

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Ticker: 4979

**LUXNET CORPORATION
PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH A REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED**

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The reader is advised that these Parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To The Board of Directors of
LuxNet Corporation

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying parent-company-only balance sheets of LuxNet Corporation (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022, and the related parent-company-only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as “the parent-company-only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the parent-company-only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent-company-only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and its parent-company-only financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the requirements of 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 (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2022 parent-company-only financial statements. 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.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's revenue amounting to NT\$ 1,318,546 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 is a significant account to the Company's Parent-company-only financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace. Furthermore, varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders judging and determining the performance obligation and the time of satisfaction. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition, sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing between determining the performance obligation of revenues recognition and the major sales orders or agreements for their terms and conditions, performing analytical review procedures of sale revenues, executing sale cut-off tests, and reviewing the sales return and sales discount after for the years then ended, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 4 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Market valuation on Inventory

We determine that provision against inventory is also one of the key audit matters. The Company's inventory in amount of NT\$467,024 thousand, representing 23% of parent-company-only total assets, as of December 31, 2022 is significant to the Company's financial statements. Inventories, including active components for optical communication and modules, are mostly customized products. Considering the rapid changes in communication technology, the calculation of the allowance for inventory market decline and write-off obsolescence involves significant management judgment. With respect to the key audit matter – provision against inventory, our audit procedures include, but not limit to, evaluating the appropriateness of inventory provision policy including how to identify the phased-out or slow-moving items, testing the correctness of inventory aging report, analyzing the reasons for slow-moving inventory and analyzing turnover rate of inventory at the end of period, performing observation on the Company's inventory physical taking, and looking into the status of inventory utilization. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Other Matter

The parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the year then ended December 31, 2021 were audited by other auditors and expressed unqualified opinion on March 17, 2022.

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 requirements of 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.

(To be continued)

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In preparing the parent-company-only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, 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 audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 internal control of the Company.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's 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 accompanying notes, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the 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 Company 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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2022 parent-company-only financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

/s/Cheng, Ching-Piao

/s/Chen, Kuo-Shuai

Ernst & Young

Taiwan, R.O.C.

March 16th, 2023

Notices to Readers

The accompanying Parent-company-only financial statements are intended only to present the Parent-company-only financial position, results of operations 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 Parent-company-only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying Parent-company-only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$483,826	23	\$368,725	19
1170	Accounts receivables, net	4, 6(2), 6(16)	254,402	12	131,627	7
1200	Other receivables	4, 6(16)	14,160	1	6,225	-
1220	Current tax assets	4	65	-	5	-
130x	Inventories	4, 6(3)	467,024	23	290,427	15
1419	Other prepaid expense		3,196	-	2,924	-
1421	Prepayments		6,856	-	1,878	-
1470	Other current assets		7,499	1	3,060	-
11xx	Total current assets		<u>1,237,028</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>804,871</u>	<u>41</u>
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(4)	126,347	6	317,107	16
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5), 7, 8	706,069	34	824,585	43
1780	Intangible assets	4, 6(6)	618	-	520	-
1900	Other non-current assets	4, 6(7), 6(11)	2,490	-	1,895	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		<u>835,524</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,144,107</u>	<u>59</u>
1xxx	Total Assets		<u>\$2,072,552</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,948,978</u>	<u>100</u>

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

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4, 6(8)	\$52,821	2	\$88,150	5
2130	Contract liabilities	4, 6(15)	2,874	-	6,574	-
2170	Accounts payable		302,121	15	130,465	7
2200	Other payables	4, 6(12)	74,771	4	61,255	3
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	790	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		2,157	-	6,033	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		435,534	21	292,477	15
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	4, 6(10), 8	220,000	11	320,000	16
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		220,000	11	320,000	16
2xxx	Total liabilities		655,534	32	612,477	31
31xx	Equity	4, 6(13)				
3100	Capital					
3110	Common stock		1,323,578	64	1,325,115	68
3200	Capital surplus		4,146	-	128,386	7
3300	Retained earnings					
3350	Unappropriated earnings (Accumulated deficits)		109,427	5	(285,203)	(15)
3400	Other components of equity		(20,133)	(1)	168,203	9
3xxx	Total equity		1,417,018	68	1,336,501	69
3x2x	Total liabilities and equity		\$2,072,552	100	\$1,948,978	100

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

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

	Accounts	Notes	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(15), 7	\$1,318,546	100	\$866,016	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)	(921,760)	(70)	(883,399)	(102)
5900	Gross profit (loss)		396,786	30	(17,383)	(2)
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing		(10,527)	(1)	(18,098)	(2)
6200	General and administrative		(50,787)	(4)	(90,783)	(11)
6300	Research and development	7	(66,643)	(5)	(79,356)	(9)
6450	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	4,680	1	8	-
	Total operating expenses		(123,277)	(9)	(188,229)	(22)
6900	Operating income (loss)		273,509	21	(205,612)	(24)
7000	Non-operating incomes and expenses	6(19), 7				
7100	Interest income		3,147	-	106	-
7010	Other incomes		4,193	-	794	-
7020	Other gains and losses	7	(3,627)	-	(77,628)	(9)
7050	Finance costs		(7,086)	(1)	(7,117)	(1)
7055	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	659	-	4,493	1
	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		(2,714)	(1)	(79,352)	(9)
7900	Income (loss) before income tax		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
7950	Income tax expense	4, 6(21)	-	-	-	-
8200	Net income (loss)		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)				
8310	Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		956	-	1,405	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method		(190,760)	(14)	(37,462)	(4)
8300	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(189,804)	(14)	(36,057)	(4)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$80,991	6	\$(321,021)	(37)
9750	Earnings per share-basic (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	
9850	Earnings per share-diluted (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	

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

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Common Stock 3100	Capital Surplus 3200	Retained Earnings	Others		Total 3XXX
				Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated deficits) 3350	Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 3420	Unearned Employee Benefit 3490	
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$1,201,243	\$85,809	\$(87,453)	\$208,135	\$(17,375)	\$1,390,359
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(85,809)	85,809			-
D1	Net loss in 2021			(284,964)			(284,964)
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2021			1,405	(37,462)		(36,057)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(283,559)	(37,462)	-	(321,021)
E1	Capital increase by cash	130,000	134,550				264,550
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					2,613	2,613
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(6,128)	(6,164)			12,292	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,325,115	128,386	(285,203)	170,673	(2,470)	1,336,501
C3	Overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus		237				237
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(122,879)	122,879			-
D1	Net income in 2022			270,795			270,795
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2022			956	(190,760)		(189,804)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	271,751	(190,760)	-	80,991
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					(711)	(711)
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(1,537)	(1,598)			3,135	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,323,578</u>	<u>\$4,146</u>	<u>\$109,427</u>	<u>\$(20,087)</u>	<u>\$(46)</u>	<u>\$1,417,018</u>

