

TAITRON COMPONENTS INC
Form 10-K
March 31, 2014

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-25844

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

95-4249240
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

28040 West Harrison Parkway, Valencia, California 91355
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (661) 257-6060

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, \$.001 par value	NASDAQ Capital Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Edgar Filing: TAITRON COMPONENTS INC - Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "larger accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2013 was approximately \$3,400,000.

Number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Class	Outstanding on March 15, 2014
Class A common stock, \$.001 par value	4,777,144
Class B common stock, \$.001 par value	762,612

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement related to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed subsequently — Part III of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED
 2013 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
 December 31, 2013
 TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
Item 1.	<u>Business</u> 3
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u> 10
Item 1B.	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u> 10
Item 2.	<u>Properties</u> 10
Item 3.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u> 10
Item 4.	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u> 10
PART II	
Item 5.	<u>Market for the Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u> 11
Item 6.	<u>Selected Financial Data</u> 12
Item 7.	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> 12
Item 7A.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> 14
Item 8.	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u> 15
Item 9.	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u> 31
Item 9A.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u> 31
Item 9B.	<u>Other Information</u> 31
PART III	
Item 10.	<u>Directors, Executive Officer and Corporate Governance</u> 32
Item 11.	<u>Executive Compensation</u> 32
Item 12.	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u> 32
Item 13.	<u>Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence</u> 32
Item 14.	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u> 32
PART IV	
Item 15.	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u> 33
<u>Signatures</u>	34

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements which constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements represent our expectations or beliefs concerning future events, including the following: any statements regarding future sales, costs and expenses and gross profit percentages; any statements regarding the continuation of historical trends; any statements regarding expected capital expenditures; and any statements regarding the sufficiency of our cash balances and cash generated from operating and financing activities for future liquidity and capital resource needs, and are usually denoted by words or phrases such as “believes,” “plans,” “should,” “expects,” “thinks,” “projects,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “will likely result,” or similar expressions. We warn and caution readers that all forward-looking statements are necessarily speculative and not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and to advise readers that actual results could vary due to a variety of risks and uncertainties.

References to “Taitron,” “the Company,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer to Taitron Components Incorporated and its majority-owned subsidiary, unless the context otherwise requires.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

General

We are a national distributor of brand name electronic components and a supplier of original designed and manufactured (“ODM”) electronic components (“ODM Components”), with our product offerings ranging from discrete semiconductors through small electronic devices. We also offer value-added engineering design and turn-key services, focusing on providing contract electronic manufacturers (“CEM”s) and original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”s) with ODM services for their multi-year turn-key projects (“ODM Products” and/or “ODM Projects”). We are incorporated in California, and were originally formed in 1989. We maintain a minority-owned joint venture manufacturing facility in Southern China and two divisions in Taiwan and Northern China.

We have developed a reputation for stocking a large selection of inventories and having an in-depth knowledge of the products in our markets. Our “superstore” strategy consists of carrying a large quantity and variety of components in inventory to meet the rapid delivery requirements of our customers. To differentiate from other distributors, we also offer ODM Components, which are manufactured electronic components based on our own engineering specifications under the private label brand “TCI” through manufacturing partners. At December 31, 2013, our inventory consisted of approximately 12,000 different products manufactured by more than 100 different suppliers. In 2013 and 2012, we offered approximately 33 and 31, respectively, different ODM Products that are manufactured to specifications developed as a result of our ODM Project services. Our Taiwan and Northern China locations provide support for inventory sourcing, purchases and coordinating the manufacture of our ODM Components and ODM Products. Our Northern China location also serves as the engineering center responsible for making component datasheets and test specifications, arranging pre-production and mass production at our manufacturer partners, preparing samples, monitoring the quality of shipments, performing failure analysis reports, and designing circuits with partners for our ODM Projects.

Discrete semiconductors are basic electronic building blocks. One or more different types of discrete semiconductors generally are found in the electronic or power supply circuitry of products as diverse as automobiles, televisions, radios, telephones, computers, medical equipment, airplanes, industrial robotics and household appliances. The term “discrete” is used to differentiate those single function semiconductor products which are packaged alone, such as

transistors or diodes, from those which are “integrated” into microchips and other integrated circuit devices.

The U.S. electronics distribution industry is composed of national, international, regional and local distributors. Electronics distributors market numerous products, including active components (such as transistors, microprocessors and integrated circuits), passive components (such as capacitors and resistors) and electromechanical, interconnect and computer products. We focus our distribution efforts almost exclusively on discrete semiconductors, optoelectronic devices and passive components, a small subset of the electronic components market.

Table of Contents

Discrete Semiconductors and Commodity Integrated Circuits

Semiconductors can be broadly divided into two categories - discrete semiconductors, including transistors, diodes, rectifiers and bridges, which are packaged individually to perform a single or limited function, and integrated circuits ("IC"s), such as microprocessors and other "chips," which can contain from a few to several million transistors and other elements in a single package, which are usually designed to perform complex tasks. However, the commodity ICs, a combination of a limited number of discrete and passive components in one package, are far less sophisticated than other integrated circuits and perform simple tasks in circuits similar to discrete components.

While other integrated circuits may garner more public exposure, discrete semiconductors and commodity ICs, the ancestral root of today's complicated integrated circuits, have been a core element of electric equipment for more than 30 years. Discrete semiconductors and commodity ICs are found in most consumer, computer, communication, automotive, instrumentation, medical, industrial and military electrical and electronic applications.

Discrete semiconductors and commodity ICs represent only a small subset of the different types of semiconductors currently available. Discrete semiconductors and commodity ICs are generally more mature products with a more predictable demand, more stable pricing and more constant sourcing than other products in the semiconductor industry, and are thus less susceptible to technological obsolescence than other, more complex, integrated circuits.

Optoelectronic Devices and Passive Components

In addition to discrete semiconductors, we offer optoelectronic devices such as LED's, infrared sensors and opto couplers, along with passive devices, such as resistors, capacitors and inductors which are electronic components manufactured with non-semiconductor materials. We market these optoelectronic devices and passive components through the same channels, as the discrete semiconductors. Sales of these optoelectronic devices and passive components were approximately 19% and 20% of our total sales for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. During 2013 and 2012, we purchased \$1,000,000 and \$900,000, respectively, of inventory for these components to facilitate our market for these products.

Electronics Distribution Channels

Electronic component manufacturers, which we refer to as suppliers, sell components directly to CEMs and OEMs, as well as to distributors. The practice among the major suppliers is generally to focus their direct selling efforts on larger volume customers, while utilizing distributors to reach small and medium-sized CEMs and OEMs, as well as smaller distributors. Many suppliers consider electronic distributors to be an integral part of their businesses. As a stocking, marketing and financial intermediary, the distributor relieves its suppliers of a portion of their costs and personnel associated with stocking and selling products, including otherwise sizable investments in warehousing, logistics and finished goods inventories. By having geographically dispersed selling and delivery capabilities, distributors are often able to serve small and medium-sized companies more effectively and economically than can the supplier.

Electronic distributors are also important to CEMs and OEMs. CEMs and OEMs frequently place orders which are of insufficient size to be placed directly with the suppliers or require delivery schedules not available from suppliers. Distributors offer product availability, selection and more rapid and flexible delivery schedules keyed to meet the requirements of their CEM and OEM customers. Also, they often rely upon electronic distributors to provide timely, knowledgeable access to electronic components.

There is also pressure on the suppliers, CEMs and OEMs to maintain small inventories. Inventory is costly to maintain and thus suppliers desire to ship finished goods as soon as the goods are manufactured. CEMs and OEMs

typically demand “just in time” delivery -- receipt of their requirements immediately prior to the time when the components are to be used. Distributors fill this niche.

