

**HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**  
**For the Years Ended**  
**December 31, 2025 And 2024**

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

## Financial Statements

### Table of Contents

Items	Page
Cover	1
Table of Contents	2
Independent Auditors' Report	3-8
Balance Sheets	9-10
Statements of Comprehensive Income	11
Statements of Changes in Equity	12
Statements of Cash Flows	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	
1. History and organization	14
2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue	14
3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations	14-19
4. Summary of significant accounting policies	19-40
5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions	40-43
6. Contents of significant accounts	43-69
7. Related party transactions	70-73
8. Assets pledged as security	74
9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments	74
10. Losses due to major disasters	74
11. Significant subsequent events	75
12. Others	75-85
13. Other disclosure items	
(1) Information at significant transactions	86-90, 94
(2) Information on investees	86, 91-93
(3) Information on investments in Mainland China	86
14. Operating segment financial information	86
Details of significant accounts	95-119

## **Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., LTD.

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., LTD. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### Impairment assessment of accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's accounts receivable amounted to NT\$535,315 thousand, representing 6% of total assets, which was significant to the parent company only financial statements. Due to loss allowance for accounts receivable was based on expected credit losses duration of the company, the measurement process must distinguish groups appropriately for accounts receivable and judge the analysis and measurement process, evaluation and application of relevant assumptions, including the appropriate aging period and the loss rate of each aging period. Based on measuring expected credit losses was involving judgment, analysis and estimation, we listed impairment assessment of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

The audit procedures we performed regarding impairment assessment of accounts receivable included but not limited to: evaluate and test the effectiveness of the controls related to impairment assessment of accounts receivable; analyze the suitability of management to determine customer grouping that based on customer credit risk characteristics, and whether the accounting policy and loss rate were reasonable; check the sampled acceptance or shipping documents to the accounts receivable aging table to confirm the correctness of the accounts receivable aging period; test the preparation matrix, including evaluating whether the decision of each group of aging intervals is reasonable, and recalculating the loss rate that calculated by the rolling rate every month during a year; consider the reasonableness of forward-looking information included in the loss rate assessment and evaluate whether such forward-looking information affects the loss rate, and recalculate the correctness of the allowance for loss proposed by the management. In addition, for customers with a large balance of accounts receivable at the end of the period, review the post-period collection of accounts receivable to assess the recoverability of accounts receivable.

We also consider the appropriateness of the accounts receivable disclosure included in note 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

### Valuation of inventories

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's net inventories amounted to NT\$2,740,276 thousand, representing 28% of total assets, which was significant to the parent company only financial statements. Due to inventories remeasured by lower of cost or net realizable value, the valuation of inventories were influenced by international copper prices and material price fluctuate frequently, and involved in the subjective judgement of the management, we listed valuation of inventories as a key audit matter.

The audit procedures we performed regarding valuation of inventories included but not limited to: evaluate and test the effectiveness of controls related to valuation of inventories; evaluate the appropriateness of the management's policies regarding the writing-down of slow-moving inventories, and sample to test the accuracy of inventories aging; perform sampling to verify the related documentation and recalculate the net realizable value was used accurate by the management; evaluate the management's inventory plan and observe the stock taking to identify the writing-down of slow-moving inventories.

We also consider the appropriateness of the inventory disclosure included in note 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

#### Revenue recognition

The Company recognized operating revenue from sale of NT\$7,550,460 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2025, which was significant to the parent company only financial statements. It's critical for financial statements audit to justify and analyze the obligation of customers contracts and the timing and completeness of revenue recognition. Therefore, we listed revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

The audit procedures we performed regarding revenue recognition included but not limited to: evaluate and test the effectiveness of controls related to revenue recognition; inspect the terms of transaction and understand the revenue recognition process related to the identified obligation of customer contract; perform test of details, including verify the samples of the related documentation and the collection records, to ensure accurate timing and amount for revenue recognition; inspect the supporting document of sales transaction near the balance sheet date to ensure revenue recognized in proper period.

