	9.61	1.59
Cash flow (%)	Cash flow ratio	50.40	39.24	111.11	56.69	-
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	39.99	30.39	53.63	43.80	34.16
	Cash reinvestment ratio	(0.03)	(1.19)	12.49	8.52	(9.15)
Leverage	Operating leverage	5.93	8.94	6.47	2.92	8.67
	Financial leverage	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.04

Reasons for changes in financial ratios for the most recent two years:

1. Increase in ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment: due to the sale of research and development equipment.
2. The increase in current ratio: due to an increase in inventory, decrease in payments payable and income taxes payable due within one year.
3. The decrease in quick ratio: due to an increase in inventory, decrease in payments payable and income taxes payable due within one year.
4. Increase in interest coverage ratio: Due to the decrease in operating net profit.
5. Decrease in Receivables turnover ratio: Due to increase in monthly account customers.
6. Decrease in inventory turnover rate: Due to the market demand slowed down and the shipment did not reach the expected sales volume.
7. Increase in Payables turnover ratio: Due to the market demand slowed down and operating costs decrease.
8. Decrease in profitability ratio over 2021: due to the decrease in operating net profit.
9. Decrease in cash flow ratio and cash: due to the increase in inventory.

Note 1: The above financial data have been audited and attested by the CPAs.

Note 2: The formulas of the above table are as follows:

1. Financial structure
   (1) Liabilities-to-asset ratio = Total liabilities/Total assets.
   (2) Proportion of long-term capital in property, plant, and equipment = (Total equities + non-current liabilities)/(Total net value of property, plant, and equipment).
2. Solvency
   (1) Current ratio = Current assets/Current liabilities
   (2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - inventory - prepaid expenses)/Current liabilities
   (3) Interest coverage ratio = Income before income tax and interest expense/Interest expense of the current period
3. Operating capacity
   (1) Receivable (including accounts receivable and business-related notes receivable) turnover ratio = net sale/average balance of receivable of the period (including accounts receivable and business-related notes receivable).
   (2) Average collection days = 365/Receivables turnover
   (3) Inventory turnover = cost of sales/average inventories
   (4) Payable (including accounts payable and business-related notes payable) turnover ratio = net sales revenue/average balance of payable of the period (including accounts payable and business-related notes payable).
   (5) Average days for sale = 365/inventory turnover
   (6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = Net sales/Average property, plant and equipment
   (7) Total asset turnover = Net sales/Average total assets
4. Profitability
   (1) Return on assets = [net income after taxes + interest expense x (1 - tax rate)]/average total assets
   (2) Return on equity = net income after taxes/average equity
   (3) Net profit margin = net income after taxes/net sales
   (4) Earnings per share = (net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company - preferred stock dividend)/weighted average number of shares outstanding. (Note 4)
5. Cash flow
   (1) Cash flow ratio = Net cash provided by operating activities/Current liabilities
   (2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = net cash flow rising from operating activities in the most recent five years/(capital expenditure + inventory increase + cash dividend) in the most recent five years.
   (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (Net cash flow from operating activities – cash dividend)/gross fixed assets value + long-term investment + other assets + working capital). (Note 5)
6. Leverage:
   (1) Operating leverage = (net operating income - changing operating costs and expenses) / operating profit (Note 6).
   (2) Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL) = operating profit/(operating income - interest expense)

Note 4: The calculation of the earnings per share of the preceding paragraph shall pay special attention to the following:

1. Use the weighted average number of common shares, not the number of shares outstanding at the end of year.
2. Where there is cash replenishment or treasury stock transaction, its circulation period should be considered when calculating the weighted average number of shares.
3. Where capital increase transferred from surplus or capital reserves exists, when calculating the earnings per share of previous years and half years, it shall be retroactively adjusted according to the proportion of capital increase, need not to consider the issuance period of such capital increase.
4. If the preferred stock is a non-convertible accumulative preferred stock, its annual dividend (whether or not it is paid) shall be deducted from the net profit after tax, or added to the net loss after tax. If the preferred stock is non-cumulative and when there is a net profit after tax, the preferred stock dividend shall be deducted from the net profit after tax; if it is a loss, no adjustment shall be made.

Note 5: The following items should be noted for the analysis of cash flow:

1. Net cash provided by operating activities refers to the net cash inflow from operating activities in the cash flow statement.
2. Capital expenditures refer to the annual cash flow used in capital investment.
3. The increase in inventory is only included when the ending balance is higher than the opening balance. If the inventory is reduced at the end of the year, it shall be treated as zero.
4. Cash dividends include the cash dividends of common stocks and preferred stocks.
5. Gross amount of real estate, plant and equipment refers to the total amount of real estate, plant and equipment before deducting accumulated depreciation.

Note 6: The issuer should classify various operating costs and operating expenses into fixed and variable properties. If there is an estimate or subjective judgment, attention should be paid to its rationality and consistency.

Note 7: Where company shares have no par value or where the par value per share is not NT$ 10, any calculations that involve paid-in capital and its ratio shall be replaced with the equity ratio belonging to the owner of the parent company of the asset balance sheet.

Note 8: For companies that have prepared parent company only financial statements shall also prepare an analysis of the Company's parent company only financial ratios.

III. 2022 Audit Committee's Review Report

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors prepared the Company's 2022 Business Report, Financial Report (including consolidated financial statements), and Earnings Distribution Proposal. Of which the Financial Statement was audited by Deloitte &Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China with Audit Report issued.

The Business Report, Financial Statement (including the consolidated financial statements), and Earnings Distribution proposal have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and no irregularities were found. We hereby report as above according to the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company Act. Please kindly approve.

Silicon Optronics, Inc. 2023 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Silicon Optronics, Inc.
Chairman of the Audit Committee: Joseph Li

March 15, 2023

IV. 2022 Independent Auditors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2022 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries under International Financial Reporting Standard 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements." Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries. Hence, we have not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

Silicon Optronics, Inc.

By:

Xinping He
Chairman

March 15, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Silicon Optronics, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Silicon Optronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are described as follows:

<u>Sales Revenue</u>

The Group's sales revenue derived from its key customers accounted for a high proportion of the overall sales revenue. Since the sales amount from the transactions with these customers is significant to the overall sales revenue, we believe that there is a risk in the validity of the Group's sales transactions; therefore, we identified the validity of sales revenue from the key customers as a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2022. For the accounting policies on revenue recognition, refer to Note 4(m) to the consolidated financial statements.

Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the above-mentioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of internal control on revenue recognition and tested the effectiveness of these controls.

2. We confirmed the occurrence of sales revenue as follows: we selected samples and inspected the relevant supporting documents and accounting records, and we verified the accuracy of the amounts and revenue recognized.

Inventory Valuation

As of December 31, 2022, the Group's inventory balance was $2,410,944 thousand, accounting for 65%, of the combined total assets. For the related accounting policies, refer to Note 4(g) to the consolidated financial statements. Since the amount of the inventory is significant and the assessment of net realizable value involves significant management judgments, we considered the inventory valuation as a key audit matter.

Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the above-mentioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. Based on our understanding of the industry and nature of the products of the Group, we verified the appropriateness of the method of inventory aging management, and we also selected samples of and tested the appropriateness of the aging classification.

2. We performed recalculations and determined that the assessment of the net realizable value was reasonable, and we verified that the inventories were measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value based on the most recent raw material quotes or sales data, and we also assessed the reasonableness of the assessment of changes in the provision for inventory write-downs.

3. We obtained and verified the details of inventory valuation and obsolescence losses and aging data, and we analyzed the reasons for the differences in the provision for loss in 2022 compared to 2021, and we assessed that the provision for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses was appropriate.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Silicon Optronics, Inc. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 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 Ming-Hui Chen and Tung-Hui Yeh.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 15, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022		2021	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 762,636	21	$ 919,634	24
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 7 and 25)	-	-	538,582	14
Accounts receivable - net (Notes 4 and 8)	34,869	1	14,680	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	2,410,944	65	1,517,061	39
Prepayments and other current assets (Notes 4, 14 and 25)	188,820	5	86,480	2
Total current assets	3,397,269	92	3,076,437	79
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent (Notes 4, 7, 25 and 27)	3,528	-	3,512	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11 and 27)	45,355	1	487,299	13
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 12)	14,482	1	8,357	-
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 5)	199,228	5	199,228	5
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 13)	3,287	-	5,458	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	31,490	1	13,919	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 4, 14 and 17)	5,254	-	84,703	2
Total non-current assets	302,624	8	802,476	21
TOTAL	$ 3,699,893	100	$ 3,878,913	100

	2022		2021	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short - term loan (Notes 4 and 15)	$ 150,000	4	$ -	-
Contract liabilities - current (Note 19)	69,012	2	35,139	1
Accounts payable (Note 4)	269,262	7	352,498	9
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 16)	62,818	2	228,995	6
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	51,774	1	149,388	4
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 12)	6,783	-	6,674	-
Current portion of long - term borrowing (Note15)	100,000	3	100,000	3
Refund liabilities - current (Note16)	53,941	2	17,118	-
Total current liabilities	763,590	21	889,812	23
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loan (Notes 4 and 15)	300,000	8	250,000	7
Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	1,509	-	-	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	7,454	-	1,215	-
Guarantee deposits	-	-	6,977	-
Total non-current liabilities	308,963	8	258,192	7
Total liabilities	1,072,553	29	1,148,004	30
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4, 18 and 23)				
Ordinary shares	784,559	21	781,529	20
Capital surplus	1,167,789	32	1,132,749	29
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	168,164	5	94,057	3
Special reserve	5,759	-	4,250	-
Unappropriated earnings	598,041	16	821,078	21
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	23	-	(5,759)	-
Treasury shares	(96,995)	(3)	(96,995)	(3)
Total equity	2,627,340	71	2,730,909	70
TOTAL	$ 3,699,893	100	$ 3,878,913	100

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

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 19 and 30)	$ 2,029,090	100	$ 3,996,496	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 20 and 26)	1,534,568	76	2,609,116	65
GROSS PROFIT	494,522	24	1,387,380	35
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20 and 26)				
Selling and marketing expenses	18,805	1	25,023	1
General and administrative expenses	52,961	2	75,847	2
Research and development expenses	284,266	14	402,551	10
Total operating expenses	356,032	17	503,421	13
OPERATING INCOME	138,490	7	883,959	22
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 20)				
Interest income	10,424	1	5,285	-
Other income	303	-	526	-
Other gains and losses	9,164	-	8,291	1
Financial costs	(4,923)	-	(3,613)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	14,968	1	10,489	1
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	153,458	8	894,448	23
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 21)	(30,900)	(2)	(153,398)	(4)
NET INCOME	122,558	6	741,050	19
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 17)	56	-	18	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 18)	5,782	-	(1,509)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	5,838	-	(1,491)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 128,396	6	$ 739,559	19
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
Basic	$ 1.59		$ 9.61	
Diluted	$ 1.58		$ 9.53	

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

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary Share Capital			Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Difference on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Treasury Shares	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021	78,106	$ 781,059	$ 1,131,714	$ 65,911	$ 2,365	$ 325,938	$ (4,250)	$ (96,995)	$ 2,205,742
Appropriation of 2020 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	28,146	-	(28,146)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,885	(1,885)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed.	-	-	-	-	-	(215,897)	-	-	(215,897)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	741,050	-	-	741,050
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	18	(1,509)	-	(1,491)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	741,068	(1,509)	-	739,559
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	47	470	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	1,505
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	78,153	781,529	1,132,749	94,057	4,250	821,078	(5,759)	(96,995)	2,730,909
Appropriation of 2021 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	74,107	-	(74,107)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,509	(1,509)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	(270,035)	-	-	(270,035)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	122,558	-	-	122,558
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	56	5,782	-	5,838
Total comprehensive income (loss)e for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	122,614	5,782	-	128,396
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	303	3,030	3,091	-	-	-	-	-	6,121
Share-based payment	-	-	31,949	-	-	-	-	-	31,949
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	78,456	$ 784,559	$ 1,167,789	$ 168,164	$ 5,759	$ 598,041	$ 23	$ (96,995)	$ 2,627,340