ODM Service Industry

ODM and CEM service providers have experienced rapid change and growth as an increasing number of OEMs outsource their manufacturing requirements. OEMs have continued to turn to outsourcing in order to reduce product cost; achieve accelerated time-to-market and time-to-volume production; access advanced design and manufacturing technologies; improve inventory management and purchasing power; and reduce their capital investment in design and manufacturing resources. This enables OEMs to concentrate on what they believe to be their core strengths, such as new product definition, design, marketing and sales. We believe further growth opportunities exist for ODM and CEM service providers to penetrate the worldwide market. By designing private label branded products to OEM customers in the US, we are able to expand export sales to overseas CEM customers.

Table of Contents

“Superstore” Strategy

Since 1997, we have marketed ourselves as the “discrete components superstore,” with an in-depth focus on discrete semiconductors, passive and optoelectronic components and extensive inventory of a wide variety of these products. In creating the “superstore” strategy, we have attempted to develop a more efficient link between suppliers and the small and medium-sized customers which generally do not have direct access to large suppliers and must purchase exclusively through distributors. The primary aspects of our “superstore” strategy include:

Reliable One Stop Shopping: Large Inventory. We believe that our most important competitive advantage is the depth of our inventory. Unlike other distributors who carry only the best-selling discrete components, we offer a large selection of different name-brand discrete semiconductors, optoelectronic devices and passive components. Because of our large inventory, we often can fill a significant portion, or all, of a customer’s order from stock. Also, we have been able to fill most of our customers’ orders within 24 hours and in compliance with their requested delivery schedules. However, we are also focusing on lowering our inventory levels to balance the weakened demand we have experienced for our products over the past several years. With immediate availability of a wide selection of products and brands, we believe that sales may grow if the market rebounds. See Part II, Item 7 – “Management’s Discussion and Analysis - Liquidity and Capital Resources”.

Private Brand and Custom Made Parts. To assure the best quality of the product with the most competitive price, we choose the best product lines among existing suppliers and market it under the “TCI” brand. These private label products, or ODM Components, are manufactured according to our specifications under a special contract agreement with manufacturing partners. Custom made parts are also available by following either the customer’s specifications or specially made engineering specifications. We believe the ODM Components business is more stable and profitable than the traditional commodity type business. The export sales are driven primarily from private brand products designed in the US by OEMs who later outsource the production to their overseas CEMs.

Support Small Distributors, CEMs and OEMs. We focus our marketing efforts on small contract manufacturers, distributors, CEMs and OEMs who generally do not have direct access to suppliers because of their limited purchasing volumes and, therefore, usually have to purchase their requirements from large distributors, often with substantial markups.

Web Order Entry (WOE) and Customer Drop Shipment (CDS). The demand of web purchasing from buyers around the world is growing rapidly. We have developed a web order entry system for existing customers to access our inventory and to place purchase orders in real time. Not only will they get the sales order and shipment confirmation on the same day, but also be able to assign the drop shipments to their customers directly. We believe this is a new trend for many local distributors and brokers who want to serve their customers more effectively and efficiently without material handling costs.

Master Distributor. We distribute electronic components to other distributors, including nationwide distributors, when their inventory cannot fulfill immediate customer orders. With its higher volume, lower cost inventory, we act as a master distributor for certain of its component suppliers. We estimate in 2013 and 2012, that approximately 21% and 22%, respectively, of our sales are a direct result of being a master distributor.

Preferred Distributors. We developed a Preferred Distributor Agreement with certain selective distributor customers to promote a much stronger business relationship. Under these agreements, our preferred distributors are required to provide point of sales (POS) reports which identify the distributor’s customers and we provide these preferred distributors with limited price protection, limited stock rotations and return privileges among other benefits. As of the date of this Report, we maintain Preferred Distributor Agreements with 9 selective distributors. We intend to maintain only a few preferred distributors in each geographical region.

Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI). As a part of our warehouse management system, VMI not only allocates the forecasted inventory by the contract but also guarantees the same day shipment for customers who frequently change their shipping schedule driven by MRP demand. The VMI system is fully operational from the web by VMI managers who could either be our sales representatives, customers or employees.

Service Strategy and ODM Products

We offer value-added ODM services to our existing OEM and CEM customers utilizing our engineering design center in Shanghai, China. The sales of our ODM Products and services were \$3,750,000 and \$3,600,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Strategic allies such as Teamforce Co. Ltd., Grand Shine Management (see Part II, Item 8: Note 4 – Other Assets) and Zowie Technology Corporation (see Part II, Item 8: Note 4 – Other Assets) assist us with this program by providing us with engineering support services in our ODM projects in order to lower costs and to shorten the design cycle. Our goal is to have 60% ODM Products sales and 40% component sales by the end of 2015.

Table of Contents

By offering application engineering service to current customers, we are often involved in reviewing their bill of materials (BOMs) and circuit diagrams. Based upon their credit history, type of products, production volume, profitability of the industry and circuit schematics, we offer different solutions for quality improvement, additional functions and cost savings through the re-design processes such as component replacement, digital circuit instead of analog circuit, microprocessor instead of logic circuit, integrated circuit instead of discrete components. Our preference is to target low but increasing volume, high margin, stable demand, profitable and specialty products, and financially stable customers who know how to market their products. Our strengths are microprocessor programming, power supply, power management, LED message sign, RF transmission and receiving, encoder and decoder, remote controller, DC motor control and power amplifier. In many cases, we are able to take advantage of our component distribution capability by using current stock to reduce lead time and choosing the low cost components we currently sell. We depend on our outsourcing partners in mold design, plastic injection, metal stamping, wire hardness and final assembly. We ask between 15% to 30% down payment before accepting a purchase order and offer customers 30 to 60 days payment terms. All purchasing orders must have a firm delivery schedule under a non-cancelable and non-returnable (NCNR) agreement. To reduce the manufacturing and handling cost, we arrange production of the same model once a year and keep product in our warehouse to be released according to the predetermined schedule.

We utilize our existing inventory management system and established distribution relationships to facilitate the manufacturing and distribution of such products. Our ODM Service complements our “Superstore” strategy and facilitates additional utilization of electronic components for the manufacture of our ODM Products.

Products

Electronic Components – Discrete

We market a wide variety of discrete semiconductors, including rectifiers (or power diodes), diodes, transistors, optoelectronic devices and passive components, to other electronic distributors, contract electronic manufacturers and original equipment manufacturers, who incorporate them in their products. At December 31, 2013, our inventory consisted of over 12,000 different products manufactured by more than 100 different suppliers.

In 2013 and 2012, we purchased electronic component products from approximately 40 different suppliers, including Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd., Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Vishay Americas Inc. and Zowie Technology Corporation (see Part II, Item 8: Note 4 – Other Assets).

Discrete semiconductors are categorized based on various factors, including current handling capacity, construction, packaging, fabrication and function. The products we sell include:

Rectifiers. Rectifiers generally are utilized in power supply and other high power applications to convert alternating current to direct current. We sell a wide variety of rectifiers, including silicon rectifiers, fast efficient rectifiers, Schottky rectifiers, glass passivated rectifiers, fast efficient glass passivated rectifiers, silicon bridge rectifiers, fast recovery, glass passivated bridge rectifiers and controlled avalanche bridge rectifiers.

Diodes. Diodes are two-lead semiconductors that only allow electric current to flow in one direction. They are used in a variety of electronic applications, including signal processing and direction of current. Diodes sold by us include switching diodes, varistors, germanium diodes and zener diodes.

Transistors. Transistors are used in, among other applications, the processing or amplification of electric current and electronic signals, including data, television, sound and power. We currently sell many types of transistors, including small signal transistors, power transistors and power MOSFETS.

