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

FORM 10-KSB

[X] ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File Number 0-25844

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED
(Name of Small Business Issuer in Its Charter)

California	**95-4249240**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

28040 West Harrison Parkway, Valencia, California 91355-4162
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)

(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code) **(661) 257-6060**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: **None**
Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **Class A common stock, par value $.001 per share**
(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(f) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 ☐

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will 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-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. ☒

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

Registrant's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: $7,539,000

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of March 1, 2008 was approximately $5.5 million based upon the closing price of $1.46 per share.

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

Class	Outstanding on March 1, 2008
Class A common stock, $.001 par value	4,777,144
Class B common stock, $.001 par value	762,612

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes ☐ No ☒

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB, which will be filed within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year end.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document, press releases and certain information provided periodically in writing or orally by the Company's officers or its agents may contain 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, and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are usually denoted by words or phrases such as "believes," "expects," "thinks," "projects," "estimates," "anticipates," "will likely result," or 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. Factors associated with the forward-looking statements that could cause the forward-looking statements to be inaccurate and could otherwise impact our future results are set forth in detail in this document. In addition to the other information contained in this document, readers should carefully consider the information appearing in Part II, Item 6 of this document under the heading "Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors."

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. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

General

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. Prior to 2003, we were primarily focused on the distribution of transistors, diodes and other discrete semiconductors, optoelectronic devices and passive components. Commencing in 2003, we implemented a strategy to expand our business into value-added engineering and turn-key services, focusing on providing existing contract electronic manufacturers (CEMs) and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) with original design and manufacturing (ODM) services for their multi-year turn-key projects. Our ODM services, and the distribution of products manufactured to specifications developed as a result of our ODM services ("ODM Products") accounted for 6% of our revenue during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

We have developed a reputation for maintaining in-depth inventories and 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 brands "TCI" or "PSD" through outsourcing. At December 31, 2007, our inventory consisted of over 14,000 different products manufactured by more than 100 different suppliers. In 2007, we offered approximately 72 that are ODM Products to specifications developed as a result of our ODM services. We are incorporated in California, and were originally formed in 1989. We maintain a majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico and three divisions in each of Taiwan, Brazil and China. Our Mexico and Brazil locations are for regional distribution, sales and marketing purposes and our Taiwan and China locations are for supporting inventory sourcing and purchases and coordinating the manufacture of our ODM Components and ODM Products. Our China location also serves as the engineering center responsible for making component datasheets and test specifications, arranging pre-production and mass production at our outsourced manufacturers, preparing samples, monitoring quality of shipments, performing failure analysis reports, and designing circuits with partners for 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 distributors (and international distributors), as well as 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.

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 four years we have developed our ODM service capabilities and added products developed through partnership agreements with offshore solution providers (OEMs and CEMs). We also offer commodity integrated circuits (ICs) as an extension of our current discrete semiconductor lines since 2007.

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*, such as microprocessors and other "chips," which can contain from a few to several million transistors and other elements in a single package, and usually are 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 46% and 41% of our total sales for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007, we purchased $2,580,000 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 finished goods inventories and accounts receivable. 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 service providers have experienced rapid change and growth over most of the past decade as an increasing number of OEMs outsourced their manufacturing requirements. In mid-2001, the domestic market of this industry's revenue declined as a result of significant cut backs in its customers' production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn. Nonetheless, 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 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 providers to penetrate the worldwide electronics. By designing private brand products to ODM customers in the US, we are able to expand export sales to overseas CEM customers.

"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 its 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 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Private Brands 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" or "PSD" brand. These private label products, or ODM Components, are manufactured according to our specifications under a special contract agreement with outsourcing partners. Custom made parts are also available by following either customer's specification or specially made engineering specification. 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 they will 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 to 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 that approximately 38% 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.

Relationships with Suppliers. Stock rotation and price protection privileges are beneficial to distributors because they enable distributors to reduce inventory cost or rotate inventory they are unable to sell, thus reducing the risks and costs associated with over-purchasing or obsolescence. Price protection mitigates the risks of falling prices of components held in inventory. We believe that we have been able to gain a competitive advantage over other distributors by sometimes foregoing or not demanding these privileges (and thus assuming the risk for over-purchasing, product obsolescence and price fluctuations) in order to obtain better pricing. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Need to Maintain Large Inventory; Price Fluctuations*" and "Business – Suppliers".

Third Party Warehouse. Paying a percentage of the transaction, some of our principals use our warehouse to hold their inventory and to ship to their customers in North America. Our ability of tracking the products and the convenience of the real-time web order entry make the third party warehouse more attractive to many component manufacturers overseas. We believe this service will enhance our market position as the discrete components superstore.

Vendor managed Inventory (VMI). As a part of our WMS 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 have historically offered our customers a limited range of value–added services such as cutting and forming, quality monitoring and product source tracing. Beginning in 2003, we significantly expanded our value-added services by offering our existing OEM and CEM customers outsourced product design and manufacturing assembly services. Our ODM (original design and manufacturing) products and services were $422,000 and $2,354,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. This decline was attributed to the loss of one customer in 2007. In order to support our ODM service offerings, we opened an engineering design center in Shanghai, China in 2005. Strategic allies such as Princeton Technology Corporation, a company controlled by one of our directors, and Teamforce Co. Ltd., both Taiwan–based companies, assist us with this program. We plan to joint venture with Teamforce Co. Ltd. to set up an ODM product design and manufacturing plant in China by the end of 2008. As a franchise distributor of Princeton Technology Corporation in the US, we receive engineering support using their products in our ODM projects in order to lower costs and to shorten the design cycle. Our goal is to have 50% component sales and 50% ODM service and products sales by the end of 2012.