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

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 153,458	$ 894,448
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	71,144	103,727
Amortization expenses	5,902	6,825
Finance costs	4,923	3,613
Interest income	(10,424)	(5,285)
Share-based payment	31,949	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,408)	-
Net gain on foreign currency exchange	(1,872)	(143)
Loss from lease modification	333	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(20,101)	18,427
Inventories	(893,883)	(667,538)
Prepayments and other current assets	(92,304)	(25,080)
Contract liabilities	33,031	19,371
Accounts payable	(79,271)	233,698
Accounts payables to related parties	-	(155,010)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(164,382)	122,984
Refund liabilities	36,823	17,118
Net defined benefit assets	(33)	(35)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(929,115)	567,120
Income tax paid	(144,576)	(48,347)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(1,073,691)	518,773
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(16)	(601,348)
Proceeds from financial assets at amortized cost	539,508	821,480
Payments of property, plant and equipment	(35,991)	(64,444)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	417,891	-
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(82,157)
Decrease in refundable deposits	80,225	-
Payments for intangible assets	(3,373)	(4,680)
Payments for right-of-use assets	(1,735)	(500)
Interest received	8,415	5,315
Net cash generated from investing activities	1,004,924	73,666
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term loans	150,000	-
Proceeds from long-term loans	400,000	-
Repayments of long-term loans	(350,000)	-
Proceeds of guarantee deposits received	-	6,977
Repayments of guarantee deposits received	(6,977)	-

(Continued)

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,724)	(9,143)
Dividends paid	(270,035)	(215,897)
Exercise of employee share options	6,121	1,505
Interest paid	(4,924)	(3,613)
Net cash used in financing activities	(82,539)	(220,171)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(5,692)	(231)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(156,998)	372,037
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	919,634	547,597
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 762,636	$ 919,634

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

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Silicon Optronics, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China ("ROC") on May 24, 2004 and commenced business on May 27, 2004. The Company's main business activities include the design, development and sales of complementary metal-oxide semiconductors.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since July 2018.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 16, 2022.

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

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020"	January 1, 2022 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)

Note 1: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 "Agriculture" will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoptions of IFRSs" will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

1) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

Several standards, including IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, were amended in the annual improvements. IFRS 9 requires the comparison of the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, with that of the cash flows under the original financial liability when there is an exchange or modification of debt instruments. The new terms and the original terms are substantially different if the difference between those discounted present values is at least 10%. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that the only fees that should be included in the above assessment are those fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender.

2) Amendments to IFRS 3 “'Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

The amendments replace the references to the Conceptual Framework of IFRS 3 and specify that the acquirer shall apply IFRIC 21 “Levies” to determine whether the event that gives rise to a liability for a levy has occurred at the acquisition date.

3) Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use”

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of those items is measured in accordance with IAS 2 “Inventories”. Any proceeds from selling those items and the cost of those items are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable standards.

4) Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous, the “cost of fulfilling a contract” includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labor and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of depreciation for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

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

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17-Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 4)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 4: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"

The amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Group shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Group will exercise that right. The amendments also clarify that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Group must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

The amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Group's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Group's own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period, and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e.its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Silicon Optronics, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (“ROC”) on May 24, 2004 and commenced business on May 27, 2004. The Company’s main business activities include the design, development and sales of complementary metal-oxide semiconductors.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since July 2018.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 15, 2023.

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

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

   Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group’s accounting policies:

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments will be applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that were recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments were applied prospectively to transactions that occurred on or after January 1, 2022.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

   The amendments specify that the Group should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments also clarify that:

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;

- The Group may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and

- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The amendments also illustrate that accounting policy information is likely to be considered as material to the financial statements if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

a) The Group changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;

b) The Group chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;

c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;

d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Group is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Group discloses those judgements or assumptions; or

e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

The amendments define that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. In applying accounting policies, the Group may be required to measure items at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, the Group uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates to achieve the objective. The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

3) Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 does not apply to transactions in which equal taxable and deductible temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The Group shall recognize a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022, and the Group shall recognize the cumulative effect of initial application in retained earnings at that date. The Group shall apply the amendments prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur on or after January 1, 2022. The Group shall restate its comparative information when it initially applies the aforementioned amendments.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (referred to as the "2020 amendments") and "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants" (referred to as the "2022 amendments")

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Group shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Group will exercise that right.

The 2020 amendments also stipulate that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Group must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. The 2022 amendments further clarify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date should affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Although the covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of a liability, the Group shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the Group that may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2020 amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Group's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Group's own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period, and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e.its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Refer to Notes 10 and 29 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

f. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

g. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

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

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

i. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as “cash-generating units”) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

j. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

k. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets other than goodwill and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, for any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a corporate asset, the asset is tested for impairment in the context of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

l. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost.

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables time deposit with original maturities of more than 3 months and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.

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

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

m. Revenue recognition

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

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the sale of image sensing products. Revenue and receivables from the sale of goods are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risk of obsolescence. The transaction price received in advance is recognized as a contract liability until the goods has been delivered to the customer.

The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from providing entrusted design services in accordance with customer contract specifications and are recognized when performance obligations are fulfilled.

The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

n. Leases

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

The Group as lessee

Except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases that are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease.

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

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Employee benefits

<u>Retirement benefits</u>

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

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

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

q. Share-based payment arrangements

<u>Employee share options granted</u>

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of employee share options that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options.

r. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Group considers the possible impact of [the recent development of the COVID-19 in Taiwan and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flow projections, growth rate, discount rate, profitability, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and disposal. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience with product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	$ 85	$ 172
Bank deposits	424,741	781,062
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits in banks	337,810	138,400
	$ 762,636	$ 919,634

The market interest rate intervals of the time deposits held in banks at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Time deposits	4.72%-5.20%	0.35%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Time deposit with original maturities of more than 3 months (a)	$ -	$ 538,582
Non-current		
Pledged time deposits (a and c)	$ 3,528	$ 3,512

a. The interest rates ranges of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months was 0.08%-2.45% per annum as of December 31, 2021.

b. Refer to Note 25 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment of financial assets at amortized cost.

c. Refer to Note 27 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable - unrelated parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 34,869	$ 14,680
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 34,869	$ 14,680

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables.

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

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default records of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation, whichever occurs earlier. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

Item	Not Past Due	Past Due Up to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due 121 to 150 Days	Past Due 151 to 180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 31,519	$ 3,350	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 34,869
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 31,519	$ 3,350	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 34,869

December 31, 2021

Item	Not Past Due	Past Due Up to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due 121 to 150 Days	Past Due 151 to 180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 13,369	$ 1,311	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,680
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 13,369	$ 1,311	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,680

9. INVENTORIES

The movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Finished goods	$ 1,660,740	$ 814,864
Work in progress	746,774	698,577
Raw materials	3,430	3,620
	$ 2,410,944	$ 1,517,061

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Cost of inventories sold	$ 1,445,300	$ 2,628,206
Inventory write-downs (reversed) (a)	89,268	(19,090)
	$ 1,534,568	$ 2,609,116

a. Inventory write-downs were reversed as a result of sale has been recognized inventory obsolescence.

10. SUBSIDIARIES

			Percentage% of Ownership December 31	
Investor	**Investee**	**Main Business**	**2022**	**2021**
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	NUEVA IMAGING, INC. ("NUEVA")	Research and development and design of high order CMOS Image Sensor products	100%	100%
	Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd. ("Silicon Cayman")	Investment business	100%	100%
Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Design, development and testing of integrated circuits and related electronic products, technical service consultation and transfer of R&D results	100%	100%

Except for US NUEVA which fulfills the definition of a major subsidiary per Article 2 of the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, the remaining entities are non-major subsidiaries. The financial reports of the above subsidiaries had been audited by accountants.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Testing Equipment	R&D Equipment	Molding Equipment	Computer	Office Equipment	Photomasks	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 1,246	$ 473,084	$ 13,659	$ 1,109	$ 1,623	$ 124,048	$ 614,769
Additions	-	-	1,058	438	-	32,726	34,222
Disposal	(180)	(473,084)	(2,313)	-	-	(64,553)	(540,130)
Effect of exchange rate changes	5	-	-	14	168	-	187
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,071	$ -	$ 12,404	$ 1,561	$ 1,791	$ 92,221	$ 109,048

(Continued)

	Testing Equipment	R&D Equipment	Molding Equipment	Computer	Office Equipment	Photomasks	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 535	$ 52,564	$ 5,867	$ 856	$ 1,519	$ 64,946	$ 126,287
Depreciation expense	202	7,037	3,466	196	33	51,762	62,696
Disposal	(180)	(59,601)	(2,313)	-	-	(64,553)	(126,647)
Effect of exchange rate changes	4	-	-	12	158	-	174
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 561	$ -	$ 7,020	$ 1,064	$ 1,710	$ 52,155	$ 62,510
Accumulated impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 510	$ -	$ 4,201	$ 497	$ 81	$ 40,066	$ 45,355
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,584	$ 473,084	$ 12,665	$ 1,153	$ 1,655	$ 108,800	$ 598,951
Additions	643	-	4,089	118	31	64,555	69,436
Disposal	(978)	-	(3,095)	(155)	(29)	(49,307)	(53,564)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3)	-	-	(7)	(44)	-	(54)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,246	$ 473,084	$ 13,659	$ 1,109	$ 1,623	$ 124,048	$ 614,769
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,260	$ 21,026	$ 4,643	$ 846	$ 1,556	$ 55,325	$ 84,656
Depreciation expense	256	31,538	4,319	170	33	58,928	95,244
Disposal	(978)	-	(3,095)	(155)	(29)	(49,307)	(53,564)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3)	-	-	(5)	(41)	-	(49)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 535	$ 52,564	$ 5,867	$ 856	$ 1,519	$ 64,946	$ 126,287
Accumulated impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ 711	$ 420,520	$ 6,609	$ 253	$ 104	$ 59,102	$ 487,299

(Concluded)

The Group's property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Testing equipment	2-5 years
R&D equipment	15 years
Molding equipment	3 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Photomasks	2 years

12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Carrying amount		
Buildings	$ 14,482	$ 8,357

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 1,735	$ -
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 8,448	$ 8,483

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 6,783	$ 6,674
Non-current	$ 7,454	$ 1,215

The discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Buildings	1.46%	1.00%

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Group did not have significant new lease contracts in 2022 and 2021. The Group leases buildings for the use of offices with lease terms of 3-4 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the buildings at the expiry of the lease periods. In addition, the Group is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 450	$ 505
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 38	$ 60
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (7,361)	$ (9,840)

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents	**Software**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 13,771	$ 21,936	$ 35,707
Additions	-	3,373	3,373
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,507	2,263	3,770
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 15,278	$ 27,572	$ 42,850

(Continued)

	Patents	Software	Total
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 11,246	$ 19,003	$ 30,249
Amortization expense	2,718	3,184	5,902
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,314	2,098	3,412
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 15,278	$ 24,285	$ 39,563
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 3,287	$ 3,287
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 14,169	$ 25,877	$ 40,046
Additions	-	4,680	4,680
Disposal	-	(8,043)	(8,043)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(398)	(578)	(976)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 13,771	$ 21,936	$ 35,707
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 8,738	$ 23,524	$ 32,262
Amortization expense	2,786	4,039	6,825
Disposal	-	(8,043)	(8,043)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(278)	(517)	(795)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 11,246	$ 19,003	$ 30,249
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ 2,525	$ 2,933	$ 5,458

(Concluded)

Except for the recognition of amortization expense, there were no significant additions, disposals and impairment of the Group's other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The above items of intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Patents	3-7 years
Software	1-6 years

14. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Prepayments for purchases	$ 88,397	$ 2,322
Prepaid income tax	54,571	52,265
Tax receivables of business tax	26,280	-
Overpaid sales tax	16,565	30,605
Others	3,007	1,288
	$ 188,820	$ 86,480

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 3,738	$ 83,276
Net defined benefit assets	1,516	1,427
	$ 5,254	$ 84,703

(Concluded)

15. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term loan

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Unsecured loan		
Bank loan	$ 150,000	$ -

The range of weighted average effective interest rates on bank loans was 2.08%-2.50% per annum on December 31, 2022.

b. Long-term loan

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Secured loan (Note 27)		
Bank loan (1)	$ -	$ 350,000
Unsecured loan		
Bank loan (2)	400,000	-
Less: Current portion	100,000	100,000
Long-term loan	$ 300,000	$ 250,000

1) In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group acquired new bank loan facilities in the amount of $350,000 thousand, with a floating interest rate of 0.9908% per annum. Interest is paid monthly, and the principal is to be repaid in seven equal semiannual installments staring from April 2022. The loan is to be repaid before July 1, 2025. However, the aforesaid loan has been repaid in advance on May 3, 2022.