Optoelectronic Devices. Optoelectronic devices are solid state products which provide light displays (such as LEDs), optical links and fiber-optic signal coupling. Applications vary from digital displays on consumer video equipment to fiber optic transmission of computer signals to pattern sensing for regulation, such as those found in automobile cruise controls. Optoelectronic devices generally are not classified as discrete semiconductors or integrated circuits, although they incorporate semiconductor materials.

Passive Components. Passive components are a type of electronic component manufactured with non-semiconductor materials. Passive components such as resistors, capacitors and inductors are used in electronic circuitry but they do not provide amplification. Passive components are basic electronic components found in virtually all electronic products.

The products distributed by us are mature products that are used in a wide range of commercial and industrial products and industries. We believe that a majority of the products we distribute are used in applications where integrated circuits are not viable alternatives. However, a risk exists that over time the functions and technologies for which our discrete electronic components are used may eventually be displaced by integrated circuits.

Table of Contents

We purchase products from manufacturers who provide warranties for their products that are common in the industry and therefore we conduct limited quality monitoring of our products. We are certified according to the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and we maintain our certificate under the quality standard ISO 9001:2008.

Our distribution of electronic components originates from our 50,000 square-foot facility located in Valencia, California. We utilize a computerized inventory control/tracking system which enables us to quickly access inventory levels and trace product shipments. See Item 2 - "Properties."

ODM Products

ODM Products are custom made and are marketed in specific industries such as wild animal feeders, timers for DC motor, public street light controllers, battery testers, universal remote control devices and battery chargers.

Our distribution of ODM Products originates from our 50,000 square-foot facility located in Valencia, California. We utilize a computerized inventory control/tracking system which enables us to quickly access inventory levels and trace product shipments. See Item 2 - "Properties."

Customers

We market our products to distributors, CEMs and OEMs, and our ODM Services to CEMs and OEMs. We believe that our strategic purchasing policies allow us to provide smaller and medium-sized distributors, CEMs and OEMs competitive prices on discrete electronic components while maintaining an adequate profit margin. As a rule, we do not impose minimum order limitations, which enable customers to avoid the cost of carrying large inventories. See "Business - Strategy."

During each year 2013 and 2012, we distributed our products to approximately 400 customers. Our two largest customers individually accounted for approximately 41% and 5% of net sales during 2013 and approximately 42% and 7% during 2012.

In 2013, sales of brand name electronic component products and our ODM Components together represented 38% of our net sales, while sales of our ODM Products represented 62%. In addition, distributors represented 21% of our 2013 net sales, while both CEMs and OEMs combined represented 78% with the remaining 1% represented by other exporters and overseas customers.

We historically have not required our distributor customers to provide any point of sale reporting and therefore we do not know the different industries in which our products are sold by our distributor customers. However, based on our sales to CEMs and OEMs, we believe that no particular industry accounted for a majority of the applications of our discrete electronic component products sold in 2013 or 2012.

We offer customers inventory support which includes carrying inventory for their specific needs and providing free samples of our products. We also offer customers a limited range of value-added services, such as lead cutting and bending for specific applications, enhanced quality monitoring and product source tracing, however to date, these value-added services have not been material to our business or results of operations.

We believe that exceptional customer service and customer relations are key elements of our success, and train our sales force to provide prompt, efficient and courteous service to all customers. See "Business - Sales and Marketing Channels." We have the ability to ship most orders the same day they are placed and, historically, most of our customers' orders have been shipped within the requested delivery schedule.

As our customers grow in size, we may lose our larger customers to our own discrete electronic components suppliers and as the electronics distribution industry consolidates, some of our customers may be acquired by competitors.

Sales and Marketing Channels

As of March 2, 2014, our sales and marketing department consisted of 8 employees. We have centralized our sales order processing and customer service department into our headquarters at Valencia, California. However, we retain outside sales account managers in Montana and Georgia. Our inside sales and customer service departments are divided into regional sales territories throughout North America. The outside sales account managers are also responsible for developing new CEM and OEM accounts, as well as working locally with our independent sales representatives and preferred distributors.

Table of Contents

We have sales channels into Central America through our majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico City, Mexico. However, we have closed our Mexico distribution facility in May 2013. Sales to Central America were \$270,000 and \$486,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We have sales channels into Asia through our branch offices in Shanghai, China and Taipei, Taiwan. Sales to Asia were \$157,000 and \$218,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We also have sales channels into South America with sales of \$80,000 and \$137,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Independent sales representatives have played an important role in developing our client base, especially with respect to OEMs. Many OEMs want their suppliers to have a local presence and our network of independent sales representatives is responsive to those needs. Independent sales representatives are primarily responsible for face-to-face meetings with our customers, and for developing new customers. Independent sales representatives are each given responsibility for a specific geographic territory. Typically, sales representatives are only compensated for sales made to OEMs, OEMs and preferred distributors. We believe that this commission policy directs independent sales representatives' attention to those end users with potential to increase market share. Along with our independent sales representatives, we jointly advertise and participate in trade shows. We utilized 6 independent sales representatives during 2013.

We provide customers with catalogs that are specially designed to aid them to quickly find the types and brands of discrete semiconductors and passive and optoelectronic devices that they need.

Suppliers

We believe that it's important to develop and maintain good relationships with our discrete electronic component suppliers, since we do not have long-term supply, distribution or franchise agreements with any of our suppliers. Instead, we cultivate strong working relationships with each of our suppliers.

In order to facilitate good relationships with our suppliers, we typically carry a complete line of each supplier's discrete products. We also support our suppliers by increasing their visibility through advertising and participation in regional and national trade shows. We generally order components far in advance, helping suppliers plan their production. Outstanding commitments to purchase inventory from suppliers as of March 1, 2014 were approximately \$1,300,000.

In 2013, we purchased components from approximately 40 different suppliers, including Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd., Vishay Americas Inc. and Zowie Technology Corporation (see Part II, Item 8: Note 4 – Other Assets). While we are continually attempting to build relationships with suppliers and from time to time add new suppliers in an attempt to provide our customers with a better product mix, the possibility exists that our relationship with a supplier may be terminated.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the following name brands, Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd. and Vishay Americas Inc. collectively accounted for approximately 12% of our net purchases for name brand distributed components. However, we do not regard any one supplier as essential to our operations, since equivalent replacements for most of the products we market are either available from one or more of our other suppliers or are available from various other sources at competitive prices. We believe that, even if we lose a direct relationship with a supplier, there exist alternative sources for another supplier's products.

In connection with our ODM services, we have built special partnership agreements with few selected system integration companies in China. These agreements ensure the quality of the products and services and also provide a

warranty on the finished products. Most of the projects involve multiple years of cooperation among components suppliers, overseas partners and the end customers in the US, and therefore, increase business stability and reduce the financial risk of excess inventory.

Competition

We operate our discrete electronic components business in a highly competitive environment and face competition from numerous local, regional and national distributors (both in purchasing and selling inventory) and electronic component manufacturers, including some of our own suppliers. Many of our competitors are more established and have greater name recognition and financial and marketing resources than us. We believe that competition in the electronics industry is based on breadth of product lines, product availability, brand name, customer service, response time, competitive pricing and product knowledge, as well as value-added services. We believe we compete effectively with respect to breadth and availability of inventory, response time, pricing and product knowledge. Generally, large component manufacturers and large distributors do not focus their internal selling efforts on small and medium-sized OEMs and distributors, which constitute the vast majority of our customers. However, should our customers increase in size, component manufacturers may find it cost effective to focus direct sales efforts on those customers, which could result in the loss of customers or decreased selling prices.