Offering application engineering service to current customers, we were often involved in reviewing their bill of materials (BOMs) and circuit diagrams. Based upon their credit history, type of the 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 at 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 were able to take the 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 purchasing 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, 2007, our inventory consisted of over

14,000 different products manufactured by more than 100 different suppliers.

In 2007, we purchased electronic component products from approximately 40 suppliers, including Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd., Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Vishay Americas Inc. and Zowie Technology Corporation. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors – *Suppliers",* "Business - Customers" and "Business – Suppliers".

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 is 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, we cannot assure you that over time the functions for which our discrete electronic components are used will not eventually be displaced by integrated circuits.

We purchase products from reliable 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 9001:2000.

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 - "Description of Property."

ODM Products

Most of the 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 - "Description of Property."

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 2007, we distributed our discrete electronic component products to approximately 650 customers. Other than one customer accounting for 22% of our net sales in 2006, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, no other one customer accounted for more than 8% and 4%, respectively, of our net sales.

In 2007, sales of brand name electronic component products and our ODM Components together represented approximately 94% of our net sales, while sales of our ODM Products represented the remaining 6% of our net sales. Distributors represented approximately 38% and both CEMs and OEMs together represented approximately 45% of our net sales of electronic component products. The remaining 17% of our electronic component sales were made to 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 any single industry accounted for a majority of the applications of our discrete electronic component products sold in 2007 or 2006.

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, but, 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. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors – *Competition*".

Sales and Marketing Channels

As of March 1, 2008, our sales and marketing department consisted of 13 employees. We have centralized our sales order processing and customer service department into our headquarters at Valencia, California. However, we retained outside sales account managers in the states of Massachusetts 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.

We also supply products to national distributors who share our franchised lines. These national distributors usually have many office locations throughout the United States and are larger than us. We serve the national distributors by providing easy access to discrete products that they choose not to stock, as well as supporting their needs in inventory shortage situations. Sales to national distributors were $32,000 in 2007 and $24,000 in 2006.

We have sales channels into Central America through our majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico City, Mexico. Central American sales were $994,000 and $842,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We have sales channels into Asia through our branch offices in Shanghai, China and Taipei, Taiwan. Sales to Asian customers were $624,000 and $362,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We also have sales channels into South America through our branch office in Sao Paulo, Brazil. South American sales were $512,000 and $422,000 in 2007 and 2006, 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 CEMs, 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 7 independent sales representatives during 2007.

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. We do not typically enter into long-term supply, distribution or franchise agreements with our suppliers, but instead cultivate strong working relationships with each of our suppliers. However, we have entered into franchise agreements with some of our suppliers. The franchise agreements have terms from one to two years with inventory and price protection programs. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Relationship with Suppliers*".

In order to facilitate good relationships with our suppliers, we typically will 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, 2008 were approximately $1,500,000. In addition, we have distribution agreements with certain suppliers which provide stock-rotation, price protection and stock buy back terms. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Need to Maintain Large Inventory; Price Fluctuations*" and "Business – Strategy".

In 2007, we purchased components from approximately 40 different suppliers, including Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd., Princeton Technology, Vishay Americas Inc. and Zowie Technology Corporation. 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. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Relationship with Suppliers*".

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the following name brands, Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Princeton Technology, Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd. and Vishay Americas Inc. accounted for approximately 25% 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. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Relationship with Suppliers*."

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 electronic industry is based on breadth of product lines, product availability, choice of 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. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Competition*" and "Business - Electronic Distribution Channels".

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 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 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 6.4% and 3.8% of our total sales in 2007 and 2006, 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. See Part II, Item 6 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors - *Foreign Trade Regulation*."

Employees

At March 1, 2008, we had 31 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.

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

We maintain a website with the address www.taitroncomponents.com. 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-KSB. 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 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

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 own 15,000 square feet of office and distribution space through our subsidiary in Mexico and 2,500 square feet of office space in Taipei, Taiwan (currently leased to an unrelated tenant). We believe these existing facilities are adequate for the foreseeable future and have no plans to renovate or expand them.

In September 2006, we purchased approximately 4,500 square feet of office space (consisting of 2 separate units on the same floor) in Shanghai, China with a total cost of $1,230,000. The overall office building project and construction of interior improvements were completed and occupied on October 1, 2007. This investment is being used as rental property for lease to others and for the Company's project design and engineering center.

In addition, we lease 350 square feet of office space for sales and marketing functions in Brazil, expiring annually each year in May.

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. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS 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 sale prices of the Common Stock as reported by Nasdaq:

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2006:		
First Quarter	$ 2.49	$ 1.75
Second Quarter	2.50	1.86
Third Quarter	2.13	1.80
Fourth Quarter	2.50	1.86
Year Ended December 31, 2007:		
First Quarter	$ 3.47	$ 2.09
Second Quarter	3.00	2.50
Third Quarter	2.66	1.79
Fourth Quarter	1.99	1.31
Year Ended December 31, 2008:		
First Quarter (through March 1, 2008)	$ 1.87	$ 1.33

On March 1, 2008, the last sale price of the Class A common stock as reported by Nasdaq was $1.46 per share.