2) The Group acquired new bank loan with a floating interest rate of 1.9514% per annum. Interest is paid monthly, and the principal is to be repaid in seven equal semiannual installments staring from July 2023. The loan is to be repaid before July 5, 2025.

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for bonuses	$ 29,166	$ 114,094
Payables for employees' compensation	13,440	78,500
Payables for purchases of equipment	8,371	10,222
Payables for remuneration of directors	2,500	10,000
Others	9,142	16,028
	62,619	228,844
Other liabilities		
Receipts under custody	199	151
	$ 62,818	$ 228,995
Refund liabilities (a)	$ 53,941	$ 17,118

a. Sales revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and deducted from estimated customer returns, discounts and other similar discounts. Based on historical experience and considering different contract conditions, the combined company estimates the possible sales discounts and recognizes the refund liabilities accordingly.

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act ("LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is a member of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the government of the People's Republic of China. The subsidiary is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

b. Defined benefit plans

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

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company's benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 365	$ 291
Fair value of plan assets	(1,881)	(1,718)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (1,516)	$ (1,427)

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 291	$ (1,718)	$ (1,427)
Net interest expense (income)	3	(14)	(11)
Recognized in profit or loss	3	(14)	(11)
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(31)	-	(31)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	102	(127)	(25)
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	71	(127)	(56)
Contributions from the employer	-	(22)	(22)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 365	$ (1,881)	$ (1,516)
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 285	$ (1,659)	$ (1,374)
Net interest expense (income)	1	(7)	(6)
Recognized in profit or loss	1	(7)	(6)
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(18)	-	(18)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	23	(23)	-
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	5	(23)	(18)
Contributions from the employer	-	(29)	(29)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 291	$ (1,718)	$ (1,427)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

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

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate	1.4%	0.8%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.0%	3.0%

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$ (12)	$ (11)
0.25% decrease	$ 12	$ 11
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 11	$ 10
0.25% decrease	$ (11)	$ (10)

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 22	$ 22
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	14 years	15 years

18. EQUITY

a. Common stock

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Shares authorized	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	78,456	78,153
Shares issued	$ 784,559	$ 781,529

A total of 15,000 thousand shares from the authorized share capital was reserved for the issuance of employee share options. The increase in the Company's share capital is mainly due to the employees' exercise of their employee share options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)</u>		
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	$ 1,118,553	$ 1,115,462
Arising from employee share options exercised price	12,754	12,286
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Arising from employee share options	36,482	5,001
	$ 1,167,789	$ 1,132,749

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

Reconciliations of the balance for each class of capital surplus were as follows:

	Premium on Issue of Shares	Arising from Employee Share Options	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,114,427	$ 17,287	$ 1,131,714
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	1,035	-	1,035
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,115,462	17,287	1,132,749
Share-based payment	-	31,949	31,949
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	3,091	-	3,091
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,118,553	$ 49,236	$ 1,167,789

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the Company's articles of incorporation (the "Articles"), where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting accumulated losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, however, when the statutory surplus reserve has exceeded 50% of the total capital, it may not be set aside any more. When the special surplus reserve is set aside in accordance with Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Law, the insufficient amount of the "net amount of other equity deductions accumulated in the previous period" shall be set aside the same amount of special surplus reserve from the undistributed earnings of the previous period before the distribution of earnings, Items other than the current after tax net profit added to the current after tax net profit are included in the current undistributed earnings. Setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors after the amendment, refer to “Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors” in Note 20 (g).

Considering that the Company is in a period of operational growth, taking into account the interests of the company's shareholders and long-term capital and business planning, no more than 90% of the accumulated distributable earnings should be distributed as dividends, out of which no less than 10% of the total dividends distributed should be in the form of cash dividends. If the Company has no distributable earnings for the year, or if there are earnings but the amount of earnings is much lower than that distributed in the previous year, or considering the Company’s financial, business and operational factors, the Company may distribute all or part of the earnings in accordance with the law or regulations of the competent authorities.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020. which had been approved in the shareholders’ meetings on June 23, 2022 and July 1, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Legal reserve	$ 74,107	$ 28,146
Special reserve	$ 1,509	$ 1,885
Cash dividends	$ 270,035	$ 215,897
Dividends per share (NT$)	$ 3.5	$ 2.8

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 had been proposed by the Company’s board of directors on March 15, 2023. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	$ 12,261
Special reserve	$ (5,759)
Cash dividends	$ -
Dividends per share (NT$)	$ -

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders’ in their’ meeting to be held on June 16, 2023.

d. Other equity items

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Balance, beginning of year	$ (5,759)	$ (4,250)
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	5,782	(1,509)
Balance, end of year	$ 23	$ (5,759)

e. Treasury shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Treasury shares (In thousands of shares)	1,000	1,000

The Company resolved in its board of directors' meeting held on August 12, 2019 to buy back 1,000 thousand of its ordinary shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange within the period starting August 13, 2019 to October 12, 2019 for transfer to its employees, at a purchase price ranging from NT$53 to NT$115 per share. In October 2019, the Company completed the repurchase of 1,000 thousand shares for $96,995 thousand.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to dividends and to vote.

19. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$ 2,021,104	$ 3,992,611
Others	7,986	3,885
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

a. Contract balances

	December 31		
	2022	**2021**	**2020**
Accounts receivable (Note 8)	$ 34,869	$ 14,680	$ 32,842
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	$ 69,012	$ 35,139	$ 15,940

Revenue recognized in the current reporting period from the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
From the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Sale of goods	$ 29,311	$ 12,696

b. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Primary geographical markets		
Hong Kong	$ 1,620,387	$ 3,475,865
Taiwan (the Group's operating location)	170,578	236,401
Others	238,125	284,230
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Major goods		
CMOS	$ 1,995,249	$ 3,967,619
Others	33,841	28,877
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

(Concluded)

20. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposit	$ 9,489	$ 753
Financial assets at amortized cost	928	4,525
Others	7	7
	$ 10,424	$ 5,285

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Others	$ 303	$ 526

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange gain	$ 5,158	$ 8,451
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,408	-
Other losses	(402)	(160)
	$ 9,164	$ 8,291

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$ 4,774	$ 3,481
Interest on lease liabilities	149	132
	$ 4,923	$ 3,613

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Property, plant and equipment	$ 62,696	$ 95,244
Right-of-use assets	8,448	8,483
Intangible assets	5,902	6,825
Total	$ 77,046	$ 110,552
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 14,485	$ 20,980
Operating expenses	56,659	82,747
	$ 71,144	$ 103,727
An analysis of amortization by function		
Research and development expenses	$ 5,902	$ 6,825

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 3,529	$ 3,213
Defined benefit plans	(11)	(6)
	3,518	3,207
Other employee benefits	244,540	353,091
Total employee benefits expense	$ 248,058	$ 356,298
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	$ 248,058	$ 356,298

g. Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors

According to the Company’s Articles, the Company accrued employees’ compensation at a rate of no less than 0.005% and no higher than 25%, and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rate of no higher than 3%. The employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which were resolved in the board of directors’ meetings on March 15, 2023 and March 16, 2022, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Employees’ compensation	7.99%	8.00%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	1.49%	1.02%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	$ 13,440	$ 78,500
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	2,500	10,000

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

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2022 and 2021 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

21. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 25,916	$ 148,186
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	19,771	1,776
Adjustments for prior years	1,275	109
	46,962	150,071
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(16,062)	3,327
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 30,900	$ 153,398

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 153,458	$ 894,448
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 30,743	$ 179,375
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	19,771	1,776
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	(1,442)	(2,239)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	16,062	(3,327)
Investment credits of the current year	(19,447)	(25,623)
Deferred tax		
Temporary differences	(16,062)	3,327
Adjustments for prior years' tax	1,275	109
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 30,900	$ 153,398

b. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 51,774	$ 149,388

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for impairment loss	$ 13,636	$ 17,854	$ 31,490
Foreign exchange loss	283	(283)	-
	$ 13,919	$ 17,571	$ 31,490
Deferred tax liabilities			
Gain on foreign currency exchange	$ -	$ 1,509	$ 1,509

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for impairment loss	$ 17,454	$ (3,818)	$ 13,636
Foreign exchange loss	-	283	283
	$ 17,454	$ (3,535)	$ 13,919
Deferred tax liabilities			
Gain on foreign currency exchange	$ 208	$ (208)	$ -

d. Income tax assessments

The Company’s tax returns through 2020 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.59	$ 9.61
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.58	$ 9.53

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

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 122,558	$ 741,050
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee share options	-	-
Bonuses issued to employees	-	-
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 122,558	$ 741,050

Number of shares

Unit: In Thousands of Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	77,206	77,121
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee share options	198	25
Bonuses issued to employees	355	624
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	77,759	77,770

The Group may settle the bonuses to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes the entire amount of the bonus will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

a. Employee share option plan

Qualified employees of the Company were granted 2,000 options on July 29, 2013 and 3,200 options on May 16, 2012, each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one thousand ordinary shares of the Company, and the total number of new ordinary shares required to be issued for the exercise of the employee share option is 2,000 shares and 3,200 shares, respectively. The options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second year from the grant date.

Qualified employees of the Company were granted 5,000 options on July 22, 2021, each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one thousand ordinary shares of the Company, and the total number of new ordinary shares required to be issued for the exercise of the employee share option is 5,000 shares, respectively. The options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second year from the grant date.