Table of Contents

The ODM services we provide are available from many independent sources as well as from the in-house manufacturing capabilities of current and potential customers. Our competitors may be more established in the industry and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing, or marketing resources than we do. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our targeted markets are our engineering capabilities, product quality, flexibility, cost and timeliness in responding to design and schedule changes, reliability in meeting product delivery schedules, pricing, technological sophistication and geographic location. In addition, in recent years, original design manufacturers that provide design and manufacturing services to OEMs have significantly increased their share of outsourced manufacturing services provided to OEMs in the consumer electronic product market. Competition from ODMs may increase if our business in these markets grows or if ODMs expand further into these markets.

Management Information Systems

We have made a significant investment in computer hardware, software and personnel. The Management Information Systems (MIS) department is responsible for software and hardware upgrades, maintenance of current software and related databases, and designing custom systems. We believe that our MIS department is crucial to our success and believe in continually upgrading our hardware and software. We also developed a vendor management inventory software program which allows participating customers to access and manage their own inventory through the internet. The web site also provides users with other current information about us.

Warehouse Management System

We utilize a wireless, fully bar-coded warehouse perpetual inventory tracking system that greatly enhances the processing speed, accuracy of product quantity and location control within the warehouse. It also reduces potential errors and accelerates the delivery of components to our customers. We continuously improve our warehouse management system with custom programming features.

Foreign Trade Regulation

A large portion of the products we distribute are manufactured in Asia, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, China, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. The purchase of goods manufactured in foreign countries is subject to a number of risks, including economic disruptions, transportation delays and interruptions, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, imposition of tariffs and import and export controls, and changes in governmental policies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Sales to Asian customers were 2.5% and 3.3% of our total sales in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

From time to time, protectionist pressures have influenced U.S. trade policy concerning the imposition of significant duties or other trade restrictions upon foreign products. We cannot predict whether additional U.S. customs quotas, duties, taxes or other charges or restrictions will be imposed upon the importation of foreign components in the future or what effect any of these actions would have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The ability to remain competitive with respect to the pricing of imported components could be adversely affected by increases in tariffs or duties, changes in trade treaties, strikes in air or sea transportation, and possible future U.S. legislation with respect to pricing and import quotas on products from foreign countries. For example, it is possible that political or economic developments in China, or with respect to the United States' relationship with China, could have an adverse effect on our business. Our ability to remain competitive also could be affected by other governmental actions related to, among other things, anti-dumping legislation and international currency fluctuations. While we do not believe that any of these factors adversely impact our business at present, we cannot assure you that these factors will not materially adversely affect us in the future. Any significant disruption in the

delivery of merchandise from our suppliers, substantially all of whom are foreign, could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Employees

As of March 2, 2014, our company consisted of 20 employees, all of whom are employed on a full time basis. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement and we consider our relations with employees to be good.

Table of Contents

Website Availability of Our Reports Filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission

We maintain a website (<http://www.taitroncomponents.com>), but we are not including the information contained on this website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K. We make available free of charge through this website our annual reports, quarterly reports and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files that material with, or furnish the material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS. Not applicable.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS. Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We own our headquarters and main distribution facility which is located in approximately 50,000 square feet at 28040 West Harrison Parkway, Valencia, California. We believe this facility is adequately covered by insurance (except earthquake coverage).

We also have the following properties: (1) we own 4,500 square feet of office space in Shanghai, China - this property is being used as Company's project design and engineering center and partially as rental property for lease to others, (2) we own 15,000 square feet of office and distribution space through our subsidiary in Mexico and (3) we own 2,500 square feet of office space in Taipei, Taiwan.. We believe these existing facilities are adequate for the foreseeable future and have no plans to renovate or expand them.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the ordinary course of business, we may become involved in legal proceedings from time to time. As of the date of this report, we are not aware of any material pending legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES. Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Information. Our Class A common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Smallcap Market under the symbol "TAIT". The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sale prices for our common stock, as reported by Nasdaq:

	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012:		
First Quarter	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.96
Second Quarter	1.07	0.91
Third Quarter	1.00	0.90
Fourth Quarter	1.03	0.93
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013:		
First Quarter	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.98
Second Quarter	1.09	0.90
Third Quarter	1.07	0.92
Fourth Quarter	1.12	1.00
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014:		
First Quarter (through March 3, 2014)	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.00

On March 1, 2014, the last sale price of the Class A common stock as reported by Nasdaq was \$1.08 per share.

Holder. As of March 1, 2014, there were 30 holders of record for our Class A common stock (holders whose shares of common stock are held in street name are considered in the aggregate as one holder) and one holder of our Class B common stock, which are not traded.

Dividends and Dividend Policy. During 2013 and 2012, the Company did not declare any dividends, nor do we expect to do so in the near future.

We are not aware of any contractual or similar restrictions that limit our ability to pay dividends, currently or in the future. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Results of Operations; Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities

Plan Category	(a)	(b)	reflected in column (a) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	396,000	\$ 1.34	678,500
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	396,000	\$ 1.34	678,500

Recent Sales of Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities. None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers. None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA. Not Applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Also, several of the matters discussed in this document contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements usually are denoted by words or phrases such as "believes," "expects," "projects," "estimates," "anticipates," "will likely result" and similar expressions. We wish to caution readers that all forward-looking statements are necessarily speculative and not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and to advise readers that actual results could vary due to a variety of risks and uncertainties.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Use of Estimates – We have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare our financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. These estimates have a significant impact on our valuation and reserve accounts relating to the allowance for sales returns and allowances, doubtful accounts, inventory reserves and deferred income taxes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition – We recognize revenue when we have evidence of an arrangement, a determinable fee, and when collection is considered to be probable and products are delivered. This occurs upon shipment of the merchandise, which is when legal transfer of title occurs. Reserves for sales allowances and customer returns are established based upon historical experience and our estimates of future returns. Sales returns for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 aggregated \$17,000 and \$29,000, respectively. The allowance for sales returns and allowances and doubtful accounts at December 31, 2013 and 2012 aggregated \$52,000 and \$87,000, respectively. We review the actual sales returns and bad debts for our customers and establish an estimate of future returns and an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Inventory - Inventory, consisting principally of products held for resale, is recorded at the lower of cost (determined using the first in-first out method) or estimated market value. We had inventory balances in the amount of \$10,151,000 and \$10,986,000 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which is presented net of valuation allowances of \$5,939,000 and \$5,108,000 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We evaluate inventories to identify excess, high-cost, slow-moving or other factors rendering inventories as unmarketable at normal profit margins. Due to the large number of transactions and the complexity of managing and maintaining a large inventory of product offerings, estimates are made regarding adjustments to the cost of inventories. If our assumptions about future demand change, or market conditions are less favorable than those projected, additional write-downs of inventories may be required. In any case, actual amounts could be different from those estimated.

Our worldwide operations are subject to local laws and regulations. As such, of particular interest is the European Union ("EU") directive relating to the Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substance ("RoHS"). On July 1, 2006, this directive restricted the distribution of products within the EU containing certain substances, including lead. At the present time, much of our inventory contains substances prohibited by the RoHS directive. Further, many of our suppliers are not yet supplying RoHS compliant products. The legislation is effective and some of our inventory has become obsolete. Management has estimated the impact of the legislation and have written down or reserved for related inventories based on amounts expected to be realized given all available current information. Actual amounts realized from the ultimate disposition of related inventories could be different from those estimated.