Holders

As of March 1, 2008, there were 39 registered holders of our Class A common stock (not including those holders whose shares of common stock are held in street name) and one holder of our Class B common stock.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

On March 28, 2008 we declared an annual cash dividend of $0.05 per share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, payable on April 22, 2008, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 2008. The dividend was declared in connection with our prior decision in 2007 to establish an annual cash dividend of up to $0.10 per share on Class A and Class B Common Stock for a period of five years. The dividend amount for 2008 was reduced from $0.10 to $0.05 per share due to $786,000 of net cash used in investing activities and $278,000 of net cash used in operating activities during 2007. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Results of Operations; Liquidity and Capital Resources."

The payment of future cash dividends under the policy is subject to the continuing determination that the policy remains in the best interest of our shareholders and complies with laws and any agreements we may enter into applicable to the declaration and payment of cash dividends. The maintenance of the dividend policy will depend on factors that we deem relevant, including our cash earnings, financial condition and cash requirements in any given year. Our ability to declare dividends could be affected by a variety of factors affecting cash flow, including required capital expenditures, increased or unanticipated expenses, additional borrowings and future issuances of securities. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Results of Operations; Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We have not issued or sold any of our securities during fiscal 2007 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

Repurchase of Equity Securities

We have not repurchased any shares during fiscal 2007 and through March 1, 2008.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, appearing in Item 7 of this report. 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" or 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. Factors associated with the forward-looking statements that could cause the forward-looking statements to be inaccurate and could otherwise impact our future results are set forth in detail in this report. In addition to the other information contained in this report, readers should carefully consider the following information appearing under the heading "Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors."

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 7 of this report in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These estimates have a significant impact on our valuation and reserve accounts relating to the allowance for sales returns, 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, 2007 and 2006 aggregated

$183,000 and $131,000, respectively. The allowance for sales returns and doubtful accounts at December 31, 2007 aggregated $78,000. We review the actual sales returns and bad debts for our customers and establish an estimate of future returns and 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 $14,822,000 at December 31, 2007, which is presented net of valuation allowances of $2,506,000. 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 the realizability of deferred tax assets. 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 $1,241,000 allowance against our net deferred tax assets.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes--an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions, as defined. FIN 48 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 FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007, and have analyzed filing positions in each of the federal and state jurisdictions where 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 2004 through 2006 U.S. federal income tax returns, and remain subject to California Franchise Tax Board examination of our 2003 through 2006 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.

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 FIN 48. In addition, we did not record a cumulative effect adjustment related to the adoption of FIN 48. Our policy for recording interest and penalties associated with income-based tax audits is to record such items as a component of income taxes.

Recent Accounting Policies

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements*." This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is currently reviewing the effect, if any, that this new pronouncement will have on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses shall be reported on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements”, which is an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) No. 51. This statement clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This statement changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented, thus requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both parent and the noncontrolling interest. This statement is effective for the fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 160 will have on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations.” This statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, “Business Combinations.” This statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This statement defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. This statement requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with limited exceptions specified in the statement. This statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 141R to have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

Overview

We distribute discrete semiconductors, 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 is 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). We now offer commodity Integrated Circuits (ICs) as an extension of current discrete semiconductor lines in 2007.

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, since demand remained weak throughout 2007, we continue to focus on lowering our inventory balances and changing our product mix. As a result, net inventory levels decreased throughout the year by $871,000, including a non-cash provision of approximately $1,350,000 during 2007 to increase our inventory reserves for price declines, non-RoHS compliant components and slow-moving inventory. This provision is mainly used to increase our inventory reserve in anticipation of future inventory value fluctuation and excess inventory.

In accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, we have classified inventory as a current asset in our December 31, 2006, consolidated financial statements representing approximately 84% of current assets and 62% 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, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2007 decreased by $2,020,000 or 21% to $7,539,000 from $9,559,000 in the prior year. The overall decrease came from our ODM product sales declining by $1,932,000 or 26% compared with the prior year.

Gross margins were 18% for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to 29% for the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributed to the increase to our provision for inventory reserves by $870,000, when compared to the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by $82,000 or 3% for 2007 as compared to the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributed to decreases to repairs and maintenance expenses by $57,000 and trade commission fees by $102,0000, partially offset by increases to our salaries and benefits by $65,000.

Operating loss was $1,478,000 or 20% of net sales for 2007, as compared to $100,000 or 1% loss in the prior year. Operating loss increased primarily as a result of lower gross margins discussed above.

Net interest income was $41,000 for 2007 as compared to $68,000 in the prior year. The interest income was due to investment income earned from cash on hand.

Income tax provision was $1,000 for 2007 and $1,000 in the prior year. Our tax provision is primarily based upon our state income tax liabilities for both 2007 and 2006.

We incurred net losses of $1,406,000 for 2007 as compared with $29,000 for the prior year, an increase of $1,377,000. Net loss as a percentage of net sales increased to 19% from 0.3%.