Information on employee share options is as follows:

	2021 Employee Share Option Plan		2013 Employee Share Option Plan		2012 Employee Share Option Plan	
	Number of Options(In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2022						
Balance at January 1	-	$ -	55	$ 32.21	603	$ 17.20
Options granted	3,500	99.60	-	-	-	-
Options exercised	-	-	(55)	31.00	(248)	17.79
Option forfeited	-	-	-	-	(355)	15.81
Balance at December 31	3,500	99.60	-	-	-	-
Options exercisable, end of the year	-		-		-	

	2013 Employee Share Option Plan		2012 Employee Share Option Plan	
	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted-average Exercise Price (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2021				
Balance at January 1	100	$ 33.00	605	$ 17.17
Options exercised	(45)	32.21	(2)	10.25
Balance at December 31	55	32.21	603	17.20
Options exercisable, end of the year	55		603	

Information on outstanding options as follows:

December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
Share Option Plan	Range of Exercise Price (NT$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Share Option Plan	Range of Exercise Price (NT$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)
2021 Employee share option plan	$ 99.60	11.23	2021 Employee share option plan	$ -	-
2013 Employee share option plan	-	-	2013 Employee share option plan	32.21	1.62
2012 Employee share option plan	-	-	2012 Employee share option plan	10.25-19.03	0.82

The resolution for the granting of the 2021 employee share options was passed in the board of directors' meeting on July 1, 2021, and their fair values were assessed using the Black-Scholes pricing model; the inputs to the model are as follows:

Grant-date share price (NT$)	$ 103.5
Exercise price (NT$)	$ 103.5
Expected volatility	43.11%-39.21%
Expected life	2.5-4.5 years
Expected dividend yield	-
Risk-free interest rate	0.79%-0.92%
Fair value of stock options	30.73

The cost of share-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2022, is $ 31,949 thousand.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

Key management personnel of the Group review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Group may adjust the number of new shares issued, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

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

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value approximate their fair values.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 804,771	$ 1,559,684
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (Note 2)	827,633	712,720

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, refundable deposits and pledged time deposits.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loan, accounts payable, other payables, current portion of long-term borrowing, long-term loan and guarantee deposits.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s major financial instruments included accounts receivable, accounts payable and long-term borrowings. The Group’s corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

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

There had been no change in the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group has foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposes the Group to foreign currency risk. Approximately 92% of the Group's sales is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity making the sale, whilst almost 98% of costs is denominated in the entity's functional currency. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are set out in Note 28.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the exchange rate fluctuations in the USD.

The sensitivity analysis regarding foreign currency risk is mainly calculated for USD denominated monetary items on the balance sheet date.

When the NTD appreciates/depreciates by 1% against the USD, the Group's net profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would decrease/increase by $2,545 thousand and $1,185 thousand, respectively.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising from financial assets and financial liabilities at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting periods were as follows.

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 341,338	$ 680,494
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	424,731	781,052
Financial liabilities	550,000	350,000

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis regarding interest rate risk is calculated based on the changes in the cash flow of floating-rate liabilities on the balance sheet date. If interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 would have increased/decreased by $(626) thousand and $2,155 thousand, respectively.

2) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and resulting in a financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation mainly arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group transacts with a large number of unrelated customers, thus, no concentration of credit risk was observed.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank facilities and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

Bank borrowings are significant sources of liquidity for the Group. For the Group's unutilized financing facilities, please refer to (b) Financing facilities below.

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

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	**1-3 Months**	**3 Months to 1 Year**	**1 Year to 5 Years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 579	$ 1,158	$ 5,209	$ 7,519
Accounts payable	177,839	90,700	723	-
Payables for purchases of equipment	5,975	2,396	-	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	150,650	1,301	105,041	307,318
	$ 335,043	$ 95,555	$ 110,973	$ 314,837

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,946	$ 7,519	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest rate liabilities	256,992	307,318	-	-	-	-
	$ 253,938	$ 314,837	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 560	$ 1,120	$ 5,042	$ 1,120
Accounts payable	269,324	83,174	-	-
Payables for purchases of equipment	5,154	5,068	-	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	289	578	102,189	253,304
	$ 275,327	$ 89,940	$ 107,231	$ 254,424

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,722	$ 1,120	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest rate liabilities	103,056	253,304	-	-	-	-
	$ 109,778	$ 254,424	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Unsecured bank overdraft facilities, reviewed annually and payable on demand:		
Amount used	$ 550,000	$ -
Amount unused	200,000	200,000
	$ 750,000	$ 200,000
Secured bank overdraft facilities:		
Amount used	$ -	$ 350,000
Amount unused	250,000	100,000
	$ 250,000	$ 450,000

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Substantive related parties (Non-related since April 18, 2021)

b. Purchases

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Substantive related parties		
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	$ -	$ 437,695

The purchase prices and payment terms were based on negotiations and thus not comparable with those in the market.

c. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 95,969	$ 34,100

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee based on with individual performance and market trends.

27. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets of the Company were provided as collateral for long-term bank borrowings and as guarantee for the tariff on imported raw materials:

	December 31 2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment - R&D equipment	$ -	$ 420,520
Pledged time deposits (classified as financial assets a amortized cost-noncurrent)	3,528	3,512
	$ 3,528	$ 424,032

28. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 22,119	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 679,287
CNY	2,309	4.408 (CNY:NTD)	10,178
			$ 689,465
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,833	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 424,820

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 18,002	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ 498,308
CNY	2,282	4.344 (CNY:NTD)	9,915
			$ 508,223
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,721	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ 379,809

The Group is mainly exposed to the USD and CNY. The following information was aggregated by the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, and the exchange rates between the presentation currency and the respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)
NTD	1 (NTD:NTD)	$ 4,738	1 (NTD:NTD)	$ 7,530
CNY	4.422 (CNY:NTD)	226	4.341 (CNY:NTD)	667
USD	29.805 (USD:NTD)	194	28.009 (USD:NTD)	254
		$ 5,158		$ 8,451

29. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others: None;

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None;

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries): None;

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 1;

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

9) Information about the derivative instruments transaction: None;

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: See Table 2;

b. Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): See Table 3;

c. Information on investments in mainland China: See Table 4.

d. Information on major shareholders: the name, amount and proportion of shareholders with a shareholding ratio of 5% or more: See Table 5

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

a. Operation segment information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided.

The segment revenues and operating results for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown in the consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The segment assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products and services:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Complementary metal-oxide semiconductors	$ 1,995,249	$ 3,976,619
Others	33,841	28,877
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

c. Geographical information

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers For the Year Ended December 31		Non-current Assets December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Hong Kong	$ 1,620,387	$ 3,475,865	$ -	$ -
Taiwan (the Group's operating location)	170,578	236,401	58,426	575,190
Others	238,125	284,230	8,436	9,200
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496	$ 66,862	$ 584,390

Non-current assets exclude financial assets at amortized cost non-current, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and goodwill.

d. Information about major customers

Single customers contributing 10% or more to the Group's revenue were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Customer A	$ 856,459	$ 850,652
Customer B	613,666	865,467

TABLE 1

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DISPOSAL OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Seller	Property	Event Date	Original Acquisition Date	Carrying Amount	Transaction Amount	Collection	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Counterparty	Relationship	Purpose of Disposal	Price Reference	Other Terms
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	BIS equipment	2022.03.16	2020.05.01	$ 413,483	$ 417,891	Paid	$ 4,408	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Non-related parties	Research development progress completed	$ 417,891	None

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			
			Financial Statement Item	2022		Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets
				Amount	Terms (Note 2)	
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	NUEVA IMAGING INC.	1	Technical service expense	$ 51,889	-	3%
	NUEVA IMAGING INC.	1	Other payable from related parties	3,580	-	-
	Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	Technical service expense	59,206	-	3%
	Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	Other payable from related parties	3,164	-	-

Note 1: Represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

Note 2: The intercompany transactions, prices and terms are determined in accordance with mutual agreements.

TABLE 3

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Accounted for using the Equity Method	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income of Investee Accounted for using the Equity Method	Investment Income	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	NUEVA IMAGING INC.	USA	Product development & design of high-end CMOS Image Sensor	$ 358,500	$ 358,500	6,000	100	$ 254,407	$ 3,403	$ 3,403	Subsidiary
	Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Investment holding company	5,237	5,237	170	100	36,504	3,807	3,807	Subsidiary

TABLE 4

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital (US$ in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment (%)	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022
					Outward	Inward						
Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Design, test and research and development of IC and related electronic products with consultation on technology services and technology transfer	US$ 175 thousand	Note 1	$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	$ -	$ -	$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	$ 3,807	100	$ 3,807	$ 36,504	$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (US$ in Thousands)
$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	Note 1	$ 1,576,404

Note 1: Through Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.'s investment in Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., the investment was approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA with the approved amount of US$ 175 thousand.

Note 2: Amount was recognized on the basis of the audited financial statements.

Note 3: Based on the exchange rate as of December 31, 2022.

TABLE 5

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Samoa Shangzhao Lake Co., Ltd.	17,691,413	22.54
Egis Technology Inc.	12,640,756	16.11
Samoa Full Guest Investment Limited	4,875,458	6.21
Xiao Dong Luo	4,583,587	5.84

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual truster who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

V. 2022 Independent Auditors' Report and Unconsolidated Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Silicon Optronics, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Silicon Optronics, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the parent company only financial performance and the parent company only 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 audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are described as follows:

<u>Sales Revenue</u>

The Company's sales revenue derived from its key customers accounted for a high proportion of the overall

sales revenue. Since the sales amount from the transactions with these customers is significant to the overall sales revenue, we believe that there is a risk in the validity of the Company's sales transactions; therefore, we identified the validity of sales revenue from the key customers as a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2022. For the accounting policies on the revenue recognition, refer to Note 4 (k) to the parent company only financial statements.
Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the above-mentioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of internal control on revenue recognition and tested the effectiveness of these controls.
2. We confirmed the occurrence of sales revenue as follows: we selected samples and inspected the relevant supporting documents and accounting records, and we verified the accuracy of the amounts and revenue recognized.

Inventory Valuation

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's inventory balance was $2,410,944 thousand, accounting for 65% of the combined total assets. For the related accounting policies, please refer to Note 4 (e) to the parent company only financial statements. Since the amount of the inventory is significant and the assessment of net realizable value involves significant management judgements, thus, we considered the inventory valuation as a key audit matter.

Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the above-mentioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. Based on our understanding of the industry and nature of the products of the Company, we verified the appropriateness of the method of inventory aging management, and we also selected samples of and tested the appropriateness of the aging classification.

2. We performed recalculations and determined that the assessment of the net realizable value was reasonable, and we verified that the inventories were measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value based on the most recent raw material quotes or sales data, and we also assessed the reasonableness of the assessment of changes in the provision for inventory write-downs.