Deferred Taxes – We review the nature of each component of our deferred income taxes for reasonableness. If determined that it is more likely than not that we will not realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, we record a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets, which allowance will be charged to income tax expense in the period of such determination. We also consider the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies and future taxable income in assessing if deferred tax assets could be realized. We also consider the weight of both positive and negative evidence in determining whether a valuation allowance is needed. However, due to the continued net losses, we have fully reserved a \$2,721,000 allowance against our net deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Policies

Please see Note 1 of our financial statements that describe the impact, if any, from the adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

Overview

We distribute discrete semiconductors, commodity Integrated Circuits (ICs), optoelectronic devices and passive components to other electronic distributors, CEMs and OEMs, who incorporate them in their products and supply ODM products for our customer's multi-year turn-key projects.

We continue to be impacted by the severe decline in demand for discrete semiconductors from the U.S. market, which began in late 2000. As a result, we have experienced declining sales in such components since early 2001. In response to this declining demand, we placed emphasis on increasing our sales to existing customers through further expansion of the number of different types of discrete components and other integrated circuits in our inventory and by attracting additional contract electronic manufacturers (CEMs), original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and electronics distributor customers. In addition, over the last three years we have developed our ODM service capabilities and added products developed through partnership agreements with offshore solution providers (OEMs and CEMs).

Our core strategy still includes maintaining a substantial inventory of electronic components that allows us to fill customer orders immediately from stock held in inventory. However, we have included a non-cash provision of approximately \$900,000 during 2013 to increase our inventory reserves for price declines, non-RoHS compliant components and slow-moving and excess inventory.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, we have classified inventory as a current asset in our December 31, 2013, consolidated financial statements representing approximately 75% of current assets and 53% of total assets. However, if all or a substantial portion of the inventory was required to be immediately liquidated, the inventory would not be as readily marketable or liquid as other items included or classified as a current asset, such as cash. We cannot assure you that demand in the discrete semiconductor market will increase and that market conditions will improve. Therefore, it is possible that further declines in our carrying values of inventory may result.

Our gross profit margins are subject to a number of factors, including product demand, the relative strength of the U.S. dollar, provisions for inventory reserves, our ability to purchase inventory at favorable prices and our sales product mix.

Results of Operations

The Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net sales were \$6,268,000 and \$7,192,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, representing a decrease of \$924,000 or 12.9%. The decrease was primarily due lower ODM Project sales of \$522,000 due to customer initiated design changes and the closing of our Mexico division of \$216,000.

Gross margins were \$1,407,000 and \$1,610,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, which represented 22.5% and 22.4% of net sales for those periods.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$2,331,000 and \$2,481,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, which represented 37.2% and 34.5% of net sales for those periods. The decrease of \$150,000 was primarily due to decreases

in operating expenses from closing our Mexico division.

Operating losses were \$924,000 and \$871,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, which represented 14.7% and 12.1% of net sales for those periods.

Net interest expense was \$34,000 for both 2013 and 2012.

Income tax provision was \$2,000 and \$3,000 in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our tax provision is primarily based upon our state income tax liabilities.

We incurred net losses of \$965,000 and \$771,000 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, which represented 15.4% and 10.7% of net sales for those periods.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We historically have satisfied our liquidity requirements through cash generated from operations, short-term commercial loans, subordinated promissory notes and issuance of equity securities. A summary of our cash flows resulting from our operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Operating activities	\$ 264,000	\$ 910,000
Investing activities	(19,000)	(370,000)

Cash flows provided by operating activities decreased to \$264,000 during 2013, as compared to \$910,000 in the prior year. The decrease in the use of cash was primarily attributed to inventory increasing by \$65,000 during 2013.

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased to \$19,000 during 2013, as compared to \$370,000 in the prior year.

We believe that funds generated from operations, existing cash balances and short-term loans, are likely to be sufficient to finance our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the foreseeable future. If these funds are not sufficient, we may secure new sources of asset-based lending on accounts receivables or issue debt or equity securities. Otherwise, we may need to liquidate assets to generate the necessary working capital.

Inventory is included and classified as a current asset. As of December 31, 2013, inventory represented approximately 75% of current assets and 53% of total assets. However, it is likely to take over one year for the inventory to turn and therefore is likely not to be saleable within a one-year time frame. Hence, inventory would not be as readily marketable or liquid as other items included in current assets, such as cash.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no material off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are likely to have, a current or future material effect on our operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK. Not applicable.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	16
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	17
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	18
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	19
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	20
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	21

Table of Contents

Report Of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Taitron Components Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taitron Components Incorporated and Subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and their related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits include consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Taitron Components Incorporated and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ ANTON & CHIA, LLP

Newport Beach, California
March 31, 2014

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,724,000	\$2,475,000
Restricted cash (Note 2)	-	100,000
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$52,000 and \$87,000, respectively	511,000	853,000
Inventories, less reserves for obsolescence of \$5,939,000, and \$5,108,000, respectively	10,151,000	10,986,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	109,000	66,000
Total current assets	13,495,000	14,480,000
Property and equipment, net (Note 3)	4,462,000	4,630,000
Other assets (Note 4)	1,276,000	1,297,000
Total assets	\$19,233,000	\$20,407,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$568,000	\$668,000
Accrued liabilities	288,000	428,000
Current portion of long-term debt from related party (Note 5)	-	1,500,000
Total current liabilities	856,000	2,596,000
Long-term debt from related party (Note 5)	1,500,000	-
Total Liabilities	2,356,000	2,596,000
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5, 8 and 9)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value. Authorized 5,000,000 shares; None issued or outstanding	-	-
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value. Authorized 20,000,000 shares; 4,777,144 shares issued and outstanding	5,000	5,000
Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value. Authorized, issued and outstanding 762,612 shares	1,000	1,000
Additional paid-in capital	10,661,000	10,635,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	132,000	128,000
Retained earnings	5,959,000	6,892,000
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	119,000	150,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	16,877,000	17,811,000
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$19,233,000	\$20,407,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net sales	\$6,268,000	\$7,192,000
Cost of goods sold	4,861,000	5,582,000
Gross profit	1,407,000	1,610,000
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,331,000	2,481,000
Operating loss	(924,000)	(871,000)
Interest expense, net	(34,000)	(34,000)
Other (loss) income, net	(5,000)	137,000
Loss before income taxes	(963,000)	(768,000)
Income tax provision	(2,000)	(3,000)
Net loss	(965,000)	(771,000)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	(32,000)	(32,000)
Net loss attributable to Taitron Components Inc.	\$(933,000)	\$(739,000)
Net loss per share: Basic & Diluted	\$(0.17)	\$(0.14)
Weighted average common shares outstanding: Basic & Diluted	5,539,756	5,539,756
Net loss	\$(965,000)	\$(771,000)
Other comprehensive income :		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4,000	30,000
Comprehensive loss	(961,000)	(741,000)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31,000)	(32,000)
Comprehensive loss attributable to Taitron Components Inc.	\$(930,000)	\$(709,000)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Two years ended December 31, 2013

	Class A common stock		Class B common stock		Additional Paid-in capital	Accumulated Other	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest in Sub	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Income (Loss)			
Balances at December 31, 2011	4,777,144	\$5,000	762,612	\$1,000	\$10,616,000	\$98,000	\$7,631,000	\$182,000	\$18,533,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(739,000)	-	(739,000)
Comprehensive loss:									
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Amortization of stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	19,000
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,000)	(32,000)
Balances at December 31, 2012	4,777,144	\$5,000	762,612	\$1,000	\$10,635,000	\$128,000	\$6,892,000	\$150,000	\$17,811,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(933,000)	-	(933,000)
Comprehensive loss:									
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	4,000
	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	26,000

Amortization
of stock based
compensation

Noncontrolling
interest in
subsidiary

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,000)	(31,000)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------	-----------

Balances at
December 31,
2013

4,777,144	\$5,000	762,612	\$1,000	\$10,661,000	\$132,000	\$5,959,000	\$119,000	\$16,877,000
-----------	---------	---------	---------	--------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	--------------