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, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Operating activities……………………………………	$ (278,000)	$ 1,538,000
Investing activities…………………………………….	(786,000)	(1,432,000)
Financing activities…………………………………….	(576,000)	622,000

Cash flows used in operating activities increased to $278,000 during 2007, as compared to cash provided by of $1,538,000 in the prior year. The decrease in cash provided by operations was primarily attributed to accounts receivable and inventory increasing by $401,000 and $479,000, respectively, during 2007, as compared to both decreasing by $174,000 and $508,000, respectively, in the prior year, a net change by the amount of $575,000 and $987,000, respectively.

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased to $786,000 during 2007, as compared to $1,432,000 in the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributed to the deposit of $1,230,000 paid for the real estate contract of office space in Shanghai, China in during 2006.

Cash flows used in financing activities was $576,000 in 2007 as compared to $622,000 provided by in the prior year. The decrease in cash provided by financing was primarily attributed to paying cash dividend of $552,000 or $0.10 per share in 2007.

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, 2007, inventory represented approximately 84% of current assets and 62% 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.

Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors

Several of the matters discussed in this document contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Factors associated with the forward-looking statements which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or forecast in the statements appear below. In addition to other information contained in this document, readers should carefully consider the following cautionary statements and risk factors:

If environmental laws and regulations restrict the ability to distribute our products, our inventory may become obsolete and unsaleable. Our worldwide operations are subject to local laws and regulations, compliance with which may require substantial expense. As such, of particular interest is the European Union ("EU") directive relating to the Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substance ("RoHS"). Effective 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. Upon effectiveness of the RoHS legislation, some of our inventory may become obsolete and unsaleable and, as a result, have to be written off.

If we fail to retain key personnel our operations could suffer and our stock price could be negatively impacted. We are highly dependent upon the services of Stewart Wang, our Chief Executive Officer and President. Our success to date has been largely dependent upon the efforts and abilities of Mr. Wang and the loss of Mr. Wang's services for any reason could have a material adverse effect upon us. In addition, our work force includes executives and employees with significant knowledge and experience in the electronics distribution industry. Our future success will be strongly influenced by our ability to continue to recruit, train and retain a skilled work force. While we believe that we would be able to locate suitable replacements for our executives or other personnel if their services were lost, we cannot assure you that we would be able to do so on terms favorable to us. In particular, the hiring of a suitable replacement for Mr. Wang could be very difficult. We have purchased and currently intend to maintain a key-man life insurance policy on Mr. Wang's life with benefits of $2 million payable to us in the event of Mr. Wang's death. The benefits received under this policy might not be sufficient to compensate us for the loss of Mr. Wang's services should a suitable replacement not be employed.

Difficulties with or termination of our relationship with our suppliers could adversely impact our ability to provide sufficient quantities of our products on a timely basis. Typically, we do not have written long-term supply or distribution agreements with any of our non-franchise suppliers and our written franchise supplier agreements have limited protection terms. Although we believe that we have established close working relationships with our principal suppliers, our success will depend, in large part, on maintaining these relationships and developing new supplier relationships for our existing and future product lines. Because of the lack of long-term contracts, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain these relationships. However, we believe that, even if we lose our direct relationship with a supplier, alternative sources exist for our products. We cannot assure you that the loss or a significant disruption in the relationship with one or more of our suppliers would not have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may not receive the full value of our inventory if we are forced to liquidate within a limited time period. Inventory, according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, is included and classified as a current asset in our December 31, 2007 consolidated financial statements. 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. Further, we may not realize the full carrying value of our reported inventories.

Our revenues and operating results have been and may again be adversely affected by downturns or other changes in the general economy or in the semiconductor industry. The electronics distribution industry has been affected historically by general economic downturns, which have had an adverse economic effect upon manufacturers and end-users of discrete components, as well as electronic distributors such as us. In addition, the life-cycle of existing electronic products and the timing of new product development and introduction can affect demand for electronic components. Downturns in the electronics distribution industry, or the electronics industry in general, could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our gross margins may decline as we increasingly compete with larger companies with greater financial resources and foreign distributors. We face intense competition, both in our selling efforts and purchasing efforts, from the significant number of companies that manufacture or distribute discrete products. Many of these companies have substantially greater assets and possess substantially greater financial and personnel resources than we do. Many competing distributors also carry product lines which we do not carry. Generally, large component manufacturers and large distributors do not focus their direct selling efforts on smaller and medium-sized CEMs, 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 selling efforts on those customers, which could result in the loss of customers or decrease on profit margins. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to compete effectively with existing or potential competitors. Also, we have seen new competition from Asia in two major areas: (a) more Asian manufacturers competing directly with U.S. distributors and (b) more OEMs and CEMs moving production capacity to Asia for cost savings.

Because we maintain a large inventory, price fluctuations can significantly affect our results of operations. To adequately service our customers, we believe that it is necessary to maintain a significant inventory supply of our product offerings. However, if prices of components held in our inventory supply decline or if new technology is developed that displaces products distributed by us and held in inventory, our business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

An unanticipated shortage of products may cause us to fall short of expected quarterly revenues and operating results. The semiconductor component business has from time to time experienced periods of extreme shortages in product supply, generally as the result of demand exceeding available supply. When these shortages occur, suppliers tend to either raise unit prices in order to reduce order backlog or place their customers on "allocation," reducing the number of units sold to each customer. While we believe that, due to the depth of our inventory, we have not been adversely affected by past shortages in certain discrete components, we cannot assure you that future shortages will not adversely impact us.