3. We obtained and verified the details of inventory valuation and obsolescence losses and aging data, and analyzed the reasons for the differences in the provision for loss in 2022 compared to 2021, to assessed that the provision for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses was appropriate.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the 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 parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 parent company only financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only 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 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 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 Ming-Hui Chen and Tung-Hui Yeh.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 15, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022 Amount	2022 %	2021 Amount	2021 %
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 721,827	20	$ 857,516	22
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 7 and 25)	-	-	538,582	14
Accounts receivable - net (Notes 4 and 8)	34,869	1	14,680	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	2,410,944	65	1,517,061	40
Prepayments and other current assets (Notes 4, 14 and 25)	134,228	4	34,005	1
Total current assets	3,301,868	90	2,961,844	77
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent (Notes 4, 7, 25 and 27)	3,528	-	3,512	-
Investment accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	290,911	8	277,919	7
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11 and 27)	45,088	1	486,952	13
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 12)	9,005	-	4,843	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 13)	2,809	-	980	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	31,490	1	13,919	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 4, 14 and 17)	3,041	-	83,842	2
Total non-current assets	385,872	10	871,967	23
TOTAL	$ 3,687,740	100	$ 3,833,811	100

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2022 Amount	2022 %	2021 Amount	2021 %
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term loan (Notes 4 and 15)	$ 150,000	4	$ -	-
Contract liabilities - current (Note 19)	69,012	2	35,139	1
Accounts payable (Note 4)	265,258	7	348,900	9
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 16)	53,135	2	11,512	-
Other payables to related parties (Notes 4 and 26)	6,744	-	179,172	5
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	51,763	1	149,168	4
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 12)	4,136	-	4,210	-
Current portion of long - term borrowing (Note15)	100,000	3	100,000	3
Refund liabilities - current (Note16)	53,941	2	17,118	-
Total current liabilities	753,989	21	845,219	22
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loan (Notes 4 and 15)	300,000	8	250,000	7
Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	1,509	-	-	-
Lease liabilities -non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	4,902	-	706	-
Guarantee deposits	-	-	6,977	-
Total non-current liabilities	306,411	8	257,683	7
Total liabilities	1,060,400	29	1,102,902	29
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4, 18 and 23)				
Ordinary shares	784,559	21	781,529	20
Capital surplus	1,167,789	32	1,132,749	30
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	168,164	5	94,057	3
Special reserve	5,759	-	4,250	-
Unappropriated earnings	598,041	16	821,078	21
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	23	-	(5,759)	-
Treasury shares	(96,995)	(3)	(96,995)	(3)
Total equity	2,627,340	71	2,730,909	71
TOTAL	$ 3,687,740	100	$ 3,833,811	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4 and 19)	$ 2,029,090	100	$ 3,996,496	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 20 and 26)	1,534,568	76	2,609,116	65
GROSS PROFIT	494,522	24	1,387,380	35
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20 and 26)				
Selling and marketing expenses	15,546	1	21,448	1
General and administrative expenses	52,961	3	75,847	2
Research and development expenses	295,891	14	417,728	10
Total operating expenses	364,398	18	515,023	13
OPERATING INCOME	130,124	6	872,357	22
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (Note 20)	10,369	1	5,235	-
Other income (Note 20)	137	-	152	-
Other gains and losses (Note 20)	9,195	-	7,463	-
Financial costs (Note 20)	(4,869)	-	(3,553)	-
Share of income of subsidiaries (Notes 4 and 10)	7,210	-	11,197	1
Total non-operating income and expenses	22,042	1	20,494	1
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	152,166	7	892,851	23
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 21)	(29,608)	(1)	(151,801)	(4)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	122,558	6	741,050	19
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 17)	56	-	18	-
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 18)	5,782	-	(1,509)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	5,838	-	(1,491)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 128,396	6	$ 739,559	19
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
Basic	$ 1.59		$ 9.61	
Diluted	$ 1.58		$ 9.53	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary Share Capital			Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Treasury Shares	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021	78,106	$ 781,059	$ 1,131,714	$ 65,911	$ 2,365	$ 325,938	$ (4,250)	$ (96,995)	$ 2,205,742
Appropriation of 2020 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	28,146	-	(28,146)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,885	(1,885)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(215,897)	-	-	(215,897)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	741,050	-	-	741,050
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	18	(1,509)	-	(1,491)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	741,068	(1,509)	-	739,559
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	47	470	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	1,505
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	78,153	781,529	1,132,749	94,057	4,250	821,078	(5,759)	(96,995)	2,730,909
Appropriation of 2021 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	74,107	-	(74,107)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,509	(1,509)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(270,035)	-	-	(270,035)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	122,558	-	-	122,558
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	56	5,782	-	5,838
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	122,614	5,782	-	128,396
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	303	3,030	3,091	-	-	-	-	-	6,121
Share-based payment	-	-	31,949	-	-	-	-	-	31,949
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	78,456	$ 784,559	$ 1,167,789	$ 168,164	$ 5,759	$ 598,041	$ 23	$ (96,995)	$ 2,627,340

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 152,166	$ 892,851
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	66,687	99,227
Amortization expenses	1,544	2,598
Finance costs	4,869	3,553
Interest income	(10,369)	(5,235)
Share-based payment	31,949	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	(7,210)	(11,197)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,408)	-
Net (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(7,155)	531
Gain from lease modification	(49)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(20,101)	18,427
Inventories	(893,883)	(667,538)
Prepayments and other current assets	(90,186)	(13,805)
Contract liabilities	33,031	19,371
Accounts payable	(79,677)	233,802
Accounts payable to related parties	-	(155,010)
Other payables to related parties	(4,768)	3,639
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(124,242)	87,157
Refund liabilities	36,823	17,118
Net defined benefit liabilities	(33)	(35)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(915,012)	525,454
Income tax paid	(143,075)	(46,335)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(1,058,087)	479,119
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(16)	(601,348)
Proceeds from financial assets at amortized cost	539,508	821,480
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(35,921)	(64,385)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	417,891	-
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(82,157)
Decrease in refundable deposits	81,547	-
Payments for intangible assets	(3,373)	(3,475)
Interest received	8,359	5,265
Net cash generated from investing activities	1,007,995	75,380
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term loans	150,000	-
Proceeds from long-term loans	400,000	-
Repayments of long-term loans	(350,000)	-
Proceeds of guarantee deposits received	-	6,977

(Continued)

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Repayments of guarantee deposits received	$ (6,977)	$ -
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(4,145)	(4,168)
Dividends paid	(270,035)	(215,897)
Exercise of employee share options	6,121	1,505
Interest paid	(4,869)	(3,553)
Net cash used in financing activities	(79,905)	(215,136)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(5,692)	(231)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(135,689)	339,132
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	857,516	518,384
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 721,827	$ 857,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Silicon Optronics, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China ("ROC") on May 24, 2004 and commenced business on May 27, 2004. The Company's main business activities include the design, development and sales of complementary metal-oxide semiconductors.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since July 2018.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 15, 2023.

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

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

   The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments will be applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that were recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments were applied prospectively to transactions that occurred on or after January 1, 2022.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

The amendments specify that the Company should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments also clarify that:

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;
- The Company may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and
- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The amendments also illustrate that accounting policy information is likely to be considered as material to the financial statements if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

a) The Company changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;

b) The Company chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;

c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;

d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Company is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Company discloses those judgements or assumptions; or

e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

The amendments define that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. In applying accounting policies, the Company may be required to measure items at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, the Company uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates to achieve the objective. The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

3) Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 does not apply to transactions in which equal taxable and deductible temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The Company shall recognize a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022, and the Company shall recognize the cumulative effect of initial application in retained earnings at that date. The Company shall apply the amendments prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur on or after January 1, 2022. The Group shall restate its comparative information when it initially applies the aforementioned amendments.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (referred to as the "2020 amendments") and "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants" (referred to as the "2022 amendments")

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Company shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Company will exercise that right.

The 2020 amendments also stipulate that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Company must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. The 2022 amendments further clarify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date should affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Although the covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of a liability, the Company shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the Company that may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2020 amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Company's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Company's own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company accounted for subsidiaries and associates using the equity method. In order for the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent company only financial statements to agree with the amount attributable to shareholders of the parent company in the consolidated financial statements, the differences in the accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using the equity method, share of profits of subsidiaries and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries in the parent company only financial statements.

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

At the time of the preparation of the parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company and its foreign operations (including subsidiaries operating in other countries or those using currencies which are different from the Company's functional currency) are converted into NT dollars at each balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period and the resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary refers to an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost, and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. In addition, changes to the Company's share of other equity in the subsidiary are recognized based on its shareholding ratio.

When the Company's change in the ownership interest in the subsidiary does not result in loss of control, it is treated as an equity transaction. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly recognized as equity.

When the Company's share of loss in the subsidiary is equal to or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further loss according to the shareholding ratio.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required had the Company directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets other than goodwill and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, for any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a corporate asset, the asset is tested for impairment in the context of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost.

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.

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

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

k. Revenue recognition

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

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the sale of image sensing products. Revenue and receivables from the sale of goods are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risk of obsolescence. The transaction price received in advance is recognized as a contract liability until the goods has been delivered to the customer.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from providing entrusted design services in accordance with customer contract specifications and are recognized when performance obligations are fulfilled.

l. Leases

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

The Company as lessee

Except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases that are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease.

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

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

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

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

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

o. Share-based payment arrangements

Employee share options granted

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of employee share options expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options.

p. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Company considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 in Taiwan and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flow projections, growth rate, discount rate, profitability, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and disposal. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience with product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	$ 85	$ 172
Bank deposits	383,932	718,944
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits in banks	337,810	138,400
	$ 721,827	$ 857,516

The market interest rate intervals of the time deposits held in banks at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Time deposits	4.72%-5.20%	0.35%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Time deposit with original maturities of more than 3 months (a)	$ -	$ 538,582
Non-current		
Pledged time deposits (c)	$ 3,528	$ 3,512

a. The interest rates ranges of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months was 0.08 %-2.45% per annum as of December 31, 2021.

b. Refer to Note 25 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment of financial assets at amortized cost.

c. Refer to Note 27 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable-unrelated parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 34,869	$ 14,680
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 34,869	$ 14,680

At amortized cost

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables.

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

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default records of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation, whichever occurs earlier. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

Item	Not Past Due	Past Due Up to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due 121 to 150 Days	Past Due 151 to 180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 31,519	$ 3,350	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 34,869
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 31,519	$ 3,350	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 34,869

December 31, 2021

Item	Not Past Due	Past Due Up to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due 121 to 150 Days	Past Due 151 to 180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 13,369	$ 1,311	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,680
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 13,369	$ 1,311	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,680

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Finished goods	$ 1,660,740	$ 814,864
Work in progress	746,774	698,577
Raw materials	3,430	3,620
	$ 2,410,944	$ 1,517,061

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Cost of inventories sold	$ 1,445,300	$ 2,628,206
Inventory write-downs (reversed) (a)	89,268	(19,090)
	$ 1,534,568	$ 2,609,116

a. Inventory write-downs were reversed as a result of sale has been recognized inventory obsolescence.

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2022	2021
NUEVA IMAGING, INC.	$ 254,407	$ 245,698
Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	36,504	32,221
	$ 290,911	$ 277,919

Name of subsidiary

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
NUEVA IMAGING, INC.	100%	100%
Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

The share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was recognized based on the subsidiaries' financial statements audited by the accountants for the same periods.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Testing Equipment	R&D Equipment	Molding Equipment	Computer	Office Equipment	Photomasks	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 910	$ 473,084	$ 13,659	$ 118	$ -	$ 124,048	$ 611,819
Additions	-	-	1,058	368	-	32,726	34,152
Disposal	(180)	(473,084)	(2,313)	-	-	(64,553)	(540,130)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 730	$ -	$ 12,404	$ 486	$ -	$ 92,221	$ 105,841

(Continued)

	Testing Equipment	R&D Equipment	Molding Equipment	Computer	Office Equipment	Photomasks	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 281	$ 52,564	$ 5,867	$ 26	$ -	$ 64,946	$ 123,684
Depreciation expense	167	7,037	3,466	101	-	51,762	62,533
Disposal	(180)	(59,601)	(2,313)	-	-	(64,553)	(126,647)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 268	$ -	$ 7,020	$ 127	$ -	$ 52,155	$ 59,570
Accumulated impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 462	$ -	$ 4,201	$ 359	$ -	$ 40,066	$ 45,088
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,273	$ 473,084	$ 12,665	$ 155	$ 29	$ 108,800	$ 596,006
Additions	615	-	4,089	118	-	64,555	69,377
Disposal	(978)	-	(3,095)	(155)	(29)	(49,307)	(53,564)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 910	$ 473,084	$ 13,659	$ 118	$ -	$ 124,048	$ 611,819
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,035	$ 21,026	$ 4,643	$ 116	$ 28	$ 55,325	$ 82,173
Depreciation expense	224	31,538	4,319	65	1	58,928	95,075
Disposal	(978)	-	(3,095)	(155)	(29)	(49,307)	(53,564)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 281	$ 52,564	$ 5,867	$ 26	$ -	$ 64,946	$ 123,684
Accumulated impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,183
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ 629	$ 420,520	$ 6,609	$ 92	$ -	$ 59,102	$ 486,952

(Concluded)