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

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Items	2022	2021	Code	Items	2022	2021
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:			BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
A10000	Income (loss) before income tax	\$270,795	\$(284,964)	B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,848)	(13,521)
A20000	Adjustments:			B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,091	4,894
A20010	Income and expense adjustments:			B03800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	-	21,860
A20100	Depreciation	108,368	136,851	B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,100)	(2,506)
A20200	Amortization	2,807	4,242	B06800	Increase (decrease) in other non-current assets	(989)	(5,514)
A20300	Reversal of expected credit losses	(5,339)	(4,501)	B07100	Increase (decrease) in prepayments for equipment	-	(6,400)
A20900	Interest expense	7,086	7,117	BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,846)	(1,187)
A21200	Interest income	(3,147)	(106)				
A21900	Cost of share based payment	(711)	2,613				
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(159)	26,018	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A23700	Impairment loss on non-financial assets	15,381	74,458	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	(35,329)	(147,202)
A23800	Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	(27)	(31,266)	C01300	Repayments of bonds	-	(12,300)
A29900	Other - loss related to inventories	32,015	73,797	C01600	Increase in long-term loans	220,000	-
A29900	Other - loss on deposit of prepayments for equipment	-	6,400	C01700	Repayments of long-term loans	(320,000)	-
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			C04600	Capital increase by cash	-	264,550
A31150	Accounts receivables	(118,095)	12,453	C09900	Other items - overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus	237	-
A31180	Other receivables	(7,153)	5,357	CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(135,092)	105,048
A31200	Inventories	(208,612)	(52,859)				
A31230	Prepayments	(5,250)	5,336	EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	115,101	76,406
A31240	Other current assets	(4,439)	(1,336)	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	368,725	292,319
A32125	Contract liabilities	(3,700)	6,474	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$483,826	\$368,725
A32150	Accounts payable	171,656	20,168				
A32180	Other payables	11,679	(26,095)				
A32190	Other payables - related parties	790	-				
A32230	Other current liabilities	(3,876)	(534)				
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(105)	(3)				
A33000	Cash generated from (used in) operations	259,964	(20,380)				
A33100	Interest received	3,024	106				
A33300	Interest paid	(6,889)	(7,228)				
A33500	Income tax paid (returned)	(60)	47				
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	256,039	(27,455)				

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

English Translation of Parent-company-only Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
LuxNet Corporation
Notes to the Parent-company-only Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years then ended
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

LuxNet Corporation (referred to “the Company”) was incorporated on November 15, 2001, and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The address of the Company’s registered office is No. 6, Hejiang Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan.

The major business activities of the Company were the manufacturing, processing and sale of electronic components and active components for optical communication and the retail sale of electronic materials.

The Company’s common shares were publicly listed on the Taipei Exchange (“TPEX”) on December 12, 2011.

2. DATE AND PROCEDURE OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUANCE

The parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 16th, 2023.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
b	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	January 1, 2023
c	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	January 1, 2023

(a) Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

(b) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

(c) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024
d	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	January 1, 2024
e	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024

- (a) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(d) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments add seller-lessees additional requirements for the sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard.

(e) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improved the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments specify that covenants to be complied within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Company assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent-company-only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

(2) Basis of preparation

The Company prepared parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent-company-only financial statements are presented in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT\$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's parent-company-only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the prevailing functional currency closing rate of exchange; non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined; and non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Company accounts for regular way purchases or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- A.the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and ;
- B.the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables, etc., on the balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and ;
- B. 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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- A. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- B. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and ;
- B. 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.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described below:

- A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This 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 assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - ii. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company is recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- B. the time value of money; and
- C. the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- ii. The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
- iii. The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- ii. a Company of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or losses including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(9) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – At actual purchase cost, using the weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 but not within the scoping of inventories.

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. Such adjustments were made after the Company considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting entity’s perspectives, and the Company recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for under the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Company’s investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company’s share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company’s related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Company disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

- A. Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- B. The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "*Property, plant and equipment*". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	3 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 10 years
Office equipment	5 to 10 years
Other equipment	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment or any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(12) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset;
- and
- (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments discount using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which is increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

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

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements’ comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies information applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

	Cost of Computer Software
Useful life	1 to 5 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or Companies of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (company of units), then to the other assets of the unit (company of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (company of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(15) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Company mainly manufactures and sells of its products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Company is active components for optical communication and modules and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. The remaining sales transactions are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. The Company estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 30 to 105 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as account receivables. The Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(16) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(17) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

(18) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company are entitled to pension plans that are managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent-company-only financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations and the contribution is expensed as incurred.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Remeasurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (b) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(19) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Company recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(20) Income taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- i. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's parent-company-only financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that would have a significant risk for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed below.

A. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

B. Accounts receivables - estimation of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6(16) for more details.

C. Inventory

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6(3) for more details.

D. Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc. Please refer to Note 6(11) for more details.

E. Property, Plant and Equipment Impairment Assessment

During the asset impairment assessment process, the Company must rely on subjective judgments, including identifying the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit and determining the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit based on asset usage model and industry characteristics. The estimated changes brought about may cause significant impairment or reversal of recognized impairment losses in the future. Please refer to Note 6(5) for more details.

F. Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

G. Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Company company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Cash on hand	\$106	\$55
Saving	331,590	368,670
Time deposit	152,130	-
Total	\$483,826	\$368,725

(2) Accounts receivable

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Accounts receivable arising from operating activities	\$301,827	\$183,732
Less: loss allowance	(47,425)	(52,105)
Total	\$254,402	\$131,627

Accounts receivable are generally on 30~105 days terms. The total carrying amount were NT\$ 301,827 thousand and NT\$183,732 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(16) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

Account receivables were not pledged.

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(3) Inventories

A. Details of inventories:

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Raw material	\$202,648	\$139,111
Work in process	92,955	41,065
Finished goods	171,421	110,251
Total	\$467,024	\$290,427

B. The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amount to NT\$921,760 thousand and NT\$ 883,399 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following loss (gains) were included in cost of sale:

Item	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Loss (Gain) from inventory market decline and write-off obsolescence	\$(85,246)	\$(60,268)
Loss from disposed	117,046	134,065
Inventory deficit	215	-
Gains on sale of scrap	(381)	(3,474)
Unallocated manufacturing overhead resulting from the actual production being lower than the normal capacity	105,572	101,291
Total	\$137,206	\$171,614

The Company recognized gains on reversal of inventory market decline because some of the inventories previously provided with market loss or obsolescence were disposed for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

C. The inventories were not pledged.

(4) Investments accounted for under equity method

Investee Companies	As of			
	Dec. 31, 2022		Dec. 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investments in subsidiaries:				
Toplight Corporation	<u>\$126,347</u>	100%	<u>\$317,107</u>	100%

A. Investments in subsidiaries were present in the parent-company-only financial statements under the caption of investments accounted for under equity method or credit for investment accounted for the equity method. Valuation adjustment is made if deemed necessary.