Because we depend on international suppliers for a significant amount of our products, we are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties associated with the conduct of international business. A significant number of the products distributed by us are manufactured in Taiwan, 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 U.S. relationship with China, could have an adverse effect on our business. Our ability to remain competitive could also 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 also have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Because one shareholder holds the majority of the voting power of our common stock, we may not be an attractive candidate for acquisition, which may have a negative effect on our stock price. Stewart Wang, our Chief Executive Officer and President, beneficially owns all of our Class B common stock, which carries ten votes per share, and he thus controls approximately 62% of the voting power of our common stock. As a result, Mr. Wang is able to control us and our operations, including the election of at least a majority of our Board of Directors. Also, at any time while we have at least 800 shareholders who beneficially own shares of our common stock, our Articles of Incorporation provide for the automatic elimination of cumulative voting, which would allow Mr. Wang to elect all of our directors. The disproportionate vote afforded the Class B common stock could also serve to discourage potential acquirers from seeking to acquire control of us through the purchase of the Class A common stock, which might have a depressive affect on the price of the Class A common stock.

If our customers return products at a rate significantly in excess of historical levels, our reserves for returns may not be adequate. On a case-by-case basis, we 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 also will, on a case-by-case basis, accept returns of products upon payment of a restocking fee, which generally is set at 15% to 30% of the 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. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, sales returns aggregated $183,000 and $131,000, or 2.4% and 1.3% of net sales, respectively. Historically, most allowable returns occur during the first two months following shipment. While we maintain reserves for product returns which we consider to be adequate, the possibility exists that we could experience returns in any period at a rate significantly in excess of historical levels, which could materially and adversely impact our results of operations for that period.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors
Taitron Components Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Taitron Components Incorporated (the "Company") as of December 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Taitron Components Incorporated as of December 31, 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the periods ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an Interpretation of FASB No. 109.*

/s/ Haskell & White LLP

Irvine, California
March 31, 2008

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, 2007

Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,111,000
Trade accounts receivable, net		1,450,000
Inventory, net		14,822,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		174,000
Total current assets		17,557,000
Property and equipment, net		5,532,000
Other assets		713,000
Total assets	$	23,802,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	$	1,318,000
Accrued liabilities		525,000
Current portion of long-term debt		89,000
Total current liabilities		1,932,000
Long-term debt, less current portion		421,000
Total liabilities		2,353,000
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 3, 6 and 9)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value. Authorized 5,000,000 shares; None issued or outstanding		-
Class A common stock, $.001 par value. Authorized 20,000,000 shares; 4,775,144 shares issued and outstanding		5,000
Class B common stock, $.001 par value. Authorized, issued and outstanding 762,612 shares		1,000
Additional paid-in capital		10,544,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income		44,000
Retained earnings		10,855,000
Total shareholders' equity		21,449,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	23,802,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Year ended December 31,

	2007	2006
Net sales	$ 7,539,000	$ 9,559,000
Cost of goods sold	6,206,000	6,766,000
Gross profit	1,333,000	2,793,000
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,811,000	2,893,000
Operating loss	(1,478,000)	(100,000)
Interest income, net	41,000	68,000
Other income, net	32,000	4,000
Loss before income taxes	(1,405,000)	(28,000)
Income tax provision	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net loss	$ (1,406,000)	$ (29,000)
Other Comprehensive Loss:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	24,000	37,000
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ (1,382,000)	$ 8,000
Net loss per share: Basic & Diluted:	$ (0.25)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average common shares outstanding: Basic & Diluted	5,532,825	5,477,016

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
Two years ended December 31, 2007

	Class A common stock		Class B common stock		Additional	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Retained	Total Shareholders'
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in capital	Income (Loss)	Earnings	Equity
Balances at December 31, 2005	4,700,145	$ 5,000	762,612	$ 1,000	$ 10,416,000	$ (17,000)	$ 12,842,000	$ 23,247,000
Issuances of common stock	16,666	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000
Amortization of stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	17,000
Comprehensive loss:								
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	37,000	-	37,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,000)	(29,000)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Balances at December 31, 2006	4,716,811	$ 5,000	762,612	$ 1,000	$ 10,457,000	$ 20,000	$ 12,813,000	$ 23,296,000
Issuances of common stock	58,333	-	-	-	64,000	-	-	64,000
Amortization of stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	23,000
Dividend payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(552,000)	(552,000)
Comprehensive income:								
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	24,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,406,000)	(1,406,000)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,382,000)
Balances at December 31, 2007	4,775,144	$ 5,000	762,612	$ 1,000	$ 10,544,000	$ 44,000	$ 10,855,000	$ 21,449,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAITRON COMPONENTS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31,