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Operating Activities:		
Net loss including noncontrolling interest	\$(965,000)	\$(771,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss including noncontrolling interest to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	188,000	212,000
Provision for inventory reserves	900,000	900,000
Provision for sales returns and doubtful accounts	11,000	19,000
Stock based compensation	26,000	19,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	100,000	100,000
Trade accounts receivable	331,000	(371,000)
Inventory	(65,000)	915,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(43,000)	(11,000)
Trade accounts payable	(100,000)	(125,000)
Accrued liabilities	(140,000)	96,000
Other assets and liabilities	21,000	(73,000)
Total adjustments	1,229,000	1,681,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	264,000	910,000
Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of property & equipment	(20,000)	(20,000)
Payments for investments in joint ventures	(146,000)	-
Proceeds from return of investments	147,000	
Purchases of investments in securities	-	(350,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	(19,000)	(370,000)
Impact of exchange rates on cash	4,000	30,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	249,000	570,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,475,000	1,905,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$2,724,000	\$2,475,000
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$53,000	\$53,000
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$3,000	\$3,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Overview of business

We are a national distributor of brand name electronic components and supplier of original designed and manufactured (ODM) electronic components (“ODM Components”), with our product offerings ranging from discrete semiconductors through small electronic devices. We also offer value-added engineering and turn-key services, focusing on providing contract electronic manufacturers (CEMs) and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) with ODM services for their multi-year turn-key projects. We are incorporated in California, and were originally formed in 1989. We maintain a majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico (our Mexico sales and distribution operations closed in May 2013) and divisions in Taiwan and China.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as promulgated in the United States of America.

Principles of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Taitron Components, its various divisions and its 60% majority-owned subsidiary, Taitron Components Mexico, SA de CV (“TCM”). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The ownership interests of the noncontrolling investors in TCM are recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as a part of shareholder’s equity with a balance of \$119,000 and \$150,000 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Concentration of Risk

A significant number of the products we distribute are manufactured in Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, South Korea and the Philippines. The purchase of goods manufactured in foreign countries is subject to a number of risks, including economic disruptions, transportation delays and interruptions, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, imposition of tariffs and import and export controls and changes in governmental policies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The ability to remain competitive with respect to the pricing of imported components could be adversely affected by increases in tariffs or duties, changes in trade treaties, strikes in air or sea transportation, and possible future U.S. legislation with respect to pricing and import quotas on products from foreign countries. For example, it is possible that political or economic developments in China, or with respect to the relationship of the United States with China, could have an adverse effect on our business. Our ability to remain competitive could also be affected by other government actions related to, among other things, anti-dumping legislation and international currency fluctuations. While we do not believe that any of these factors adversely impact our business at present, we cannot provide assurance that these factors will not materially adversely affect us in the future. Any significant disruption in the delivery of merchandise from our suppliers, substantially all of whom are foreign, could also have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations. Management estimates that over 90% of our products purchased were produced in Asia.

Grand Shine Management (see Note 4) accounted for approximately 31% and 36% our net purchases for fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co. accounted for approximately 6% and 8% of our net purchases for fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. However, we do not regard any one supplier as essential to our operations, since equivalent replacements for most of our products are either available from one or more of our other suppliers or are available from various other sources at competitive prices. We believe that, even if we lose our direct relationship with a supplier, there exist alternative sources for a supplier's products.

We had only one customer accounting for more than 10% of our net sales, for approximately 41% and 42% in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We had two customers accounting for more than 10% of our trade accounts receivable, net of allowances, for approximately 17% and 14% as of December 31, 2013 and for 36% and 24% as of December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit at banking institutions as well as all highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Our cash equivalents are comprised primarily of money market investments. Accounts on deposit at our primary domestic financial institution are non-interest-bearing transaction accounts with unlimited insurance coverage by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation through December 31, 2012. Our foreign deposit accounts are not insured, however, we do not believe there is a significant credit risk with respect to the non-performance of these institutions based on their respective creditworthiness and liquidity.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue on arrangements in accordance with FASB ASC No. 605, "Revenue Recognition". In all cases, revenue is recognized when we have evidence of an arrangement, a determinable fee, and when collection is considered to be probable and products are delivered. This occurs upon shipment of the merchandise, which is when legal transfer of title occurs. Reserves for sales allowances and customer returns are established based upon historical experience and management's estimates of future returns. Sales returns for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 amounted to \$17,000 and \$29,000, respectively.

Allowances for Sales Returns and Doubtful Accounts

Sales Returns - We may, on a case-by-case basis, accept returns of products from our customers, without restocking charges, when they can demonstrate an acceptable cause for the return. Requests by a distributor to return products purchased for its own inventory generally are not included under this policy. We may, on a case-by-case basis, accept returns of products upon payment of a restocking fee, which is generally 10% to 30% of the net sales price. We will not accept returns of any products that were special-ordered by a customer or that otherwise are not generally included in our inventory.

Doubtful Accounts - Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value or the amount we expect to collect on gross customer trade receivables. We evaluate the collectability of our accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. If we become aware of a customer's inability to meet its financial obligations after a sale has occurred, we records an allowance to reduce the net receivable to the amount it reasonably believes it will be able to collect from the customer. For all other customers, we recognize allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are past due, the current business environment and historical experience. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate or if economic conditions worsen, additional allowances may be required in the future. All of our accounts receivables are trade-related receivables.

The allowances for sales returns and doubtful accounts at December 31, 2013 and 2012 amounted to \$52,000 and \$87,000, respectively.

Inventory

Inventory, consisting principally of products held for resale, is stated at the lower of cost, using the first-in, first-out method, or market. The amount presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet is net of valuation allowances of \$5,939,000 and \$5,108,000 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Based upon our systematic methodology that includes regular evaluations of inventory to identify costs in excess of the lower of cost or market and slow-moving inventory, we increased our reserves by \$900,000 for both the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are computed principally using accelerated and straight-line methods using lives from 5 to 7 years for furniture, machinery and equipment and 31.5 years for building and building improvements. Property and equipment amortized using an accelerated method does not result in a material difference over the straight-line method. Renewals and betterments, which extend the life of an existing asset, are capitalized while normal repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Table of Contents

Investments

Investments are accounted for using the equity method if the investment provides us the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over an investee. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if we have an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%, although other factors, such as representation on the investee's Board of Directors, are considered in determining whether the equity method is appropriate.

All other equity investments, which consist of investments for which we do not possess the ability to exercise significant influence, are accounted for under the cost method. Under the cost method of accounting, investments are carried at cost and are adjusted only for other-than-temporary declines in realizable value and additional investments.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of

In accordance with ASC 350-30, we evaluate long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recoverable. When such factors and circumstances exist, we compare the projected undiscounted future cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amount. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value, based on market value when available, or discounted expected cash flows, of those assets and is recorded in the period in which the determination is made. We currently believe there is no impairment of our long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for our products under development will continue. Either of these could result in future impairment of long-lived assets.

Marketing

Marketing costs consist primarily of payroll and related expenses for personnel engaged in marketing, business development, and selling activities. Advertising and other promotional costs, are expensed as incurred, and were \$6,000 and \$3,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Shipping Activities

Outbound shipping charges to customers are included in "Net sales." Outbound shipping-related costs are included in "Cost of goods sold."

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for our share-based compensation in accordance ASC 718-20. Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite vesting period.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are recorded, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax

assets to the amount expected to be realized.