B. The Company's investments accounted for under the equity method were not pledged.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	<u>\$706,069</u>	<u>\$824,585</u>

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(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

A. Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Equipment awaiting inspection	Total
<u>Cost:</u>							
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$247,696	\$362,779	\$1,330,373	\$5,239	\$-	\$27,574	\$1,973,661
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	8,138	8,138
Disposals	-	-	(9,608)	-	-	-	(9,608)
Reclassification	-	-	31,786	-	548	(32,334)	-
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$247,696</u>	<u>\$362,779</u>	<u>1,352,551</u>	<u>\$5,239</u>	<u>\$548</u>	<u>\$3,378</u>	<u>\$1,972,191</u>
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$247,696	\$361,779	\$1,457,109	\$5,239	\$-	\$41,940	\$2,113,763
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	9,673	9,673
Disposals	-	-	(159,315)	-	-	-	(159,315)
Reclassification	-	1,000	32,579	-	-	(24,039)	9,540
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$247,696</u>	<u>\$362,779</u>	<u>\$1,330,373</u>	<u>\$5,239</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$27,574</u>	<u>\$1,973,661</u>
<u>Depreciation and impairment:</u>							
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$-	\$110,810	\$1,033,759	\$4,507	\$-	\$-	\$1,149,076
Depreciation	-	11,503	96,209	620	36	-	108,368
Impairment losses	-	-	15,354	-	-	-	15,354
Disposal	-	-	(6,676)	-	-	-	(6,676)
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$122,313</u>	<u>\$1,138,646</u>	<u>\$5,127</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,266,122</u>
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$-	\$99,374	\$989,481	\$3,887	\$-	\$-	\$1,092,742
Depreciation	-	11,436	124,795	620	-	-	136,851
Impairment losses	-	-	43,192	-	-	-	43,192
Disposal	-	-	(123,709)	-	-	-	(123,709)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$110,810</u>	<u>\$1,033,759</u>	<u>\$4,507</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,149,076</u>
<u>Net carrying amount:</u>							
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$247,696</u>	<u>\$240,466</u>	<u>\$213,905</u>	<u>\$112</u>	<u>\$512</u>	<u>\$3,378</u>	<u>\$706,069</u>
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$247,696</u>	<u>\$251,969</u>	<u>\$296,614</u>	<u>\$732</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$27,574</u>	<u>\$824,585</u>

- B. The Company recognized an impairment loss amounting to NT\$15,381 thousand and NT\$4,403 thousand on certain real estate to an extent of the recoverable value in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The impairment loss has been recorded in the other gains and losses. The recoverable amount is measured at the value in use at the cash generating unit level.
- C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the NT\$27 thousand and NT\$ 31,266 thousand gain on reversal of impairment loss represented the sold of certain property, plant and equipment in the Company. These have been recognized in the other gains and losses.
- D. Because the Company adjusted its production lines, according to the external appraisal reports, the recoverable amount of the equipment was estimated based on value in use, and the estimated of value in use was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 11.2624%. The Company recognized an impairment loss amounting to NT\$70,055 thousand in 2021.
- E. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledged.

(6) Intangible assets

	<u>Computer software</u>
<u>Cost:</u>	
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$29,245
Additions – acquired separately	2,220
Deduction	-
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$31,465</u>
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$26,739
Additions – acquired separately	2,506
Deduction	-
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$29,245</u>
<u>Amortization and Impairment:</u>	
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$28,725
Amortization	2,122
Deduction	-
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$30,847</u>

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	<u>Computer software</u>
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$26,226
Amortization	2,499
Deduction	-
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$28,725</u>
 <u>Carrying amount, net:</u>	
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$618</u>
As of Dec. 31, 2021	<u>\$520</u>

Amounts of amortization recognized for intangible assets are as follows:

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating costs	\$-	\$19
Sales and marketing expenses	-	-
General and administrative expenses	53	231
Research and development expenses	2,069	2,249
Total	<u>\$2,122</u>	<u>\$2,499</u>

(7) Other non-current assets

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>Dec. 31, 2022</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>
Other non-current assets-others	\$304	\$770
Net defined benefit asset	2,186	1,125
Total	<u>\$2,490</u>	<u>\$1,895</u>

(8) Short-term borrowings

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>Dec. 31, 2022</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>
Unsecured bank loans	<u>\$52,821</u>	<u>\$88,150</u>
Interest rate (%)	<u>5.26%</u>	<u>0.93% ~ 1.05%</u>

The Company's unused short-term lines of credits amount to NT\$904,604 thousand and NT\$359,626 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(9) Bonds payable

A. The Company had no balance of the bonds payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

For the details of the gain or loss from valuation through profit or loss on embedded derivative - redemption, put options and the interest expense on the convertible bonds payable, please refer to Note 6(19) for more details.

B. On March 12, 2018, the Company issued the 2nd unsecured domestic convertible bonds. The terms of the bonds are as follows:

(A) Issue date:	March 12, 2018
(B) Issue amount:	NTD 300,000 thousand
(C) Issue price:	Issued at par value
(D) Coupon rate:	0%
(E) Secured or unsecured:	Unsecured bonds
(F) Period:	March 12, 2018 to March 12, 2021

(G) Conversion rules:

i. Conversion period:

The bondholders will have the right to convert their bonds at any time during the conversion period commencing June 13, 2018 (the 3 months following the issuing date) to March 12, 2021 (the maturity date). However, the conversion right during any such closed period shall be suspended and the conversion period shall not include any such closed period, which means (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its stock transfer books under ROC laws and regulations applicable from time to time; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of stock or cash dividends, or subscription of new shares due to capital increase to the date ending on (and including) such record date; the period beginning on the record date of a capital reduction to one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such capital reduction; no request for conversion other than the starting date of the stop of conversion for the change of stock denomination to the day before the trading day before the start of the new stock exchange.

ii. Conversion price and adjustment:

The conversion price was originally at NT\$30 per share. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. The Company issued new shares due to capital increase in 2019, the Company adjusted the conversion price based on the provisions for issuance and conversion of the 2nd domestic unsecured convertible bonds. As a result, the conversion price has been adjusted from NT\$30 to NT\$29.50 since December 26, 2019.

iii. Redemption on the maturity date:

The bonds will redeem at par value if the convertible bonds were not settled by maturity date.

(H) Redemption option of the issuer

The Company may redeem the convertible bonds from the next day (June 13, 2018) following a three-month period after the bonds are issued to 40 days before the maturity date (January 31, 2021) if the following terms are met: when the closing price of the Company's common shares is 30% above the convertible price for 30 consecutive trading days, or if the amount of unconvertible bonds is less than 10% of the offering amount, the Company may redeem the convertible bonds in cash at the par value within five business days after the bond recovery measurement date.