	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (1,406,000)	$ (29,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	280,000	234,000
Provision for inventory reserve	1,350,000	480,000
Provision for sales returns and doubtful accounts	198,000	131,000
Stock based compensation	23,000	17,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	(401,000)	174,000
Inventory	(479,000)	508,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(69,000)	46,000
Other assets	(17,000)	(18,000)
Trade accounts payable	98,000	200,000
Accrued liabilities	145,000	(205,000)
Total adjustments	1,128,000	1,567,000
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(278,000)	1,538,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(78,000)	(202,000)
Real estate acquisition under construction	(108,000)	(1,230,000)
Investments in land purchase contracts	(147,000)	-
Investments in joint ventures	(148,000)	-
Investments in marketable securities	(305,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(786,000)	(1,432,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowing on notes payable	-	620,000
(Payments) on notes payable	(88,000)	(22,000)
Dividend payments	(552,000)	-
Exercise of Class A common stock options	64,000	24,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(576,000)	622,000
Impact of exchange rates on cash	24,000	37,000
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,616,000)	765,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,727,000	1,962,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 1,111,000	$ 2,727,000
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 39,000	$ 11,000
Cash paid for income taxes, net	$ 1,000	$ 13,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Taitron Components Incorporated ("Taitron" or the "Company") is a national distributor of brand name electronic components and supplier of original designed and manufactured (ODM) electronic components ("ODM Components") based on our own engineering specifications under private label brands, with product offerings ranging from discrete semiconductors through small electronic devices. The Company also provides value-added engineering and turn-key services, focused on providing existing contract electronic manufacturers (CEMs) and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) with original design and manufacturing (ODM) services for their multi-year turn-key projects ("ODM Products"). In order to meet the rapid delivery requirements of its customers for electronic components, the Company maintains a significant inventory.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 60% majority-owned subsidiary, Taitron Components Mexico, SA de CV. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The ownership interests of the minority investors in Taitron Components Mexico, SA de CV are recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as minority interests, which have a balance of $231,000 as of December 31, 2007, and are presented in accrued liabilities.

Concentration of Risk

A significant number of the products distributed by the Company 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 the Company's 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 the Company's business. The Company's 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 the Company does not believe that any of these factors adversely impact its business at present, the Company cannot assure you that these factors will not materially adversely affect the Company in the future. Any significant disruption in the delivery of merchandise from the Company's suppliers, substantially all of whom are foreign, could also have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and results of operations. Management estimates that over 90% of the Company's products were produced in Asia.

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co. and Everlight Electronics Co, Ltd., together accounted for approximately 30% and 26% of all Taitron's net purchases for 2007 and 2006, respectively. However, Taitron does not regard any one supplier as essential to its operations, since equivalent replacements for most of the products Taitron markets are either available from one or more of Taitron's other suppliers or are available from various other sources at competitive prices. Taitron believes that, even if it loses its direct relationship with a supplier, there exist alternative sources for a supplier's products.

During the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, Taitron had one customer accounting for 0% and 22% of our net sales, respectively. Other than this customer, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, no other customer accounted for more than 8.2% and 4.2%, respectively, of our net sales.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash balances in multiple accounts at several banks. Accounts at the various financial institutions are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $100,000 in the aggregate. From time to time, the Company has uninsured amounts on deposit in excess of insurable limits. Management does not believe that there is a significant credit risk with respect to the non-performance of these institutions based on their respective creditworthiness and liquidity.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it has 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, 2007 and 2006 aggregated $183,000 and $131,000, respectively.

Allowance for Sales Returns and Doubtful Accounts

On a case-by-case basis, the Company accepts returns of products from its 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. The Company will, 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. The Company will not accept returns of any products that were special-ordered by a customer or that otherwise are not generally included in our inventory. The allowance for sales returns and doubtful accounts at December 31, 2007 aggregated $78,000.

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 $2,506,000 at December 31, 2007. The Company uses a systematic methodology that includes regular evaluations of inventory to identify costs in excess of the lower of cost or market and slow-moving inventory.

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. Renewals and betterments, which extend the life of an existing asset, are capitalized while normal repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

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

Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If these assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceed the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Stock-Based Compensation

In September 2006, the Company's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan") was approved by state regulators, which authorizes the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares pursuant to options or awards granted under the plan. We granted no shares under the 2005 Plan during 2007.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123R) using the "modified prospective application.". SFAS 123R requires that the Company account for all stock-based compensation using a fair-value method and recognize the fair value of each award as an expense over the service period. The adoption of SFAS 123R for the year ended December 31, 2007 increased stock-based compensation expense by $23,000.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts 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.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48*, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes--an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions, as defined. FIN 48 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 FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007, and have analyzed filing positions in each of the federal and state jurisdictions where 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 2004 through 2006 U.S. federal income tax returns, and remain subject to California Franchise Tax Board examination of our 2003 through 2006 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.

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 FIN 48. In addition, we did not record a cumulative effect adjustment related to the adoption of FIN 48. Our policy for recording interest and penalties associated with income-based tax audits is to record such items as a component of income taxes.

Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The estimated fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value because the interest rate associated with the instrument fluctuates with market conditions. All financial instruments are held for purposes other than trading.