We also consider the appropriateness of the revenue disclosure included in note 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

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

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to

liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements**

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the

Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2025 parent company only financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Liu, Jung-Chin  
Yang, Hung-Bin  
Ernst & Young, Taiwan  
March 13, 2026

#### **Notice to Readers**

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

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current Assets					
1100	Cash and Cash equivalents	4, 6.1	\$1,316,265	14	\$628,384	7
1110	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, Current	4, 6.2	281,663	3	267,322	3
1136	Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost, Current	4, 6.4, 8	33,500	-	678	-
1150	Notes Receivable, Net	4, 6.5, 6.16	36,786	-	36,657	1
1170	Accounts Receivable, Net	4, 6.6, 6.16	535,315	6	1,270,079	15
1180	Accounts Receivable - Related Parties, Net	4, 6.6, 6.16, 7	-	-	5,379	-
1200	Other Receivables		27,287	-	5,273	-
1210	Other Receivables - Related Parties	7	-	-	30	-
130x	Inventories	4, 6.7	2,740,276	28	2,374,016	27
1410	Prepayments	7	93,703	1	117,311	1
1470	Other Current Assets		-	-	20	-
11xx	Total Current Assets		<u>5,064,795</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>4,705,149</u>	<u>54</u>
	Non - Current Assets					
1517	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, Non - Current	4, 6.3	2,590,741	27	1,863,670	23
1535	Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost, Non - Current	4, 6.4, 8	-	-	34,178	-
1550	Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	4, 6.8	411,359	4	447,806	5
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment	4, 6.9, 8	1,346,688	14	1,295,656	15
1755	Right-of-use Asset	4, 6.16	5,640	-	11,986	-
1760	Investment Property, Net	4, 6.10, 8	90,481	1	91,077	1
1840	Deferred Income Tax Assets	4, 6.20	7,099	-	10,496	-
1920	Refundable Deposits	7	159,757	2	198,066	2
1975	Defined Benefit Pension Asset	4,6.12	4,785	-	-	-
1990	Other Non - Current Assets		776	-	883	-
15xx	Total Non - Current Assets		<u>4,617,326</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>3,953,818</u>	<u>46</u>
1xxx	Total Assets		<u>\$9,682,121</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$8,658,967</u>	<u>100</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets (Continued)

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current Liabilities					
2130	Contract Liabilities, Current	4, 6.14	200,330	2	\$163,133	2
2150	Notes Payable		69,239	1	6,294	-
2160	Notes Payable - Related Parties	7	327	-	19,006	-
2170	Accounts Payable		356,465	3	334,355	4
2180	Accounts Payable - Related Parties	7	33,126	-	14,698	-
2200	Other Payables		267,851	3	229,055	3
2220	Other Payables- Related Parties	7	-	-	1,877	-
2230	Current Tax Liabilities	4	101,297	1	125,014	1
2280	Lease Liabilities, Current	4, 6.16	5,395	-	6,984	-
2399	Other Current Liabilities		999	-	1,009	-
21xx	Total Current Liabilities		<u>1,035,029</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>901,425</u>	<u>10</u>
	Non - Current Liabilities					
2550	Provisions, Non - Current	4, 6.11	100,000	1	100,000	1
2570	Deferred Tax Liabilities	4, 6.20	63,463	1	51,178	1
2580	Lease Liabilities, Non - Current	4, 6.16	315	-	5,038	-
2640	Defined Benefit Pension Liability	4, 6.12	-	-	2,120	-
2645	Deposits Received		1,629	-	1,529	-
25xx	Total Non - Current Liabilities		<u>165,407</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>159,865</u>	<u>2</u>
2xxx	Total Liabilities		<u>1,200,436</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,061,290</u>	<u>12</u>
	Equity	4, 6.13				
3110	Common Stock		3,160,801	33	3,160,801	37
3200	Capital Surplus		200,074	2	191,704	2
3300	Retained Earnings					
3310	Legal Reserve		1,249,372	13	1,167,221	13
3320	Special Reserve		103,909	1	-	-
3350	Unappropriated Earnings		3,354,645	35	3,181,860	37
	Total Retained Earnings		<u>4,707,926</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>4,349,081</u>	<u>50</u>
3400	Other Equity					
3410	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations		(279,139)	(3)	(318,813)	(4)
3420	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		658,598	7	214,904	3
3460	Property Revaluation Surplus		33,425	-	-	-
	Total Other Equity		<u>412,884</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(103,909)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
3xxx	Total Equity		<u>8,481,685</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>7,597,677</u>	<u>88</u>
	Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$9,682,121</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$8,658,967</u>	<u>100</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Notes	2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating Revenue	4, 6.14, 7	\$7,550,460	100	\$6,579,634	100
5000	Operating Costs	6.7, 6.12,6.17, 7	(6,423,287)	(85)	(5,541,754)	(84)
5900	Gross Margin		1,127,173	15	1,037,880	16
6000	Operating Expenses	6.12, 6.17, 7	(236,920)	(3)	(241,769)	(4)
6450	Expected Credit Impairment (Losses) Gains	4, 6.15	127	-	1,830	-
	Total Operating Expenses		(236,793)	(3)	(239,939)	(4)
6900	Operating Income (Loss)		890,380	12	797,941	12
7000	Non-operating Income and Expenses	6.18				
7100	Interest Income		10,928	-	15,504	-
7010	Other Income	7	151,026	2	98,592	2
7020	Other Gains and Losses		36,349	-	12,366	-
7050	Finance Cost		(2,054)	-	(1,736)	-
7070	Share of Profit or Loss of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for Using the Equity Method	4, 6.8	(31,628)	-	20,878	-
	Total Non-operating Income and Expenses		164,621	2	145,604	2
7900	Income (Loss) Before Income Tax		1,055,001	14	943,545	14
7950	Income Tax (Expense) Benefits	4, 6.20	(179,847)	(2)	(190,428)	(3)
8200	Net Income (Loss)		875,154	12	753,117	11
8300	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	6.19				
8310	Items that will not be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss					
8311	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	6.12	5,330	-	3,850	-
8312	Property Revaluation Surplus		33,425	-	-	-
8316	Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Equity Instruments Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		609,233	8	(90,902)	(1)
8330	Share of Other Comprehensive Income (loss) of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures which will not be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss		(695)	-	(5,738)	-
8349	Income Tax Related to Items that will not be Reclassified Subsequently	6.20	(22,715)	-	(8,062)	-
8360	Items that may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss					
8380	Share of other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures which may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss		39,674	1	27,041	-
	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		664,252	9	(73,811)	(1)
8500	Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		\$1,539,406	21	\$679,306	10
	Earnings Per Share (NTD)	6.21				
9750	Earnings Per Share - Basic		\$2.77		\$2.38	
9850	Earnings Per Share - Diluted		\$2.75		\$2.37	