(I) Put option of the bondholders:

The bondholders can execute put option after two years from issuance date (March 12, 2020). The Company should send through registered mail the "Notification of bondholder's put option" 30 days before the put option base date. OTC (Over The Counter) should be notified by the Company and should announce the bondholder's put option; a written notification should be sent to the share transfer agent by bondholders 30 days after the OTC's announcement. The redemption value is the bonds face value plus interest. After two years maturity period, at the principal amount of the bonds with a yield-to-maturity of 0.5% per annum. After accepting the redemption request, the Company should redeem the bonds by cash within five business days after the maturity date.

C. The Company considers cash demand, on March 17, 2020, as the holders of the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company exercised the redemption rights, the Company redeemed the bonds at a par value of NT\$286,900 thousand, with an interest amounting to NT\$2,876 thousand. In addition, the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company were matured on March 12, 2021. The residual bonds at par value NT\$12,300 thousand were redeemed to the holders at par value in March 2021.

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(10) Long-term borrowings

A. Details of long-term borrowings were as follows:

Debtor	As of Dec. 31, 2022	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
CTBC Bank	\$220,000	1.72%	Period from August 12, 2022 to August 12, 2024, the total amount of the loan is NT\$220,000 thousand, the principal is paid in due, and the interest is paid monthly.
Less: current portion	-		
Non-current portion	<u>\$220,000</u>		

Debtor	As of Dec. 31, 2021	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
CTBC Bank	\$320,000	1.35%	Period from August 19, 2021 to August 19, 2023, the total amount of the loan is NT\$320,000 thousand, the principal is paid in due, and the interest is paid monthly.
Less: current portion	-		
Non-current portion	<u>\$320,000</u>		

On June 30, 2021, the Company obtained the notice of credit line from CTBC Bank to extend the original due date to June 30, 2022. The credit lines were NT\$420,000 thousand for long-term borrowings, NT\$165,000 thousand for short-term borrowings, and the total credit limit is up to NT\$450,000 thousand.

On June 29, 2022, the Company obtained the notice of credit line from CTBC Bank to extend the original due date to June 30, 2023. The credit lines were NT\$470,000 thousand for long-term borrowings.

On August 2021, the Company repaid, in advance, its long-term borrowings which were due in February and March of 2023. In addition, in August 2021, the Company used the revolving credit line of NT\$320,000 thousand in accordance with the above loan condition.

On August 2022, the Company repaid, in advance, its long-term borrowings which were due in August of 2023. In addition, in August 2022, the Company used the revolving credit line of NT\$220,000 thousand in accordance with the above loan condition.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on assets pledged for long-term loans.

(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT\$11,270 thousand and NT\$14,715 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT\$144 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the maturities of the Company's defined benefit plan were expected in 2029.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net interest of defined benefit liability (asset)	\$(10)	\$2

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of		
	Dec.31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021	Jan.1, 2021
Defined benefit obligation	\$2,406	\$3,029	\$4,358
Plan assets at fair value	(4,592)	(4,154)	(4,075)
Subtotal	(2,186)	(1,125)	283
Net defined benefit expected to contribute during the 12 months	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities – net defined benefit liability (asset) on the balance sheets	\$(2,186)	\$(1,125)	\$283

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$4,358	\$(4,075)	\$283
Current period service costs	-	-	-
Net interest expense (revenue)	20	(18)	2
Past service cost, gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	20	(18)	2
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	146	-	146
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(140)	-	(140)
Experience adjustments	(1,355)	(56)	(1,411)
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	(1,349)	(56)	(1,405)
Payments from the plan	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	(5)	(5)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	3,029	(4,154)	(1,125)
Current period service costs	-	-	-
Net interest expense (revenue)	27	(37)	(10)
Past service cost, gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	27	(37)	(10)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(152)	-	(152)
Experience adjustments	(498)	(306)	(804)

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Notes to Parent-company-only Financial Statements - (Continued)

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	(650)	(306)	(956)
Payments from the plan	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	(95)	(95)
As of Dec. 31, 2022	\$2,406	\$(4,592)	\$(2,186)

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of	
	Dec.31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Discount rate	1.40%	0.90%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2022		2021	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	\$-	\$(77)	\$-	\$(79)
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	80	-	82	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	78	-	80	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	(75)	-	(77)

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(12) Other payables

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Accrued expense	\$71,432	\$60,403
Accrued interest	385	188
Payables on equipment	2,954	664
Total	<u>\$74,771</u>	<u>\$61,255</u>

(13) Equity

A. Common stock

The Company's authorized capital were NT\$2,000,000 thousand and NT\$1,500,000 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company's paid-in capital were NT\$1,323,578 thousand and NT\$1,325,115 thousand, respectively, each share at par value of NT\$10, divided into 132,358 thousand shares and 132,512 thousand shares, respectively. Each share represents a voting right and a right to receive dividends.

On June 16, 2020, the Company's board of directors resolved to issued common shares by way of private placement within one year after the resolution of the Company's shareholders' meetings within a range of less than 13,000 thousand shares. On April 12, 2021, the Company's board of directors resolved to issued 13,000 shares at a private placement price of NT\$20.35 per share, with a par value of NT\$10 per share, the total private placement amount was NT\$264,550 thousand. The measurement date was on April 14, 2021, and registered on May 12, 2021.

Transfer of the above-mentioned private placement common shares and issuance of bonus shares should be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 43-8 of the Securities and Exchange Law, at least three full years after the delivery date of the privately placed securities, after the public offering has been handled with the FSC, a listed of over-the-counter trading may be applied to the Taipei Exchange.

On January 21, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$880 thousand. The measurement date was on January 22, 2021.

On May 6, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$1,060 thousand. The measurement date was on May 7, 2021.

On August 5, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$2,040 thousand. The measurement date was on August 6, 2021.

On November 4, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$2,150 thousand. The measurement date was on November 5, 2021.

On March 17, 2022, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$580 thousand. The measurement date was on March 21, 2022.

On May 4, 2022, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$757 thousand. The measurement date was on May 9, 2022.

On August 4, 2022, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stocks, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT\$200 thousand. The measurement date was on August 8, 2022.

B. Capital surplus

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Additional paid-in capital	\$-	\$115,756
Restricted stocks for employees	3,909	12,630
Overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus	237	-
Total	<u>\$4,146</u>	<u>\$128,386</u>

According to the Taiwan Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company up to a certain percentage of paid-in capital. The said capital surplus could be distributed in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

On July 7, 2021, the Company's shareholders' meetings resolved to offset the accumulated losses by the capital reserve of NT\$85,809 thousand.

On June 17, 2022, the Company's shareholders' meetings resolved to offset the accumulated losses by the capital reserve of NT\$122,879 thousand.

C. Retained earnings and dividend policies

(a) Earning distribution

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- b. Offset prior years' operation losses;
- c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve;
- d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

(b) Dividend policies

The Company is at its growth stage and it considers its future cash demand and long-term financial plans. Dividends distributed each year shall range from 10 to 70 percent of undistributed earnings. To satisfy stockholders' demand for cash, when allocating the earnings for each year, the cash dividend shall not be less than 10 percent of the total dividends.