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. Common equivalent shares, consisting primarily of stock options, of approximately 384,000 and 446,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary in Mexico and divisions in Taiwan, Brazil and China, which were established in 1998, 1997, 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

The Company’s 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 the Company’s valuation and reserve accounts relating to the allowance for sales returns, doubtful accounts and inventory reserves. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “*Fair Value Measurements*.” This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is currently reviewing the effect, if any, that this new pronouncement will have on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses shall be reported on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements”, which is an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) No. 51. This statement clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This statement changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented, thus requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both parent and the noncontrolling interest. This statement is effective for the fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 160 will have on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations.” This statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, “Business Combinations.” This statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This statement defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. This statement requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with limited exceptions specified in the statement. This statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 141R to have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

Note 2 - Property and Equipment

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

		12/31/2007
Land	$	1,297,000
Buildings and improvements		5,080,000
Furniture and equipment		959,000
Computer software and equipment		2,311,000
Total Property and Equipment		9,647,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(4,115,000)
Property and Equipment, net	$	5,532,000

Note 3 - Note Payable

Note Payable is summarized as follows:

		12/31/2007
Bank loan collateralized by real property, payable in fixed monthly principal installments of $7,381, plus interest at the rate of one year LIBOR + 1.8% per annum, due September 20, 2013.	$	510,000
Less current portion		(89,000)
Long-term debt, less current portion	$	421,000

On September 29, 2006, the Company borrowed $620,000 in connection with its acquisition of approximately 4,500 square feet of office space (consisting of 2 separate units on the same floor) in Shanghai, China with a total purchase price of $1,230,000. The construction of interior improvements was completed on October 1, 2007 and the investment is currently being used as rental property for lease to others and for the Company's project design and engineering center.

Note 4 - Shareholders' Equity

There are 5,000,000 shares of authorized preferred stock, par value $.001 per share, with no shares of preferred stock outstanding. The terms of the shares are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

There are 20,000,000 shares of authorized Class A common stock, par value $.001 per share, with 4,775,144 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007. Each holder of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held.

There are 762,612 shares of authorized Class B common stock, par value $.001 per share, with 762,612 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007. 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. The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the sole beneficial owner of all the outstanding shares of Class B common stock.

During 2007 and 2006, the Company did not repurchase any shares of its Class A common stock. However, the Company issued 58,333 and 16,666 shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options during 2007 and 2006, respectively (Note 7).

Note 5 - Income Taxes

Income tax provision is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2007	2006
Current:		
Federal	$ -	$ -
State	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000
Deferred:		
Federal	(408,000)	-
State	(112,000)	(1,000)
Increase in valuation allowance	520,000	1,000
	-	-
Income tax provision	$ 1,000	$ 1,000

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, 2007	2006
"Expected" income tax expense (benefit)	$ (468,000)	$ (1,000)
State tax expense, net of Federal benefit	1,000	1,000
Foreign (income)loss	(16,000)	(2,000)
Increase in valuation allowance	520,000	1,000
Other	(36,000)	2,000
Income tax provision	$ 1,000	$ 1,000

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

	12/31/2007	12/31/2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory reserves	$ 1,074,000	$ 494,000
Section 263a adjustment	90,000	89,000
Allowances for bad debts and returns	31,000	28,000
Accrued expenses	16,000	17,000
Asset valuation reserve	56,000	56,000
State net operating loss carry forward	60,000	79,000
Other	27,000	32,000
Total deferred tax assets	1,354,000	795,000
Valuation allowance	(1,241,000)	(721,000)
	113,000	74,000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred state taxes	(113,000)	(74,000)
Net deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward aggregating approximately $679,000 for state tax purposes that expires in 2015. 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. Management considers 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.

As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, 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, 2007 we have $ 1,354,000 of unrecognized tax benefits.

Note 6 - 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan

In January 1995, the Company implemented a defined contribution profit sharing plan pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) covering all employees of the Company. Participants once eligible, as defined by the plan, may contribute up to the maximum allowed under the Code. The plan also provides for safe harbor matching contributions, vesting immediately, at the discretion of the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, employer matching contributions aggregated approximately $37,000 and $36,000, respectively.

The plan invests a portion of its assets in the common stock of the Company. The plan held 69,987 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at December 31, 2007.

Note 7 - Stock Options

In September 2006, the Company' 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") was approved by state regulators, which 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 the Company's 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 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions was as follows for 2006: dividend yield of 2%; expected volatility of 33%; a risk free interest rate of approximately 4.4% 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	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	526,166	$ 1.78			
Granted	70,000	2.52	9.93		$ 0.72
Exercised	(16,666)	1.41	-		
Forfeited	(77,500)	2.32	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	502,000	1.82	5.28	$ 296,000	
Exercised	(58,333)	1.11	-		
Forfeited	(29,500)	2.95	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	414,167	1.84	4.41	106,000	
Exercisable at December 31, 2007	371,835	1.76	3.90	106,000	

At December 31, 2007, the range of individual weighted average exercise prices was $1.70 to $2.45.

Note 8 - 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 dilutive potential common stock.

	2007	2006
Net loss available to common shareholders used in basic and diluted loss per share	$ (1,406,000)	$ (29,000)
Weighted average number of common shares used in basic loss per share	5,532,825	5,477,016
Basic loss per share	$ (0.25)	$ (0.01)
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Options	-	-
Weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares used in diluted loss per share	5,532,825	5,477,016
Diluted loss per share	$ (0.25)	$ (0.01)

Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies

Legal and Regulatory Proceedings
The Company is engaged in various legal and regulatory proceedings incidental to its normal business activities, none of which, individually or in the aggregate, are deemed to be a material risk to its financial condition.