The Company’s property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Testing equipment	2-5 years
R&D equipment	15 years
Molding equipment	3 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Photomasks	2 years

12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ 9,005	$ 4,843

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 4,154	$ 4,152

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 4,136	$ 4,210
Non-current	$ 4,902	$ 706

The discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Buildings	1.46%	1%

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Company did not have significant new lease contracts in 2022 and 2021. The Company leases buildings for the use of offices with lease terms of 3-4 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the buildings at the expiry of the lease periods. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 450	$ 505
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 38	$ 60
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (4,728)	$ (4,805)

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 1,259
Additions	3,373
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 4,632

(Continued)

	Software
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 279
Amortization expense	1,544
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,823
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 2,809
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 5,827
Additions	3,475
Disposal	(8,043)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,259
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 5,724
Amortization expense	2,598
Disposal	(8,043)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 279
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ 980

(Concluded)

Except for the recognition of amortization expense, there were no significant addition, disposal and impairment of the Company's other intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The above items of intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Software	3 years

14. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Prepayments for purchases	$ 88,397	$ 2,322
Overpaid sales tax	26,280	-
Tax receivables	16,565	30,605
Others	2,986	1,078
	$ 134,228	$ 34,005

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 1,525	$ 82,415
Net defined benefit assets	1,516	1,427
	$ 3,041	$ 83,842

(Concluded)

15. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term loan

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Unsecured loan		
Bank loan	$ 150,000	$ -

The range of weighted average effective interest rates on bank loans was 2.08%-2.5% per annum on December 31, 2022.

b. Long-term loan

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Secured loan (Note 27)		
Bank loan (1)	$ -	$ 350,000
Unsecured loan		
Bank loan (2)	400,000	
Less: Current portion	100,000	100,000
Long-term loan	$ 300,000	$ 250,000

1) In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired new bank loan facilities in the amount of $350,000 thousand, with a floating interest rate of 0.9908% per annum. Interest is paid monthly, and the principal is to be repaid in seven equal semiannual installments staring from April 2022. The loan is to be repaid before July 1, 2025. However, the aforesaid loan has been repaid in advance on May 3, 2022.

2) The Company acquired new bank loan with a floating interest rate of 1.9514% per annum. Interest is paid monthly, and the principal is to be repaid in seven equal semiannual installments staring from July 2023. The loan is to be repaid before July 5, 2025.

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for bonuses	$ 19,863	$ 64,439
Payables for employees' compensation	13,440	78,500
Payables for purchases of equipment	8,371	10,222
Payables for remuneration of directors	2,500	10,000
Others	8,762	15,860
	52,936	179,021
Other liabilities		
Receipts under custody	199	151
	$ 53,135	$ 179,172
Refund liabilities (a)	$ 53,941	$ 17,118

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act ("LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

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

The amounts included in the parent company only balance sheets in respect of the Company's benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 365	$ 291
Fair value of plan assets	(1,881)	(1,718)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (1,516)	$ (1,427)

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 291	$ (1,718)	$ (1,427)
Net interest expense (income)	3	(14)	(11)
Recognized in profit or loss	3	(14)	(11)
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(31)	-	(31)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	102	(127)	(25)
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	71	(127)	(56)
Contributions from the employer	-	(22)	(22)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 365	$ (1,881)	$ (1,516)
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 285	$ (1,659)	$ (1,374)
Net interest expense (income)	1	(7)	(6)
Recognized in profit or loss	1	(7)	(6)
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(18)	-	(18)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	23	(23)	-
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	5	(23)	(18)
Contributions from the employer	-	(29)	(29)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 291	$ (1,718)	$ (1,427)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

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

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.4%	0.8%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.0%	3.0%

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$ (12)	$ (11)
0.25% decrease	$ 12	$ 11
Expected rate of salary increase/decrease		
0.25% increase	$ 11	$ 10
0.25% decrease	$ (11)	$ (10)

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 22	$ 22
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	14 years	15 years

18. EQUITY

a. Common stock

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Shares authorized	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	78,456	78,153
Shares issued	$ 784,559	$ 781,529

A total of 15,000 thousand shares from the authorized share capital was reserved for the issuance of employee share options. The increase in the Company’s share capital is mainly due to the employees’ exercise of their employee share options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	$ 1,118,553	$ 1,115,462
Arising from exercise of employee share options	12,754	12,286
May not be used for any purpose		
Arising from employee share options	36,482	5,001
	$ 1,167,789	$ 1,132,749

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

Reconciliations of the balance for each class of capital surplus were as follows:

	Premium on Issue of Shares	Arising from Employee Share Options	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,114,427	$ 17,287	$ 1,131,714
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	1,035	-	1,035
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,115,462	17,287	1,132,749
Share-based payment	-	31,949	31,949
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	3,091	-	3,091
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,118,553	$ 49,236	$ 1,167,789

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the Company's articles of incorporation (the "Articles"), where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting accumulated losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, however, when the statutory surplus reserve has exceeded 50% of the total capital, it may not be set aside any more. When the special surplus reserve is set aside in accordance with Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Law, the insufficient amount of the "net amount of other equity deductions accumulated in the previous period" shall be set aside the same amount of special surplus reserve from the undistributed earnings of the previous period before the distribution of earnings, Items other than the current after tax net profit added to the current after tax net profit are included in the current undistributed earnings. Setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors after the amendment, refer to "Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors" in Note 20 (g).

Considering that the Company is in a period of operational growth, taking into account the interests of the Company's shareholders and long-term capital and business planning, no more than 90% of the accumulated distributable earnings should be distributed as dividends, out of which no less than 10% of the total dividends distributed should be in the form of cash dividends. If the Company has no distributable earnings for the year, or if there are earnings but the amount of earnings is much lower than that distributed in the previous year, or considering the Company's financial, business and operational factors, the Company may distribute all or part of the earnings in accordance with the law or regulations of the competent authorities.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 which had been approved in the shareholders in their meetings on June 23, 2022 and July 1, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Legal reserve	$ 74,107	$ 28,146
Special reserve	$ 1,509	$ 1,885
Cash dividends	$ 270,035	$ 215,897
Dividends per share (NT$)	$ 3.5	$ 2.8

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 15, 2023. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	$ 12,261
Special reserve	$ (5,759)
Cash dividends	$ -
Dividends per share (NT$)	$ -

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' in their meeting to be held on June 16, 2023.

d. Other equity items

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Balance, beginning of year	$ (5,759)	$ (4,250)
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	5,782	(1,509)
Balance, end of year	$ 23	$ (5,759)

e. Treasury shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Treasury shares (in thousands of shares)	1,000	1,000

The Company resolved in its board of directors' meeting held on August 12, 2019 to buy back 1,000 thousand of its ordinary shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange within the period starting August

13, 2019 to October 12, 2019 for transfer to its employees, at a purchase price ranging from NT$53 to NT$115 per share.

In October 2019, the Company completed the repurchase of 1,000 thousand shares for $96,995 thousand.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to dividends and to vote.

19. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$ 2,021,104	$ 3,992,611
Others	7,986	3,885
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2020
Accounts receivable (Note 8)	$ 34,869	$ 14,680	$ 32,842
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	$ 69,012	$ 35,139	$ 15,940

Revenue recognized in the current reporting period from the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
From the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Sale of goods	$ 29,311	$ 12,696

b. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Primary geographical markets		
Hong Kong	$ 1,620,387	$ 3,475,865
Taiwan (the Company's operating location)	170,578	236,401
Others	238,125	284,230
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Major goods		
CMOS	$ 1,995,249	$ 3,967,619
Other	33,841	28,877
	$ 2,029,090	$ 3,996,496

(Concluded)

20. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposits	$ 9,434	$ 4,703
Financial asset at amortized cost	928	4,525
Others	7	7
	$ 10,369	$ 5,235

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Others	$ 137	$ 152

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange gain	$ 4,738	$ 7,530
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,408	-
Other gains	49	-
Other expenses	-	(67)
	$ 9,195	$ 7,463

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$ 4,774	$ 3,481
Interest on lease liabilities	95	72
	$ 4,869	$ 3,553

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Property, plant and equipment	$ 62,533	$ 95,075
Right-of-use assets	4,154	4,152
Intangible assets	1,544	2,598
Total	$ 68,231	$ 101,825
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 14,485	$ 20,980
Operating expenses	52,202	78,247
	$ 66,687	$ 99,227
An analysis of amortization by function		
Research and development expenses	$ 1,544	$ 2,598

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 3,529	$ 3,213
Defined benefit plans	(11)	(6)
	3,518	3,207
Other employee benefits	159,206	229,517
Total employee benefits expense	$ 162,724	$ 232,724
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	$ 162,724	$ 232,724

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrued employees' compensation at a rate of no less than 0.005% and no higher than 25% and remuneration of directors and supervisors at a rate of no higher than 3%. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were resolved in the board of directors' meetings on March 15, 2023 and March 16, 2022, respectively.

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Employees' compensation	7.99%	8.00%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	1.49%	1.02%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	$ 13,440	$ 78,500
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	2,500	10,000

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

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2022 and 2021 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

21. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 25,606	$ 147,381
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	19,771	1,776
Adjustments for prior years	(293)	(683)
	45,670	148,474
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(16,062)	3,327
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 29,608	$ 151,801

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 152,166	$ 892,851
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 30,433	$ 178,570
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	(1,442)	(2,239)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	19,771	1,776
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	16,062	(3,327)
Investment credits of the current year	(19,447)	(25,623)
Deferred tax		
Temporary differences	(16,062)	3,327
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(293)	(683)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 29,608	$ 151,801

b. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 51,763	$ 149,168

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for impairment loss	$ 13,636	$ 17,854	$ 31,490
Foreign exchange loss	283	(283)	-
	$ 13,919	$ 17,571	$ 31,490
Deferred tax liabilities			
Gain on foreign currency exchange	$ -	$ 1,509	$ 1,509

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for impairment loss	$ 17,454	$ (3,818)	$ 13,636
Foreign exchange loss	-	283	283
	$ 17,454	$ (3,535)	$ 13,919
Deferred tax liabilities			
Gain on foreign currency exchange	$ 208	$ (208)	$ -

d. Income tax assessments

The Company’s tax returns through 2020 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.59	$ 9.61
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.58	$ 9.53

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

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 122,558	$ 741,050
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee share options	-	-
Bonuses issued to employees	-	-
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 122,558	$ 741,050

Number of shares

Unit: In Thousands of Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	77,206	77,121
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee share options	198	25
Bonuses issued to employees	355	624
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	77,759	77,770

The Company may settle the bonuses to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes the entire amount of the bonus will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

a. Employee share option plan

Qualified employees of the Company were granted 2,000 options on July 29, 2013 and 3,200 options on May 16, 2013. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one thousand ordinary shares of the Company, and the total number of new ordinary shares required to be issued for the exercise of the employee share options is 2,000 shares and 3,200 shares, respectively. The options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second year from the grant date.