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Components of Equity			Total Equity
				Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Property Revaluation Surplus	
		3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3460	3XXX
A1	Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$3,160,801	\$191,704	\$1,096,954	\$179,492	\$2,883,290	\$(345,854)	\$384,147	\$-	\$7,550,534
	Appropriation and Distribution of the Earnings for the year 2023									
B1	Legal Reserve	-	-	70,267	-	(70,267)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	(632,160)	-	-	-	(632,160)
B17	Reversal of Special Surplus Reserve	-	-	-	(179,492)	179,492	-	-	-	-
D1	Net Income (Loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	753,117	-	-	-	753,117
D3	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	3,080	27,041	(103,932)	-	(73,811)
D5	Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	756,197	27,041	(103,932)	-	679,306
M7	Changes in Ownership Interests in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Q1	Disposal of Equity Instruments Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	65,311	-	(65,311)	-	-
Z1	Balance as at December 31, 2024	\$3,160,801	\$191,704	\$1,167,221	\$-	\$3,181,860	\$(318,813)	\$214,904	\$-	\$7,597,677
A1	Balance as at January 1, 2025	\$3,160,801	\$191,704	\$1,167,221	\$-	\$3,181,860	\$(318,813)	\$214,904	\$-	\$7,597,677
	Appropriation and Distribution of the Earnings for the year 2024									
B1	Legal Reserve	-	-	82,151	-	(82,151)	-	-	-	-
B3	Special Reserve	-	-	-	103,909	(103,909)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	(663,768)	-	-	-	(663,768)
C7	Changes in Equity of Associates accounted for using the Equity method	-	8,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,370
D1	Net Income (Loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	875,154	-	-	-	875,154
D3	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	4,264	39,674	586,889	33,425	664,252
D5	Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	879,418	39,674	586,889	33,425	1,539,406
Q1	Disposal of Equity Instruments Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	143,195	-	(143,195)	-	-
Z1	Balance as at December 31, 2025	\$3,160,801	\$200,074	\$1,249,372	\$103,909	\$3,354,645	\$(279,139)	\$658,598	\$33,425	\$8,481,685