Inventory Purchasing
Outstanding commitments to purchase inventory from suppliers aggregated $1,500,000 as of December 31, 2007.

Software Upgrade
The Company is in process of upgrading its Oracle ERP software to a current version and has outstanding commitments for professional consulting services that aggregated $50,000 as of December 31, 2007.

Regulation
Effective July 1, 2006, the European Union (“EU”) directive relating to the Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substance (“RoHS”) 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 and some of our inventory may become obsolete and unsaleable and, as a result, have to be written off.

Note 10 - 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:

	Revenues	Long-lived Assets
United States	$ 4,818,000	$ 3,799,000
Mexico	994,000	179,000
Brazil	512,000	-
Taiwan	479,000	305,000
China	145,000	1,249,000
Canada	75,000	-
Other foreign countries	516,000	-
Total	$ 7,539,000	$ 5,532,000

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

On March 28, 2008 we declared an annual cash dividend of $0.05 per share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, payable on April 22, 2008, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 2008. The dividend was declared in connection with our prior decision in 2007 to establish an annual cash dividend policy of up to $0.10 per share on Class A and Class B Common Stock for a period of five years. The dividend amount for 2008 was reduced from $0.10 to $0.05 per share due to $786,000 of net cash used in investing activities and $278,000 of net cash used in operating activities during 2007. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Results of Operations; Liquidity and Capital Resources."

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

a.1) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our President, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our President 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 President, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

a.2) 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). 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 of 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 management, with the participation of the President, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, our management primarily used their extensive knowledge and direct supervision of controls. Based on this evaluation, our management, with the participation of the President, concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Management's assessment report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm and as such, no attestation was performed pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's assessment report for the year ended December 31, 2007.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, known to the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer, that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS, CONTROL PERSONS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

The information required by Item 9, with the exception of the information provided below concerning the Company's Code of Ethics, will appear in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Proxy Statement") under the captions "Election of Directors", "Compliance with Section 16(a) - Beneficial Ownership Reporting" and "Report of the Audit Committee" and is incorporated herein by this reference. The Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days following December 31, 2007.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all officers (including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and any person performing similar functions). The Code of Ethics is available on the Company's website at www.taitroncomponents.com.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by Item 10 will appear in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Executive Compensation" and is incorporated herein by this reference.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by Item 11 will appear in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and is incorporated herein by this reference.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by Item 12 will appear in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and is incorporated herein by this reference.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS.

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Taitron Components Incorporated. (1)
3.2	Bylaws. (1)
4.1	Specimen certificate evidencing Class A common stock. (1)
4.2	Form of Underwriter's Warrant. (1)
10.1*	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement. (1)
10.2*	2005 Stock Incentive Plan. (2)
21.1**	List of Subsidiaries.
23.1**	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Haskell & White LLP.
24.1**	Power of Attorney (contained on the signature page hereof).
31.1**	Principal Executive and Financial Officer - Section 302 Certification.
32.1**	Principal Executive and Financial Officer - Section 906 Certification.

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*	Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
**	Filed herewith.
(1)	Incorporation by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, Registration No. 33-90294-LA.
(2)	Incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF-14 filed May 2, 2006.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Information regarding principal accountant fees and services will appear in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by this reference.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Taitron Components Incorporated

Dated: March 31, 2008

By: /s/ Stewart Wang
Stewart Wang
Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Stewart Wang his attorney-in-fact and agent, 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 attorney-in-fact, or his substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Johnson Ku Johnson Ku	Chairman of the Board	March 31, 2008
/s/ Stewart Wang Stewart Wang	Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 31, 2008
/s/ Richard Chiang Richard Chiang	Director	March 31, 2008
/s/ Craig Miller Craig Miller	Director	March 31, 2008
/s/ Felix Sung Felix Sung	Director	March 31, 2008

Exhibit 21.1 List of Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries of the Company

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership (if less than 100%)
Taitron Components Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	60%
Taitron Components Taiwan Branch (U.S.A.)	Taiwan	
Taitron Components Incorporated e Representações do Brasil LTDA	Brazil	
Taitron Components Incorporated –Shanghai Representative Office	China	

Exhibit 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Haskell & White LLP

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-134889) of Taitron Components Incorporated of our report dated March 31, 2008, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB of Taitron Components Incorporated for the year ended December 31, 2007.

/s/ Haskell & White LLP

Irvine, California
March 31, 2008

Exhibit 31.1 Principal Executive and Financial Officer - Section 302 Certification

Certification of
Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer
Of Taitron Components Incorporated
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Stewart Wang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Taitron Components Incorporated;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and we have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

   b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report based on such evaluation; and

   c) Disclosed in this annual report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated March 31, 2008

By: /s/ Stewart Wang
Stewart Wang
Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1 Principal Executive and Financial Officer - Section 906 Certification

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

This certification is provided pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, and accompanies the annual report on Form 10-KSB (the “Form 10-KSB”) for the year ended December 31, 2007 of Taitron Components Incorporated (the “Issuer”).

I, Stewart Wang, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Issuer, certify that to the best of my knowledge:

(i) the Form 10-KSB fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and:

(ii) the information contained in the Form 10-KSB fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Issuer.

Dated March 31, 2008

By: /s/ Stewart Wang
Stewart Wang
Principal Executive Officer & Principal Financial Officer