Information on employee share options is as follows:

	2021 Employee Share Option Plan		2013 Employee Share Option Plan		2013 Employee Share Option Plan	
	Number of Options (In Thousands	Weighted - Average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted - Average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands	Weighted - Average Exercise Price (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2022						
Balance at January 1	-	$	55	$ 32.21	603	$ 17.20
Options granted	3,500	99.60	-	-	-	-
Options exercised	-	-	(55)	31.00	(248)	17.79
Options forfeited	-	-	-	-	(355)	15.81
Balance at December 31	3,500	99.60	-	-	-	-
Options exercisable, end of period	-		-		-	

	2013 Employee Share Option Plan		2013 Employee Share Option Plan	
	Number of Options (In Thousands	Weighted - Average Exercise Price (NT$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted - Average Exercise Price (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2021				
Balance at January 1	100	$ 33.00	605	$ 17.17
Options exercised	(45)	32.21	(2)	10.25
Balance at December 31	55	32.21	603	17.20
Options exercisable, end of period	55		603	

Information on outstanding options as follows:

December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
Share Option Plan	Range of Exercise Price(NT$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Share Option Plan	Range of Exercise Price(NT$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)
2021 Employee share option plan	$ 99.60	11.23	2021 Employee share option plan	$ -	-
2013 Employee share option plan	-	-	2013 Employee share option plan	32.21	1.62
2012 Employee share option plan	-	-	2012 Employee share option plan	10.25-19.03	0.82

The resolution for the granting of the 2021 employee share options was passed in the board of directors' meeting on July 1, 2021, and their fair values were assessed using the Black-Scholes pricing model; the inputs to the model are as follows:

Grant-date share price (NT$)	$103.5
Exercise price (NT$)	$103.5
Expected volatility	43.11%-39.21%
Expected life	2.5-4.5 years
Expected dividend yield	-
Risk-free interest rate	0.79%-0.92%
Fair value of stock options	30.73

The cost of share-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2022, is $ 31,949 thousand.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that will be able to continue as a going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the number of new shares issued, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

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

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value approximate their fair values.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 761,749	$ 1,496,705
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (Note 2)	830,373	720,634

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, refundable deposit and pledged time deposits.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loan, accounts payable, other payables (including related parties), current portion of long-term borrowing, long-term loan and guarantee deposits.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included accounts receivable, accounts payable and borrowings. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

There had been no change in the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Company to foreign currency risk. Approximately 92% of the Company's sales is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company, whilst almost 98% of costs is denominated in the Company's functional currency. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are set out in Note 28.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the exchange rate fluctuations in the USD.

The sensitivity analysis regarding foreign currency risk is mainly calculated for USD denominated monetary items on the balance sheet date.

When the NTD appreciates/depreciates by 1% against the USD, the Group's net profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would decrease/increase by $2,532 thousand and $1,174 thousand, respectively.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from financial assets and financial liabilities at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 341,338	$ 680,494
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	383,922	718,934
Financial liabilities	550,000	350,000

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis regarding interest rate risk is calculated based on the changes in the cash flow of floating-rate liabilities on the balance sheet date.

If interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by $(830) thousand and $1,845 thousand, respectively.

2) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation mainly arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the parent company only balance sheets.

The Company transacts with a large number of unrelated customers; thus, no concentration of credit risk was observed.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank facilities and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

Bank borrowings are significant sources of liquidity for the Company. For the Company's unutilized financing facilities, please refer to (b) Financing facilities below.

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

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 353	$ 707	$ 3,180	$ 4,947
Accounts payable	177,827	86,708	723	-
Other payables - related parties	6,744	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of equipment	5,975	2,396	-	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	150,650	1,301	105,041	307,318
	$ 341,549	$ 91,112	$ 108,944	$ 312,265

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 4,240	$ 4,947	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest rate liabilities	256,992	307,318	-	-	-	-
	$ 261,232	$ 312,265	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 353	$ 707	$ 3,180	$ 707
Accounts payable	269,324	79,576	-	-
Other payables - related parties	11,512	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of equipment	5,154	5,068	-	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	289	578	102,189	253,304
	$ 286,632	$ 85,929	$ 105,369	$ 254,011

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 4,240	$ 707	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest rate liabilities	103,056	253,304	-	-	-	-
	$ 107,296	$ 254,011	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

b) Financing facilities

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Unsecured bank overdraft facilities, reviewed annually and payable on demand:		
Amount used	$ 550,000	$ -
Amount unused	200,000	200,000
	$ 750,000	$ 200,000
Secured bank overdraft facilities:		
Amount used	$ -	$ 350,000
Amount unused	250,000	100,000
	$ 250,000	$ 450,000

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
NUEVA IMAGING, INC.	Subsidiaries
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Substantive related parties (Non-related since April 18, 2021)

b. Purchases

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Related Party Category	2022	2021
Substantive related parties		
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	$ -	$ 437,695

The purchase prices and payment terms were based on negotiations and thus not comparable with those in the market.

c. Technical service expense

	December 31	
Related Party Category	2022	2021
Subsidiaries		
Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	$ 59,206	$ 113,784
NUEVA IMAGING, INC.	51,889	41,114
	$ 111,095	$ 154,898

The technical service contracts between the Company and its related parties are based on the prices and terms agreed upon by both parties, therefore no other appropriate transaction counterparties are available for comparison.

d. Other payables to related parties

	December 31	
Related Party Category	2022	2021
Subsidiaries		
NUEVA IMAGING, INC.	$ 3,580	$ 2,625
Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3,164	8,887
	$ 6,744	$ 11,512

e. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 71,174	$ 15,226

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel departments is determined by the remuneration committee based on individual performance and market trends.

27. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets of the Company were provided as collateral for long-term bank borrowings and as guarantee for the tariff on imported raw materials:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Property, plant and equipment - R&D equipment	$ -	$ 420,520
Pledged time deposits (classified as financial assets at amortized cost-noncurrent)	3,528	3,512
	$ 3,528	$ 424,032

28. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 22,079	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 678,047
CNY	2,309	4.408 (CNY:NTD)	10,178
			$ 688,225
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,833	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 424,820

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 17,962	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ 497,189
CNY	2,282	4.344 (CNY:NTD)	9,915
			$ 507,104
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,721	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ 379,809

The significant unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)
USD	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 7,861	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ (953)
CNY	4.408 (CNY:NTD)	(317)	4.344 (CNY:NTD)	(464)
		$ 7,544		$ (1,417)

29. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others: None;

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None;

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries): None;

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 1 attached ;

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

9) Information about the derivative instruments transaction: None;

b. Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): Please see Table 2 attached;

c. Information on investments in mainland China: Please see Table 3 attached.

d. Information on major shareholders: The name, amount and proportion of shareholders with a shareholding ratio of 5% or more: Please see Table 4 attached.

TABLE 1

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DISPOSAL OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Seller	Property	Event Date	Original Acquisition Date	Carrying Amount	Transaction Amount	Collection	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Counterparty	Relationship	Purpose of Disposal	Price Reference	Other Terms
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	BIS equipment	2022.03.16	2020.05.01	$ 413,483	$ 417,891	Paid	$ 4,408	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Non-related parties	Research development progress completed	$ 417,891	None

TABLE 2

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Accounted for using the Equity Method	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income of Investee Accounted for using the Equity Method	Investment Income	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Silicon Optronics, Inc.	NUEVA IMAGING INC.	USA	Product development & design of high-end CMOS Image Sensor	$ 358,500	$ 358,500	6,000	100	$ 254,407	$ 3,403	$ 3,403	Subsidiary
	Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Investment holding company	5,237	5,237	170	100	36,504	3,807	3,807	Subsidiary

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital (US$ in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment (%)	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022
					Outward	Inward						
Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Design, test and research and development of IC and related electronic products with consultation on technology services and technology transfer	US$ 175 thousand	Note 1	$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	$ -	$ -	$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	$ 3,807	100	$ 3,807	$ 36,504	$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (US$ in Thousands)	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (US$ in Thousands)
$ 5,374 (US$ 175) thousand	Note 1	$ 1,576,404

Note 1: Through Silicon Optronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd. investment Silicon Optronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., the Amount of Investment Stipulated was approved by Investment Commission, MOEA approved investment amount US$175 thousands.

Note 2: Amount was recognized on the basis of audited financial statements.

Note 3: Based on the exchange rate as of December 31, 2022.

TABLE 4

SILICON OPTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Samoa Shangzhao Lake Co., Ltd.	17,691,413	22.54
Egis Technology Inc.	12,640,756	16.11
Samoa Full Guest Investment Limited	4,875,458	6.21
Xiao Dong Luo	4,583,587	5.84

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the parent company only financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual truster who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

VI. The effect of insolvency of the company and affiliates on the financial Status of the Company: None.

Chapter 7 Review of Financial Status, Operating Results, and Risk Management

I. Financial Position

Major reasons for material changes in assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, as well as related effects in the most recent two fiscal years, and response measures in the future if such effects are significant.

(I) Analysis of changes in financial positions for the most recent two years:

Unit: NT$ 1,000; %

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Difference	
			Amount	%
Current assets	3,397,269	3,076,437	320,832	10.43
Property, plant and equipment	45,355	487,299	(441,944)	(90.69)
Intangible assets	202,515	204,686	(2,171)	(1.06)
Other assets	54,754	110,491	(55,737)	(50.44)
Total assets	3,699,893	3,878,913	(179,020)	(4.62)
Current Liability	763,590	889,812	(126,222)	(14.19)
Non-current liabilities	308,963	258,192	50,771	19.66
Total liabilities	1,072,553	1,148,004	(75,451)	(6.57)
Share capital	784,559	781,529	3,030	0.39
Capital surplus	1,167,789	1,132,749	35,040	3.09
Retained earnings	771,964	919,385	(147,421)	(16.03)
Other equity	23	(5,759)	5,782	(100.4)
Treasury stocks	(96,995)	(96,995)	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total equity	2,627,340	2,730,909	(103,569)	(3.79)

Reasons for changes in the two periods:

1. Decrease in Property, plant and equipment: mainly due to Selling BSI equipment for NT $4.17 million.
2. Decrease in Other assets: Due to the conversion of Nexchip production capacity deposit to prepayment.
3. Decrease in other equity: Mainly due to decrease in exchange difference from the financial statements of foreign operations.

(II) Impact of changes in the financial status for the most recent two fiscal years: No significant impact.

(III) Future response plans: Not Applicable.

II. Financial Performance

The main reasons for the material changes in operating revenues, operating profit and net profit before tax in the most recent two years, a sales volume forecast and the basis therefor, and the possible impact on the Company's financial operations, and response plans:

(I) Analysis of changes in operating results for the most recent two years:

Unit: NT$ 1,000; %

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Amount of increase/decrease	Change (%)
Sales revenue	2,029,090	3,996,496	(1,967,406)	(49.23)
Gross Profit	494,522	1,387,380	(892,858)	(64.36)
Operating profits	138,490	883,959	(745,469)	(84.33)
Non-operating revenue and expenses	14,968	10,489	4,479	42.70
Profit before income tax	153,458	894,448	(740,990)	(82.84)
Earnings from continuing operations	122,558	741,050	(618,492)	(83.46)
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Net profit (loss) for the current period	122,558	741,050	(618,492)	(83.46)
Other comprehensive income (income after tax)	5,838	(1,491)	7,329	(491.55)
Total comprehensive income	128,396	739,559	(611,163)	(82.64)
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income or loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Earnings Per Share (NT$)	1.59	9.61	(8.02)	(83.45)

Reasons for changes in the two periods:

1. Decrease in sales revenue: mainly market demand is slowing down, resulting in lower sales than expected.
2. Decrease in Gross profit on sales: The new cost increase has fully emerged in 111Q1, but ASP has a downward trend due to the slowing market demand.
3. Decrease in operating profit: Due to the decrease in gross profit in 2022.
4. Increase in Non-operating expenses: mainly due to the increase in interest income in 2022.
5. Decrease in net profit for the period and consolidated net profit for the period: Due to the decrease in gross profit for 2022 and the decrease in overall profit.

(II) Expected sales volume and its possible impact on the Company's future financial operations:

Expected sales volumes and revenue growth are of great help for future profitability.

(III) Future response plan: actively develop new products and markets.