(c) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until such amount equal total authorized capital. Legal reserve can be used to offset deficits. If the Company does not incur any loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(d) Special reserve

The FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022 on March 31, 2021, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the Company can reverse the special reserve by proportion and transfer to retained earnings.

The Company did not incur any special reserve upon the first-time adoption of T-IFRS.

(e) Based on the resolution approved in the shareholders' meetings held on June 17, 2022, the Company would not distribute earnings because of the loss for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The appropriations of earnings for the year 2022 was approved through the board of directors' meeting held on March 16, 2023. The details of the distributions are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings	Dividend per share (in NT\$)
	2022	2022
Legal reserve	\$10,943	
Special reserve	20,087	
Common stock – cash dividend	7,849	0.0593
Total	<u>\$38,879</u>	

Please refer to Note 6(18) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(14) Share-based payment plans

Restricted stocks plan for employees

A. On June 14, 2019, the shareholders' meetings resolved to issue of 3,000 thousand shares of restricted stocks for employees. The grantee is limited to employees who meet certain conditions. The restricted stocks have been approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau. On May 5, 2020, and August 1, 2019, the board of directors resolved to issue 354 thousand shares and 2,646 thousand shares, respectively.

The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Type of agreement	Date of grant	Vesting period	Total number of share options granted (in thousand shares)	Strike price (NT\$)	Fair value of share options (NT\$)
Restricted stocks for employees	May 26, 2020	1 to 3 years of service	354	\$-	\$24.40
Restricted stocks for employees	August 2, 2019	1 to 3 years of service	2,646	\$-	\$20.15

The vesting conditions of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as below:

Vesting conditions	Proportion of vested shares
Within 1 year starting the granted date	1/3 of allotted shares
Within 2 years starting the granted date	1/3 of allotted shares
Within 3 years starting the granted date	1/3 of allotted shares

Restriction on employee's right after granted but before vested:

(a) The granted employee commit to the custodian institution, and shall not sell, pledge, transfer, donate, or dispose in any other ways, the right of restricted shares before achieving the vesting conditions.

(b) After new shares of restricted shares are issued, the granted employee should immediately commit to the custodian institution, and not to ask the trustee to return the restricted shares in any other reasons or ways before achieving the vesting conditions.

(c) The restricted shares for employees can participate in receiving dividends during the vesting period.

(d) The right to vote and elect in a shareholders' meeting shall be executed by custodian institution in accordance with related regulations.

If an employee voluntarily resigns, retires or was severed, the vested conditions of restricted shares were not meet, the Company will purchase and write off all shares of an employee who fails to comply with the vesting conditions at the lower of issuance price or TPEX closing price, and the dividend distributed should be returned to the Company also.

B. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousand shares)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousand shares)
Outstanding at beginning of period	502	1,716
Exercised	-	-
Vested	(341)	(676)
Expired	(140)	(538)
Outstanding at end of period	21	502

C. The expense recognized for employee services received for the years ended December 31 2022 and 2021, is shown in the following table:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	\$(711)	\$2,613

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D. Modification or cancellation of the share-base payment plan for employees

No modification or cancellation of the share-base payment plan has occurred during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(15) Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from customer contracts		
Sales of goods	\$1,318,546	\$866,016

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	Single Department	
	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
a. Primary geographical markets		
Taiwan	\$107,154	\$97,243
China	234,535	272,617
North America	948,901	475,655
Other	27,956	20,501
Total	\$1,318,546	\$866,016
b. Major product		
Active components for optical communication and modules	\$1,124,429	\$714,016
Chips	123,298	75,527
Other	70,819	76,473
Total	\$1,318,546	\$866,016
The timing for revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	\$1,318,546	\$866,016

B. Contract balances

Contract liabilities – current

	As of		
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Jan. 1, 2021
Sales of goods	<u>\$2,874</u>	<u>\$6,574</u>	<u>\$100</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022, contract liabilities decreased because certain performance obligations embedded in the beginning contract liabilities were fulfilled and recognized as revenues.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, contract liabilities increased because part of the consideration was received from customers and the underlying obligations/services should be provided afterwards.

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no information of unsatisfied performance obligations provided in the parent-company-only financial statements because the durations of the Company’s revenue contracts were all less than one year.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfill a contract

None.

(16) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses (gains)		
Accounts receivables	<u>\$(4,680)</u>	<u>\$(8)</u>

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Company measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivables (including note receivables and accounts receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follow:

A. The Company considers the grouping of accounts receivables by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follow:

As of December 31, 2022

	Not yet due	Overdue			Total
		1-120 days	121-365 days	More than 365 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$244,809	\$9,619	\$-	\$47,399	\$301,827
Loss ratio	0.01~3%	0.01~3%	30%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(25)	(1)	-	(47,399)	(47,425)
Carrying amount of accounts receivables	\$244,784	\$9,618	\$-	\$-	\$254,402

As of December 31, 2021

	Not yet due	Overdue			Total
		1-120 days	121-365 days	More than 365 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$130,898	\$758	\$-	\$52,076	\$183,732
Loss ratio	0.01~3%	0.01~3%	30%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(28)	(1)	-	(52,076)	(52,105)
Carrying amount of accounts receivables	\$130,870	\$757	\$-	\$-	\$131,627

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B. The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables, accounts receivables and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively, is as follows:

	Note receivables	Accounts receivables	Other receivables
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$-	\$52,105	\$3,662
Addition (reversal) to the current period	-	(4,680)	(659)
As of Dec. 31, 2022	\$-	\$47,425	\$3,003
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$-	\$52,113	\$8,155
Addition (reversal) to the current period	-	(8)	(4,493)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	\$-	\$52,105	\$3,662

(17) Leases

A. The Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including real estate (buildings and transportation equipment). These leases terms range from one year. The Company may not allow to lend to others, sublease out, sell, authorize other to use in any other way, or transfer to other all or parts of the leases without obtaining consent from the lessors.

The Company leases vehicles and warehouses. The leases typically run for a period of one year. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognize its right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

The effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company are as follow:

(A) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
The expense relating to short-term leases (rent expenses)	\$-	\$1,254

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the portfolio of short-term leases of the Company to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed above and the amount of its lease commitments is NT\$0.

(B) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounting to NT\$0 and NT\$1,254 thousand, respectively.

(18) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Function Nature	For the year ended December 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit						
Salaries & wages	\$173,816	\$60,002	\$233,818	\$177,867	\$106,076	\$283,943
Labor and health insurance	18,003	5,121	23,124	20,676	9,043	29,719
Pension	8,431	2,829	11,260	9,622	5,095	14,717
Directors' remuneration	-	6,278	6,278	-	2,745	2,745
Other employee benefit expense	9,040	2,774	11,814	11,959	4,642	16,601
Depreciation	93,944	14,424	108,368	118,005	18,846	136,851
Amortization	627	2,180	2,807	1,439	2,803	4,242

(1) The headcounts of the Company amounted to 380 and 485, respectively, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Among the Company's directors, there were 9 and 8 who were not the employees, respectively.