As a result of the implementation of certain provisions of ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”), which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions, as defined, ASC 740 seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement related to accounting for income taxes. We adopted the provisions of ASC 740 as of January 1, 2007, and have analyzed filing positions in each of the federal and state jurisdictions where we are required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. We have identified the U.S. federal and California as our "major" tax jurisdictions. Generally, we remain subject to Internal Revenue Service examination of our 2008 through 2010 U.S. federal income tax returns, and remain subject to California Franchise Tax Board examination of our 2007 through 2010 California Franchise Tax Returns. However, we have certain tax attribute carryforwards which will remain subject to review and adjustment by the relevant tax authorities until the statute of limitations closes with respect to the year in which such attributes are utilized.

Table of Contents

We believe that our income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained on audit and do not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material change to our financial position. Therefore, no reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded pursuant to ASC 740. In addition, we did not record a cumulative effect adjustment related to the adoption of ASC 740. Our policy for recording interest and penalties associated with income-based tax audits is to record such items as a component of income taxes.

Fair Value Measurements

When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance. We use the following three levels of inputs in determining the fair value of our assets and liabilities, focusing on the most observable inputs when available:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2 - Quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 - Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is disclosed is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Net Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share includes potentially dilutive securities such as outstanding options and warrants, using various methods such as the treasury stock or modified treasury stock method in the determination of dilutive shares outstanding during each reporting period. Common equivalent shares, consisting primarily of stock options, of approximately 274,000 and 280,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of our majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico and divisions in Taiwan and China, which were established in 1998, 1996 and 2005, respectively, are translated into U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes. Balance sheet accounts are translated at year-end or historical rates while income and expenses are translated at weighted-average exchange rates for the year. Translation gains or losses related to net assets are shown as a separate component of shareholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from realized foreign currency transactions (transactions denominated in a currency other than the entities' functional currency) are included in operations. The transactional gains and losses are not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

Our management has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These estimates have a significant impact on our valuation and reserve accounts relating to the allowance for sales returns and allowances, doubtful accounts and inventory reserves. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements in order to conform to the current year presentation. Such reclassifications are immaterial to both current and all previously issued financial statements taken as a whole and had no effect on previously reported results of operations.

Table of Contents

Business Segments

We operate in one industry, the business of providing distribution and value-added services for electronic components. Management designates the internal reporting used by the chief executive officer for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of our reportable segments. See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements Geographic Information, for additional information.

Recent Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 2013, we adopted FASB ASU No. 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (ASU 2011-11). The amendments in ASU 2011-11 require the disclosure of information on offsetting and related arrangements for financial and derivative instruments to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. Amendments under ASU 2011-11 will be applied retrospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after January 1, 2013. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 2013, we adopted FASB ASU No. 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive (ASU 2013-02). This guidance is the culmination of the FASB's deliberation on reporting reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The amendments in ASU 2013-02 do not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income. However, the amendments require disclosure of amounts reclassified out of AOCI in its entirety, by component, on the face of the statement of operations or in the notes thereto. Amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income must be cross-referenced to other disclosures that provide additional detail. This standard is effective prospectively for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. The amendments in ASU No. 2013-05 resolve the diversity in practice about whether Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation—Overall, or Subtopic 830-30, Foreign Currency Matters—Translation of Financial Statements, applies to the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business (other than a sale of in substance real estate or conveyance of oil and gas mineral rights) within a foreign entity. In addition, the amendments in this Update resolve the diversity in practice for the treatment of business combinations achieved in stages (sometimes also referred to as step acquisitions) involving a foreign entity. The amendments in this standard is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning December 15, 2013. We are evaluating the effect, if any, adoption of ASU No. 2013-05 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Top 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. The objective of ASU No. 2013-11 is to provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments in this standard is effective for all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15,

2013. We are evaluating the effect, if any, adoption of ASU No. 2013-11 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

2 - RESTRICTED CASH

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$0 and \$100,000, respectively, of restricted cash on deposit as collateral for equivalent values of our irrevocable letter of credit in favor of a trade vendor for inventory purchasing.

Table of Contents

3 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment, at cost, is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Land	\$ 1,297,000	\$ 1,297,000
Buildings and improvements	5,096,000	5,086,000
Furniture and equipment	756,000	754,000
Computer software and equipment	487,000	479,000
Total Property and Equipment	7,636,000	7,616,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,174,000)	(2,986,000)
Property and Equipment, net	\$ 4,462,000	\$ 4,630,000

4 - OTHER ASSETS

Other assets is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Investment in securitites	\$ 405,000	\$ 423,000
Investment in joint venture - Taiteam Technology	-	147,000
Investment in joint venture - Grand Shine Mgmt	849,000	703,000
Other	22,000	24,000
Other Assets	\$ 1,276,000	\$ 1,297,000

Our \$405,000 investment in securities as of December 31, 2013 relates to our ownership of 154,808 common shares and 1,007,902 preferred shares of Zowie Technology Corporation (Taipei Hsien, Taiwan), a supplier of electronic component products (see Part I: Item 1 – Business – Suppliers). Our investment relates to approximately 3% of their total outstanding shares and we do not have significant influence or control. This investment is accounted for under the cost method basis of accounting. See also Note 14 – Subsequent Events.

Our \$147,000 investment in Taiteam (Yangzhou) Technology Corporation Limited (Yangzhou, China) was returned during the quarter ended September 30, 2013. This joint venture was liquidated and capital returned during July 2013.

Our \$849,000 investment in joint venture as of December 31, 2013, relates to our 49% ownership of Grand Shine Management Limited (Dong Guan, China), an electronic device contract manufacturer, and joint venture with its 51% owner, Teamforce Company Limited. This joint venture is not considered to be a “Variable Interest Entity”, and as such, is accounted for under the equity method basis of accounting.

5 - LONG-TERM DEBT FROM RELATED PARTY

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012

Edgar Filing: TAITRON COMPONENTS INC - Form 10-K

Secured credit facility from related party	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Less current portion	-	(1,500,000)
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -

Table of Contents

Secured credit facility - On April 21, 2008 we entered into a \$3,000,000 credit facility, collateralized by real property, from K.S. Best International Co. Ltd., a company controlled by the brother of our Chief Executive Officer (see Note 6). On April 12, 2013 we renewed and extended maturities to June 30, 2015 and beyond. Credit is available in \$500,000 advances, each advance payable in monthly interest only installments, at the rate of Prime + 0.25% per annum. The advance history of the credit line is such that on June 3, 2008, we borrowed \$500,000, on April 3, 2009, we borrowed \$500,000 and on April 1, 2010, we borrowed \$500,000. All advances are due from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017.

6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We receive professional services and have credit available from K.S. Best International Co. Ltd., a company controlled by the brother of our Chief Executive Officer. We made payments to K.S. Best International Co. Ltd during each of the years 2013 and 2012, in the amount of \$24,000 annually for professional fees related to the operational management of our Taiwan office. In addition, during each of the years 2013 and 2012, we made payments of \$53,000 annually, for interest expenses incurred on our outstanding line of credit balance. See also Note 5.

We purchase electronic component products from Princeton Technology Corporation (“PTC”), a company controlled by Mr. Richard Chiang, one of the directors on our board. During the years ending December 31, 2013 and 2012, we purchased products in the amount of \$35,000 and \$6,000, respectively, from PTC. All of these purchases were for products we carry in inventory and we consider these purchases to be in the normal course of business and negotiated on an arm’s length basis. We have also entered into a distributor agreement with PTC, and accordingly, we expect to continue purchasing from PTC in the future.

7 - SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

Our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the “Plan”) authorizes the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares pursuant to options or awards granted under the plan. Under the Plan, incentive stock and nonstatutory options were granted at prices equal to at least the fair market value of our Class A common stock at the date of grant. Outstanding options vest in three equal annual installments beginning one year from the date of grant and are subject to termination provisions as defined in the Plan. The fair value of options was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions as follows for 2013: dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 40%; a risk free interest rate of approximately 1.47% and an expected holding period of five years and for 2011: dividend yield of 2.5%; expected volatility of 40%; a risk free interest rate of approximately 1.74% and an expected holding period of five years.