III. Cash flow

Analysis of cash flow changes during the most recent fiscal year, improvement plan for liquidity and provide a liquidity analysis for the coming year:

(I) Analysis of changes in cash flow for the most recent year is as follows:

Unit: NT$ 1,000; %

Year / Item	2022	2021	Change (%)
Cash flow ratio	-	58.30	(58.30)
Cash flow adequacy ratio	36.12	45.63	(9.51)
Cash reinvestment ratio	-7.24	10.50	(17.74)
Analysis of the changes in cash flow: Cash flow ratio and Cash reinvestment ratio decreased: mainly due to inventory increase.			

(II) Improvement plan with insufficient cash: There is no concerns about liquidity and shortage of cash.

(III) Cash liquidity analysis for the coming fiscal year.

Unit: NT$ 1,000

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year A	Projected net cash flow from operating activities for the year B	Projected for the year Cash outflow C	Expected cash surplus (inadequacy) amount A＋B－C	Remedial measures for cash inadequacy	
				Investment plans	Financial plans
762,636	920,863	(751,771)	931,728	-	-
Analysis of the changes in cash flow: 1. Operating activities: Due to inventory decrease. 2. Investment activities: Capital expenditure, etc. 3. Financing activities: Decrease in long-term and short-term borrowings.					

IV. Major capital expenditure for the most recent year and its effect on financial position and operation of the Company: None.

V. Direct Investment Policy, Reasons for Profit or Loss, Correction Plan and Investment Plan for the Coming Year: None.

VI. Risk Management

(I) The impact of interest rate fluctuations, exchange rate fluctuations, and inflation on the Company's earnings and coping strategies

1. Interest rate:

The Company estimates that there is no NT dollar or foreign currency borrowing demand in the upcoming fiscal year, so there is no need to evade the risk of interest expenses arising from interest rate hikes. The Company has appropriate funding channels to meet the needs of business development and maintain good relationship with each correspondent bank. The Company will consider the available facilities from various sources of capital and their cost of capital, as well as making a comprehensive consideration for the business development plans, so as to raise the required funds. Therefore, the impact on the Company's profit and loss is not significant.

2. Foreign exchange rates:

As the Company's receivables and payables are mainly denominated in foreign currency (US dollars), the exchange rate risk caused by exchange rate fluctuations can be largely avoided. However, depending on the trend of the global economy as a whole, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid the risk of foreign currency fluctuations.

3. Inflation:

The impact of inflation does not currently have a significant impact on the Company's profits and business operations. If the Company's purchase cost is affected by inflation, the incremental cost can be marked up on to the sales price, so inflation has no significant effect on the Company's profit and loss.

(II) (High leverage/high risk investment, loans to third parties, endorsements and guarantees, and policies in derivatives transactions, reasons for profits/losses and coping strategies

The Company currently does not engage in high-risk, high-leveraged investments, lending or endorsement guarantees, and derivative transactions. The Company has established the "Procedures Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets", "Procedures Governing Making of Endorsements and Guarantees" and "Procedures Governing Loaning of Funds to Other Parties" to regulate the transactions of high-risk, high-leveraged investments, loaning of funds to other parties, endorsements and guarantees, and derivatives trading in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

(III) Future Development Plan and Expected R&D Expenditure

1. Future R&D plans

The Company's most important core technology is the development of CMOS image sensor related sensing circuits, analog, digital and mixed signals, from circuit design, process technology, to optical simulation, etc., providing customers with the best solution and exclusive design and process for customer needs. Developing CMOS image sensor for special applications in combination with high-precision processing technology in Taiwan's semiconductor industry; the future R&D plans include:

(1) High-performance CMOS Image Sensor (High-performance CMOS Image Sensor).

(2) High-resolution CMOS Image Sensor (High-resolution CMOS Image Sensor).

(3) Global Shutter CMOS Image Sensor (Global Shutter CMOS Image Sensor).
(4) Low Power Consumption CMOS Image Sensor (Low Power Consumption CMOS Image Sensor).
(5) Design and development of sensors for special applications.

2. Estimated R&D expenditure

The R&D expenses that the Company expects to invest in the future will be listed according to the Company's internal research plans, and depending on the research and development progress, the technology involved, and the staged results, the R&D expenses budget will be increased or decreased after discussion at the Company's internal supervisory meetings.

(IV) Potential Impact associated with Domestic or International Political/Regulatory Changes and the Response Measures

The Company's daily operations are handled in accordance with the relevant domestic and foreign laws and regulations, and at any time pay attention to the development trend of domestic and foreign policies and changes in regulations and collect relevant information to provide operational decision-making reference to adjust the Company's relevant operational strategies. As of now, the Company's financial operation has not been affected by important changes of domestic and foreign policies and laws.

(V) Potential Impact associated with Domestic or International Industry/Technology Evolution and the Response Measures

Through the close strategic cooperation with suppliers in the past, and the Company's own research and development capabilities, the Company can quickly grasp the industry dynamics and obtain market information ahead of its peers. Therefore, technological and industrial changes have a positive impact on the Company.

The Company's main products have been widely accepted by customers, and market demand continues to expand. The Company also actively enhances research and development capabilities and strengthens outsourcing capacity, and grasps industry dynamics and the market information, adopting a robust financial management strategy to maintain market competitiveness.

In the future, the Company will continue to pay attention to the situation of technological changes and evaluate its impact on the operations of the Company, and adjust the Company's business development and financial status accordingly.

(VI) Potential Impact on Crisis Management associated with Changes in Corporate Image and the Response Measures

Since its incorporation, the Company has been committed to maintaining its corporate image and complying with the laws and regulations, and there has not been enough to affect the corporate image so far. In the future, while pursuing revenue growth and maximizing shareholders' equity, the Company will also comply with the government regulations and fulfill corporate social responsibility to continuously maintain good corporate image of the Company.

(VII) Potential Impact associated with Mergers/Acquisitions and the Response Measures: Not Applicable.

(VIII) Potential Impact associated with Capacity Expansion and the Response Measures: Not Applicable.

(IX) Risks of purchasing and sales concentration and coping strategies

1. Procurement

   The Company is a fabless professional IC design company, the main purchase project is wafer procurement. In the value chain of the semiconductor industry, IC design houses tend to maintain long-term cooperation with specific foundries in order to achieve reliable and stable production capacity, as well as factors such as process technology, yield, capacity and delivery. This is a common phenomenon among IC design houses. The Company has been in good relationship with Powerchip / PTC and A Company for many years. The relationship between the two parties is good. In the future, we will continue to cooperate on fields such as new product development and mass production in order to reduce the risk of concentrated purchase.

2. Turnover

   The Company's main sales market and end-users are both in mainland China. Mainland China has a vast territory, and there are differences in business activities and trading habits. The Company evaluates the market characteristics and connections of dealers, and has the service experience of end-product applications. It can quickly serve end-customers and develop new markets. The Company fully grasps the operation of the dealers, and adopts the advance payment as the dealer's payment terms to increase the working capital turnover rate and reduce the overdue risk of accounts receivable in mainland China. The Company's technical support directly serves the end customers, keeps abreast of customer needs, and reduce the risk that sales of goods will be concentrated in the dealers. At the same time, with the introduction of future image sequencing wafers and other related image sensing chip products, the product sales and operation scale will be expanded, and the concentration of customers should be reduced in the future.

(X) The impact and risk of the transfer of shares in huge volumes by Directors, Supervisors,or major shareholders on the Company, and the Coping Strategies: None.

(XI) The impact and risk of change in management on the Company, and the measures to cope with: None.

(XII) Risks Associated with Litigations

1. Material litigious, non-litigious or administrative disputes that are currently still open: None.
2. The Company's Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, substantive Directors, shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares and subordinate companies have decided to determine or are still in the system of material litigation, non-litigation or

administrative litigation. The result may have a significant influence on shareholders' equity or securities prices: None.

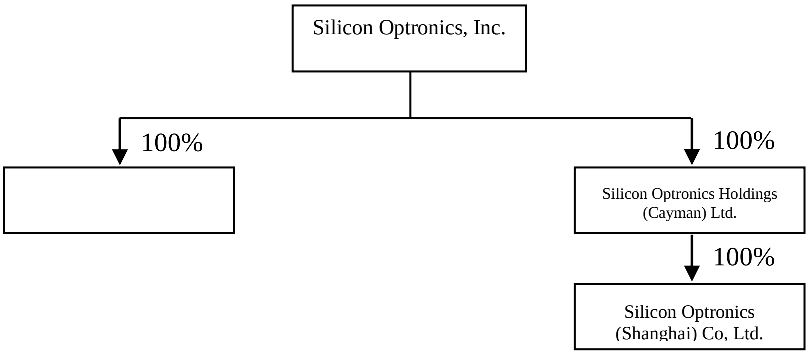
(XIII) Other important risks: None.

VII. Other important matters: None

Chapter 8 Special Notes

I. Information Regarding Affiliated Companies

(I) Structure of affiliated enterprises



(II) Basic information of related companies:

Unit: US$

Name	Date of Incorporation	Address	Actual Paid-in Capital	Main Business Projects
Nueva Imaging Inc.	2010.05.27	4030 Moorpark Ave Ste 248 San Jose, CA95117 U.S.A	600	R&D design of high-end CMOS Image Sensor products
Silicon Optronics Holdings (Cayman) Ltd.	2013.04.26	4F, Willow House, Cricket Square, P.O. Box 2582, Grand Cayman KY1-1103	177,550	Investment holding
Silicon Optronics(Shanghai) Co, Ltd.	2013.12.25	Room 603, Building 1, No.2966 Jinke Road, Zhangjiang Hi-tech Park, Pudong New Area, Shanghai	175,000	Design development of integrated circuit and related electronic products and testing along with technical service consulting and transfer of research and development results

(III) The Shareholders in Common of Companies Presumed to have a Relationship of Control and Subordination: Please refer to paragraph (II).

(IV) The industry covered by the related companies: Please refer to paragraph (II).

(V) Information on Directors, Supervisors, Managerial Officers, and Managerial Officers

Name of Company	Title	Name or representative	Shareholding (shares)	Shareholding Ratio
Nueva Imaging Inc.	Chairman of the Board	Silicon Optronics, Inc. (Representative: James He)	6,000,000	100%
Silicon Optronics Holdings (Cayman) Ltd.	Chairman of the Board	Silicon Optronics, Inc. (Representative: James He)	170,000	100%
Silicon Optronics(Shanghai) Co, Ltd.	Executive Director Supervisors	Silicon Optronics, Inc. (Representative: Terry Li) Silicon Optronics, Inc. (Representative: Steffi Huang)	175,000	100%

(VI) Operating status of each related company:

December 31, 2022; Unit: NT$ thousand;

Name of Company	Capital	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net value	Operating revenue	Operating profits	Current profit and loss (after income tax)	Earnings per Share (NT$) (After income tax)
Nueva Imaging Inc.	18	62,578	7,399	55,179	49,999	3,977	3,403	0.57
Silicon Optronics Holdings (Cayman) Ltd.	5,237	48,004	11,500	36,504	-	-	3,807	22.39
Silicon Optronics(Shanghai) Co, Ltd.	5,374	48,004	11,500	36,504	59,162	4,616	3,807	21.75

(VII) Consolidated business report: Please refer to pages 87 to 195.

(VIII) Relationship report: Please refer to page 87.

II. Private Placement of Securities of the Most Recent Year up to the Publication Date of the Annual Report:None.

III. Holding or Disposal of the Company's Shares by the Subsidiaries of the most recent year up to the print date of the annual report: None.

IV. Other Matters that Require Additional Description: None.

V. Matters that Materially Affect Shareholders' Equity or the Price of the Company's Securities Specified in Article 36, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 if The Securities and Exchange Act, Occurred during the Most Recent Fiscal Year or during the Current Fiscal Year up to the Date of Publication of the Annual Report: None.

Silicon Optronics, Inc.

Chairman and President: James He