(2) Companies who have been listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taiwan Over – The Counter Securities Exchange should disclose the following information:

1. Average employee benefits of 2022 and 2021 are NT\$755 thousand and NT\$723 thousand, respectively.
2. Average salaries of 2022 and 2021 are NT\$630 thousand and NT\$595 thousand, respectively.
3. Change in average salaries are 5.88%.
4. The salary and remuneration policy of the Company:
 - (a) According to Articles 18 the Company's Articles of Incorporation, Directors of the Company are entitled to receive travel allowances, salaries and other regular remunerations no matter whether the Company has profit or loss. The board of directors is authorized to determine the amount based on the level of the director's participation in business operation and the value of the director's contribution after taking into account the remuneration levels in domestic and foreign industries. Salaries and remunerations received by independent directors are determined in the regulations for management of directors' remuneration and remuneration levels in the industry are reviewed by the remuneration committee periodically.
 - (b) Remunerations to managers are reviewed by the remuneration committee and then resolved by the board of directors based on the duties, contribution and performance of each manager and taking the future risks of the Company into account.
 - (c) An employee's salary includes a fixed salary and changeable rewards. The fixed salary is the base salary of the employee while the changeable rewards depend on business operation and profitability of the Company.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, between 5% to 15% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no more than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition, a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The pervading target given of shares or in cash includes the employees of the Company's subsidiaries or affiliated companies under certain requirements. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Base on profit of current year, the Company estimated the amount of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 amounted to NT\$5,832 thousand and NT\$2,333 thousand, respectively, recognized as salary expenses.

The Company's board of directors' meeting has determined the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, all in cash, to be NT\$5,832 thousand and NT\$2,333 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on March 16, 2023. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee' compensation and directors' remuneration and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022.

For the years ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred accumulated loss and therefore were not estimated the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(19)Non-operating incomes and expenses

A. Interest incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$3,147	\$106

B. Other incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Government grants income	\$10	\$388
Other income – others	4,183	406
Total	\$4,193	\$794

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C. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Gain (Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$159	\$(26,018)
Loss on deposit of prepayments for equipment	-	(6,400)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(15,381)	(74,458)
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	27	31,266
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	12,179	(329)
Others expenses – others	(611)	(1,689)
Total	<u>\$ (3,627)</u>	<u>\$ (77,628)</u>

D. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	\$7,086	\$7,076
Interest on bonds payable	-	41
Total	<u>\$7,086</u>	<u>\$7,117</u>

(20) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$956	\$-	\$956	\$-	\$956
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(190,760)	-	(190,760)	-	(190,760)
Total of other comprehensive income	<u>\$(189,804)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(189,804)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(189,804)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$1,405	\$-	\$1,405	\$-	\$1,405
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(37,462)	-	(37,462)	-	(37,462)
Total of other comprehensive income	<u>\$(36,057)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(36,057)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(36,057)</u>

(21) Income tax

A. The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax expense	\$-	\$-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total income tax expense	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

B. Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$270,795</u>	<u>\$(284,964)</u>
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	\$54,159	\$(56,993)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15	35
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(54,449)	56,492
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	275	466
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets (liabilities) both amount to NT\$0, respectively.

D. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset future taxable profits amount to NT\$362,785 thousand and NT\$417,234 thousand, respectively.

E. The following table contains the information of unused tax losses of the Company:

The Company

Year	As of		Maturity
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	
2016	\$-	\$1,373	2026
2017	310,160	487,107	2027
2018	433,701	433,701	2028
2019	306,436	306,436	2029
2020	130,302	130,302	2030
2021	336,455	336,455	2031
Total	<u>\$1,517,054</u>	<u>\$1,695,374</u>	

F. The assessment of income tax return

As of December 31, 2022, income tax returns of the Company was assessed and approved up to 2020.

(22)Earnings per share

A. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

LuxNet Corporation

Notes to Parent-company-only Financial Statements - (Continued)

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	\$270,795	\$(284,964)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	132,146	128,361
Basic earnings per share (in NT\$)	\$2.05	\$(2.22)

B. Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting any influences) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	\$270,795	\$(284,964)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	132,146	128,361
Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus – stock (in thousand shares)	147	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	132,293	128,361
Diluted earnings per share (in NT\$)	\$2.05	\$(2.22)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Deal with related parties as of the end of the reporting period

Related parties and Relationship

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Optoway Technology Incorporation	The entity with significant influence over the Company

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sales

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Optoway Technology Incorporation	<u>\$581</u>	<u>\$48</u>

Selling prices to related parties are similar to those to third party customers. The collection terms with related parties were about 30 days after monthly closing, whereas the terms with other customers were 30 to 105 days after monthly closing.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company sold machinery to Optoway Technology Incorporation in the amount of NT\$3,091 thousand and therefore recognized gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment in the amount of NT\$159 thousand and reversal of impairment losses in the amount of NT\$27 thousand.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company provide Optoway Technology Incorporation the technical services in the amount of NT\$6,462 thousand, which was recorded under research and development expenses. As of December 31, 2022, the amount of NT\$790 thousand has not been paid, which were recorded under other payables - related parties.

D. Salaries and rewards to key management of the Company

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$14,452	\$19,105
Post-employee benefits	442	1,825
Share-based payment	131	2,516
Total	\$15,025	\$23,446

For detailed information on the total salaries and rewards to key management of the Company, please refer to the annual report of the shareholders meeting.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following assets of the Company are pledged as collaterals:

Item	Carrying Amount As of		Secured liabilities
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	
Property, plant and equipment – land	\$247,696	\$247,696	Long-term secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – buildings	240,466	251,969	Long-term secured loans
Total	\$488,162	\$499,665	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the details of significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments were as follows (in thousand dollars):

Nature of Contract	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Unused letters of credit for purchasing machinery and equipment	\$-	\$2,224
Guarantee notes issued as collateral for bank loans	USD 17,500	USD 5,500
	NTD 1,025,000	NTD 990,000

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	\$483,720	\$368,670
Accounts receivables	254,402	131,627
Other receivables	14,160	6,225
Total	<u>\$752,282</u>	<u>\$506,522</u>

Financial liabilities

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	\$52,821	\$88,150
Accounts payables	302,121	130,465
Other payables (includes related parties)	75,561	61,255
Long-term borrowings	220,000	320,000
Total	<u>\$650,503</u>	<u>\$599,870</u>

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures, and manages the aforementioned risks based on Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, the due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity instruments).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables. There are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables; therefore natural hedge is received. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency USD. The information of the sensitivity analyses is as follows:

When NTD is weakened/strengthened against foreign currency USD by 5%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 increased/decreased by NT\$5,714 thousand and NT\$3,077 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's loans and receivables at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as of the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates. If interest rate increases/decreases by 10 basis points, the net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase/decrease by NT\$59 thousand and decreases / increases by NT\$39 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Company's unlisted equity securities to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company's unlisted equity securities measured at financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's board of directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counterparties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivables from top ten customers represented 83% and 70% of the total accounts receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable is relatively insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions with good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for accounts receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss are purchased based on low credit risk, and the Company makes an assessment on each balance sheet date as to whether the credit risk rises significantly since original recognition and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss rate.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use cash and cash equivalents, bank loans, etc. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>			
Short-term borrowings	\$53,284	\$-	\$53,284
Accounts payables	302,121	-	302,121
Other payables	75,561	-	75,561
Long-term borrowings	3,991	222,322	226,313
<u>As of December 31, 2021</u>			
Short-term borrowings	\$88,566	\$-	\$88,566
Accounts payables	130,465	-	130,465
Other payables	61,255	-	61,255
Long-term borrowings	4,462	322,734	327,196

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Long-term borrowings</u>	<u>Total liabilities from financing activities</u>
As of Jan. 1, 2022	\$88,150	\$320,000	\$408,150
Cash flows	(35,329)	(100,000)	(135,329)
Non-cash flows	-	-	-
As of Dec. 31, 2022	<u>\$52,821</u>	<u>\$220,000</u>	<u>\$272,821</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of Jan. 1, 2021	\$235,352	\$320,000	\$12,259	\$567,611
Cash flows	(147,202)	-	(12,300)	(159,502)
Non-cash flows	-	-	41	41
As of Dec. 31, 2021	\$88,150	\$320,000	\$-	\$408,150

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell a financial assets or paid to transfer a financial liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities etc.) at the report date.
- (c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

(d) Fair value of bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.).

(e) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period.

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measure at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Reconciliations for fair value measurement in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no fair value hierarchy for movements during the period.

(9) Significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was listed below (In thousands dollars):

	As of					
	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	\$13,918	30.71	\$427,432	\$7,520	27.66	\$208,003
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	\$10,197	30.71	\$313,150	\$5,295	27.66	\$146,460

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after converted to functional currency).

The Company's entities' functional currencies are various and hence is not able to disclose the information of exchange gains and losses of monetary financial assets and liabilities by each significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign exchange gain (loss) were NT\$12,179 thousand and NT\$(329) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(10) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure considering changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(11) Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Company

The Covid-19 outbreak took place in January 2020 and had no significant impact on the Company.

13. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

A. Financing provided to others: Please refer to attachment 1.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

C. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 2.

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT\$ 300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.

- E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- G. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2022: None.
- I. Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(2) Information on investees

- A. Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to attachment 3.
- B. Investees over which the Company exercises control shall be disclosed of information under Note 13(1):
 - (a) Financing provided to others: None.
 - (b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.
 - (c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
 - (d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
 - (e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
 - (f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.

(g) Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.

(h) Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2022: None.

(i) Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

(4) Information of major shareholders:

Name	Shares Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Optoway Technology Incorporation	16,758,000	12.66%
TriKnight Capital Corporation	14,680,990	11.09%
UPAMC Optima Fund	6,653,000	5.02%

14. OPERATING SEGMENT

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

LUXNET CORPORATION

Loans to other parties

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

NO. (Note1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial accounting account	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Loss Allowance	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
												Item	Value		
0	Luxnet Corporation	Toptrans (Suzhou) Corporation Limited	Other receivables	\$3,662 (Note 5)	\$18,156 (Note 5)	\$3,003 (Note 5)	2.00%	Need for short term financing	\$-	Business turnover	\$3,003	-	\$-	\$141,702 (Note 2,4)	\$566,807 (Note 3)

Note 1: Luxnet corporation is coded "0".

Note 2: The amount loaned to a company from the Company or from subsidiaries shall not exceed 10% of the entity's net worth.

Note 3: The total amounts loaned to all companies shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth.

Note 4: According to the Company's "Procedure to provide financing to others", a public offering company that meets the requirements of Article 3, paragraph 4

in the event of providing financing to each other between directly/indirectly 100%-owned foreign subsidiaries, the lending amount is not subject to the limit of 40% of the Company's net equity.

Note 5: Amounts in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates on the balance sheet date.

LUXNET CORPORATION

Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Ventures)

As of December 31, 2022

Attachment 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares (Unit)	Book Value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Luxnet Corporation	Stock: BANDWIDTH10, INC	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, noncurrent	220	\$2,951	-%	\$-	
Toptrans Corporation Limited	Toptrans (Suzhou) Corporation Limited	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, noncurrent	-	143,483	9.90%	126,347	
	Subtotal				<u>146,434</u>		<u>\$126,347</u>	
	Add: Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				(20,087)			
	Total				<u>\$126,347</u>			

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LUXNET CORPORATION

Investees over Which the Company Exercise Significant Influence or Control Directly or Indirectly (Excluding Investees in Mainland China)

As of December 31, 2022

Attachment 3

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Business Location	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Ending balance			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the Investee	Note
				As of Dec. 31, 2022	As of Dec. 31, 2021	Shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book Value			
Luxnet Corporation	Toplight Corporation	Seychelles	Holding company	\$122,980	\$122,980	4,000	100.00%	\$126,347	\$-	\$-	Subsidiary
Toplight Corporation	Toptrans Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Holding company	\$122,980	\$122,980	4,000	100.00%	\$126,347	\$-	\$-	Sub-subsidiary

LUXNET CORPORATION

1. Statement of Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash on hold		\$106	1.Cash and Cash Equivalents were not pledged. 2.Exchange Rate on December 31, 2022 USD 1=NTD 30.71 RMB 1=NTD 4.41 JPY 1=NTD 0.232
Savings:			
CTBC Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account #277546666883	130,920	
CTBC Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Foreign currency #277136666882	48,961	USD1,594
Fubon Bank - Chungli Branch	Saving Account #713102016692	46,501	
Changhua Bank - Puhsin Branch	Saving Account #93180100888600	31,610	
Mega Bank - Hsinchu Science Park Chutsuen Branch	Saving Account #21509066286	30,432	
Fubon Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Foreign currency #673170007039	16,503	USD537
First Bank	Saving Account #17610053995	10,557	
Changhua Bank - Chungli Branch	Foreign currency #57102290018300	10,434	USD340
Mega Bank - Hsinchu Science Park Chutsuen Branch	Foreign currency #21553063878	2,728	USD89
First Bank	Foreign currency #17640006626	2,705	USD88
Others (lower than 1,000 of the account balance.)		239	
Subtotal		331,590	
Time deposits:			
CTBC Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Interest rate 3.87%	92,130	USD3,000
First Bank	Interest rate 0.93%	60,000	
Subtotal		152,130	
Total		\$483,826	