Stock option activity during the periods indicated is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Years Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	427,500	\$ 1.49	4.4	\$18,300
Granted	90,000	1.02	8.7	-
Forfeited	(63,000)	2.70	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	454,500	1.35	4.8	\$6,220

Edgar Filing: TAITRON COMPONENTS INC - Form 10-K

Granted	20,000	0.92	8.7	-
Forfeited	(78,500)	1.27	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	396,000	1.34	4.4	\$19,300
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	278,667	1.47	3.8	\$10,200

At December 31, 2013, the range of individual weighted average exercise prices was \$0.98 to \$1.64.

Table of Contents

8 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

Preferred Stock - There are 5,000,000 shares of authorized preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, with no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding. The terms of the shares are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Class A Common Stock - There are 20,000,000 shares of authorized Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, with 4,777,144 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Each holder of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held. During 2013 and 2012, we did not repurchase, nor issue, any shares of our Class A common stock.

Class B Common Stock - There are 762,612 shares of authorized Class B common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, with 762,612 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Each holder of Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes for each share held. The shares of Class B common stock are convertible at any time at the election of the shareholder into one share of Class A common stock, subject to certain adjustments. Our Chief Executive Officer is the sole beneficial owner of all the outstanding shares of Class B common stock.

Dividends – During 2013 and 2012, we did not declare any dividends.

9 - INCOME TAXES

Income tax provision is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Current:		
Federal	\$ -	\$ -
State	2,000	3,000
	2,000	3,000
Deferred:		
Federal	(257,000)	(202,000)
State	(76,000)	(60,000)
Increase in valuation allowance	333,000	262,000
	-	-
Income tax provision	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000

The actual income tax provision differs from the “expected” tax computed by applying the Federal corporate tax rate of 34% to the loss before income taxes as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
“Expected” income tax benefit	\$ (327,000)	\$ (261,000)
State tax expense, net of Federal benefit	2,000	2,000
Foreign (income) loss	-	-
Increase in valuation allowance	333,000	262,000
Other	(6,000)	-
Income tax provision	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000

Table of Contents

The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to significant portions of the deferred taxes are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory reserves	\$ 2,544,000	\$ 2,189,000
Section 263a adjustment	82,000	83,000
Allowances for bad debts and returns	22,000	32,000
Accrued expenses	24,000	24,000
Asset valuation reserve	57,000	57,000
State net operating loss carry forward	101,000	162,000
Other	107,000	40,000
Total deferred tax assets	2,937,000	2,587,000
Valuation allowance	(2,721,000)	(2,389,000)
	216,000	198,000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred state taxes	(216,000)	(198,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$157,000 and \$380,000 in net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We consider the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets, the level of historical taxable income and tax planning strategies in making the assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets. We have identified the U.S. federal and California as our "major" tax jurisdiction and generally, we remain subject to Internal Revenue Service examination of our 2009 through 2011 U.S. federal income tax returns, and remain subject to California Franchise Tax Board examination of our 2008 through 2011 California Franchise Tax Returns.

As a result of the implementation of ASC 740, we recognized no material adjustment to unrecognized tax benefits. At the adoption date of January 1, 2007, we had \$795,000 of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect our effective tax rate if recognized. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we have \$2,721,000 and \$2,389,000 of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. We will continue to classify income tax penalties and interest, if any, as part of interest and other expenses in its statements of operations. We have incurred no interest or penalties as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

10 - NET LOSS PER SHARE

The following data shows a reconciliation of the numerators and the denominators used in computing loss per share and the weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive common stock.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net loss available to common shareholders used in basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (965,000)	\$ (771,000)
	5,539,756	5,539,756

Edgar Filing: TAITRON COMPONENTS INC - Form 10-K

Weighted average number of common shares used in basic loss per share (Class A and B shares)

Basic loss per share (Class A and B shares)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.14)
---	------------	------------

Effect of dilutive securities:

Options	-	-
---------	---	---

Weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares used in diluted loss per share (Class A and B shares)

	5,539,756	5,539,756
--	-----------	-----------

Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.14)
------------------------	------------	------------

Table of Contents

11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

We have a defined contribution profit sharing plan pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (“the Plan”) covering only the U.S. based employees of Taitron Components (excludes our foreign divisions and subsidiaries). Participants once eligible, as defined by the Plan, may contribute up to the maximum allowed under the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan also provides for safe harbor matching contributions, vesting immediately, at our discretion. For each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, employer matching contributions aggregated approximately \$35,000 and \$40,000, respectively.

Participants in the Plan, through self-directed brokerage accounts, held 545,195 (or 11.4%) and 493,679 (or 10.3%) shares in Class A common stock of Taitron Components as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Plan does not offer new issues of Taitron Components common stock as an investment option.

12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

We are engaged in various legal and regulatory proceedings incidental to our normal business activities, none of which, individually or in the aggregate, are deemed to be a material risk to our financial condition.

Inventory Purchasing

Outstanding commitments to purchase inventory from suppliers aggregated \$1,300,000 as of December 31, 2013.

13 - GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following table presents summary geographic information about revenues and long-lived assets (land and property, net of accumulated depreciation) attributed to countries based upon location of our customers or assets:

	Year ended December 31,		December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	Revenues	Revenues	Long-lived Assets	Long-lived Assets
United States	\$5,642,000	\$6,372,000	\$3,083,000	\$3,141,000
Mexico	270,000	486,000	138,000	146,000
Brazil	82,000	60,000	-	-
Taiwan	49,000	170,000	245,000	255,000
China	9,000	13,000	996,000	1,088,000
Canada	59,000	20,000	-	-
Other foreign countries	157,000	71,000	-	-
Total	\$6,268,000	\$7,192,000	\$4,462,000	\$4,630,000

Table of Contents

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE. None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were effective such that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

a) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) for the Company. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent nor detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Our internal controls framework is based on the criteria set forth in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Based on such criteria, our management, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and concluded that, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

Management's assessment report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm and as such, no attestation was performed pursuant to SEC Final Rule Release Nos. 33-8934; 34-58028 that permits us to provide only management's assessment report for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred in our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION. None.

31

Table of Contents

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this item will appear in our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year-end in connection with our 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (“the Proxy Statement”), and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this item will appear in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by this item will appear in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by this item will appear in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this item will appear in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

Financial Statement Schedules. Not Applicable.

Exhibits

- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries (1)
- 23.1* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Anton & Chia LLP
- 24.1* Power of Attorney (contained on the signature page hereof)
- 31.1* Principal Executive Officer - Section 302 Certification
- 31.2* Principal Financial Officer - Section 302 Certification
- 32* Principal Executive and Principal Financial Officers - Section 906 Certification
- 101.INS* XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
- 101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
- 101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
- 101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

* Filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference from the Exhibit 21.1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED

Dated: March 31, 2014
Stewart Wang
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Stewart Wang

Dated: March 31, 2014
Vanderhorst
David Vanderhorst
Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ David

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Stewart Wang and David Vanderhorst and each of them singly, as attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated below.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Johnson Ku Johnson Ku	Chairman of the Board	March 31, 2014
/s/ Stewart Wang Stewart Wang	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President (Principal Executive Officer)	March 31, 2014
/s/ Richard Chiang Richard Chiang	Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ Craig Miller Craig Miller	Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ Felix Sung Felix Sung	Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ David Vanderhorst David Vanderhorst	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 31, 2014