LUXNET CORPORATION

2. Statement of Accounts receivable, net

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Customer of LC01082		\$198,532	The account receivables incurred mainly from operating activities.
Customer of LC20176		47,400	
Customer of LC01055		26,571	
Others	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.	29,324	
Subtotal		<u>301,827</u>	
Less: loss allowance		<u>(47,425)</u>	
Net		<u><u>\$254,402</u></u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

3. Statement of Other receivables, net

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
VAT refund	\$14,037	
Interest receivable	123	
Subtotal	14,160	
Other receivable	3,003	
Less: loss allowance	(3,003)	
Subtotal	-	
Total	\$14,160	

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

4. Statement of Current tax assets, net

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Income tax refund	<u>\$65</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

5. Statement of Inventories

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials	\$244,673		1. Inventories were not pledged.
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	<u>(42,025)</u>		2. Inventories are valued at
Subtotal	202,648	\$204,799	lower of cost or net
Work in progress	93,989		realizable value item by item.
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	<u>(1,034)</u>		
Subtotal	92,955	92,955	
Finished goods	270,646		
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	<u>(99,225)</u>		
Subtotal	<u>171,421</u>	<u>172,828</u>	
Net	<u>\$467,024</u>	<u>\$470,582</u>	

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

6.Statement of Other prepaid expense

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Prepaid repair and maintenance	\$2,057	
Prepaid insurance	242	
Prepaid fixture	201	
Prepaid professional services fees	162	
Other prepaid expense	534	
Total	<u>\$3,196</u>	

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LUXNET CORPORATION

7. Statement of Other current assets

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Tax credit	\$6,571	
Supplies inventory	665	
Temporary payments	<u>263</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$7,499</u></u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

8. Statement of Changes in Investment Accounted for Under the Equity Method

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars; thousand shares)

Investee companies	As of January 1, 2022		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2022			Fair Value/Net assets value		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit price(NTD)	Total amount		
Toplight Corporation	4,000	\$317,107	-	\$-	-	\$(190,760) (Note 1)	4,000	100.00%	\$126,347	\$31.59	\$126,347	None	

Note1: Including unrealized gain (loss) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized under equity method amounted to NT\$(190,760) thousand.

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

9. Statement of Short-Term Borrowings

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	As of December 31, 2022	Period	Interest Rate	Financing amount	Pledged as collaterals	Note
Credit loans	Loans from financial institutions	<u>\$52,821</u>	2022/11/09-2023/02/07	5.26%	\$957,425		

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

10. Statement of Contract Liabilities

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Customer of LC01082		\$1,756	
Customer of LC01004		712	
Customer of LC08K16		406	
Total		<u>\$2,874</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

11. Statement of Accounts Payable

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Note
Supplier of LV221309		\$166,400	The account payables incurred mainly from operating activities and not related party transactions.
Supplier of LV221085		43,726	
Others	The amount of individual vendor included in "others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.	91,995	
Total		<u>\$302,121</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

12. Statement of Other Payables

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Accrued payroll	\$34,512	
Accrued employee compensation	5,832	
Accrued insurance	5,030	
Accrued packaging consumables	3,445	
Accrued repair and maintenance	2,565	
Accrued professional services fees	2,614	
Accrued directors remuneration	2,333	
Others	18,440	
Total	<u>\$74,771</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

13. Statement of Other Current Liabilities

As of December 31, 2022

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Temporary receipts	\$718	
Receipts under custody	1,439	
Total	<u>\$2,157</u>	

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

LUXNET CORPORATION

14.Statement of Long-Term Borrowings

As of December 31, 2022

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Lenders	Description	Amount	Period	Interest rate	Pledged as collaterals	Note
CTBC Bank	Secured loan	<u>\$220,000</u>	2022.08.12-2024.08.12	1.72%	Land and Buildings	

LUXNET CORPORATION

15. Statement of Operating Revenues

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Sale of goods			
Active components for optical communication and modules	1,429	\$1,124,429	
Chips	5,170	123,298	
Others	184	70,819	
Total		<u>\$1,318,546</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

16. Statement of Operating Costs
For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Raw materials		
Beginning balance of raw materials	\$188,243	
Add: Raw materials purchased	1,754,821	
Less: Transferred to sale	(3,779)	
Transferred to department	(22,488)	
Transferred to expenses and others	(5,782)	
Transferred to finish goods	(1,984)	
Loss from disposed	(9,795)	
Ending balance	(244,673)	
Raw materials used	1,654,563	
Direct labor	119,570	
Manufacturing overhead (Detailed list 17)	269,227	
Transferred to service cost	(46,475)	
Manufacturing cost	1,996,885	
Work in process, beginning balance	42,608	
Add: Others	1,154	
Less: Transferred to sale	(15,376)	
Work in process, ending balance	(93,989)	
Cost of finished goods	1,931,282	
Finished goods, beginning balance	287,106	
Add: Transferred from raw materials	1,984	
Others	749	
Less: Transfer to department	(5,539)	
Others (Adjusting of net operating revenue and operating cost)	(1,013,948)	
Loss from disposed	(107,251)	
Finished goods, ending balance	(270,646)	
Cost of goods sold and production	823,737	
Cost of raw material and work in process sold	19,155	
Loss (Gain) from inventory market decline and write-off obsolescence	(85,246)	
Loss from disposed	117,046	
Gains on sale of scrap	(381)	
Service cost	46,475	
Inventory deficit	215	
Others - employee compensation	759	
Total	<u>\$921,760</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

17. Statement of Manufacturing Overhead

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$78,174	
Repairs and maintenances expenses	11,946	
Packing expenses	4,116	
Utilities expense	20,030	
Insurance expense	8,152	
Taxes expense	1,937	
Depreciation	93,944	
Amortization	627	
Meal expense	3,074	
Consumable materials and tools	20,879	
Inspection expense	3,392	
Gas expense	5,281	
Others	17,675	
Total	<u>\$269,227</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

18. Statement of Selling and Marketing

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$7,978	
Shipping	274	
Postage expenses	200	
Insurance expense	753	
Taxes expence	113	
Depreciation	268	
Meal expense	241	
Import and export fee	183	
Others	517	
Total	<u>\$10,527</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

19. Statement of General and Administrative

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$35,071	
Repairs and maintenances expenses	1,532	
Insurance expense	2,149	
Taxes expence	679	
Depreciation	942	
Amortization	111	
Meal expense	612	
Employee benefits	875	
Others	8,816	
Total	<u>\$50,787</u>	

LUXNET CORPORATION

20. Statement of Research and Development

For the Year ended December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$26,060	
Repairs and maintenances expenses	892	
Insurance expense	2,519	
Depreciation	13,214	
Amortization	2,069	
Meal expense	868	
Others	21,021	
Total	<u>\$66,643</u>	