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2025	2024
		Amounts	Amounts
AAAA	Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
A10000	Income Before Income Tax	\$1,055,001	\$943,545
A20000	Adjustments to Reconcile Income Before Income Tax to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
A20100	Depreciation Expense	86,119	77,282
A20200	Amortization Expense	371	323
A20300	Expected Credit Impairment (Gains) Losses	(127)	(1,830)
A20900	Interest Expense	2,054	1,736
A21200	Interest Income	(10,928)	(15,504)
A21300	Dividend Income	(107,777)	(75,454)
A22400	Share of Profit or Loss of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures for Using the Equity Method	31,628	(20,878)
A22500	(Gain) Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	(115)	562
A23700	Impairment Loss on Non-financial Assets	44,462	-
A23800	Reversal of Impairment Loss Recognised in Profit or Loss, Non-Financial Assets	(185)	(144)
A30000	Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
A31115	(Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(14,341)	(2,211)
A31130	(Increase) Decrease in Notes Receivable	(129)	(3,928)
A31150	(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	734,891	(210,888)
A31160	(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Related Parties	5,379	1,048
A31180	(Increase) Decrease in Other Receivables	(22,229)	(715)
A31190	(Increase) Decrease in Other Receivables - Related Parties	30	292
A31200	(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(366,232)	(656,873)
A31230	(Increase) Decrease in Prepayments	(13,075)	(26,213)
A31240	(Increase) Decrease in Other Current Assets	20	(20)
A32125	Increase (Decrease) in Contract Liabilities	37,197	54,313
A32130	Increase (Decrease) in Notes Payable	62,945	435
A32140	Increase (Decrease) in Notes Payable - Related Parties	(18,679)	19,006
A32150	Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	22,110	(33,847)
A32160	Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable - Related Parties	18,428	(13,532)
A32180	Increase (Decrease) in Other Payable	34,993	20,762
A32190	Increase (Decrease) in Other Payable - Related Parties	(1,877)	(12,348)
A32230	Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(10)	(43)
A32240	Increase (Decrease) in Defined Benefit Pension Liability	(1,575)	(2,491)
A33000	Cash Generated (Outflow) From Operations	1,578,349	42,385
A33100	Interest Received	9,631	13,632
A33200	Dividend Received	7,565	8,698
A33500	Income Tax Paid	(210,597)	(114,312)
AAAA	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	1,384,948	(49,597)
BBBB	Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
B00010	Acquisition of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income	(629,449)	(741,824)
B00020	Proceeds from Disposal of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income	509,940	293,107
B00030	Return Capital from Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	1,671	11,923
B00040	Acquisition of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	(34,856)
B00050	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,356	-
B01800	Acquisition of Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	-	(64)
B02000	Increase in Current Prepayments for Investments	-	(15,383)
B02100	Decrease in Current Prepayments for Investments	36,683	-
B02700	Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(92,254)	(92,452)
B02800	Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	157	290
B03800	Decrease in Deposits Paid	38,309	14,491
B06700	Increase in Other Non-current Assets	(264)	(383)
B07600	Dividend Received	109,430	81,995
BBBB	Net cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(24,421)	(483,156)
CCCC	Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
C00200	Decrease in Short - Term Loans	-	(4,214)
C03000	Increase in Deposits Received	100	26
C04020	Cash Payments for the Principal Portion of the Lease Liability	(7,120)	(6,063)
C04500	Payment of Cash Dividends	(663,768)	(632,160)
C05600	Interest Paid	(1,858)	(1,631)
CCCC	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(672,646)	(644,042)
EEEE	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	687,881	(1,176,795)
E00100	Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of the Year	628,384	1,805,179
E00200	Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of the Year	\$1,316,265	\$628,384

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

#### Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements

#### For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

#### 1. History and organization

Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., LTD (“the Company”) was founded in August 1968. The main activities of the Company are the manufacturing, processing and sales of wires and cables, communication products and equipments and accessories. The Company’s common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in February 1993. The Company’s registered office and the main business location is at No. 2, Guojian 1st Rd., Guanyin Dist., Taoyuan, Republic of China (R.O.C.).

#### 2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on March 13, 2026.

#### 3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

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

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	1 January 2023
b	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
c	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
d	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (a) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

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

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

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

### (b) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- (2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- (4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

#### (1) Amendments to IFRS 1

The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

#### (2) Amendments to IFRS 7

The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

#### (3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7

The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

#### (4) Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term “transaction price”.

#### (5) Amendments to IFRS 10

The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

#### (6) Amendments to IAS 7

The amendments remove a reference to “cost method” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

### (d) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements.

(2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.

(3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and have no material impact on the Company.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have not been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	1 January 2027 (Note)
c	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	1 January 2027
d	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	1 January 2027

Note: On 25 September 2025, the FSC announced in a press release that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 in 2028.

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (b) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

#### (1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities’ performance and make it easier to compare entities.

#### (2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

#### (3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

### (c) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This new standard and its amendments permit subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

### (d) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that when the entity’s functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall translate its results and financial position using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.
- (2) In the above circumstances, when the presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts that arose before the beginning of the reporting period.
- (3) When the entity’s functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (b), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (1) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

#### (2) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. According to Article 21, the profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the bank accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustment.

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

#### (3) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in NT\$.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

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

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

### (4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following are accounted for as disposal even if an interest in the foreign operation is retained by the Company : the loss of control over a foreign operation, the loss of significant influence over a foreign operation, or loss of joint control over a foreign operation.

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- (b) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- (d) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

### (6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value as cash equivalents (including time deposits with maturing of less than 12 months).

### (7) Financial instruments

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

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

#### (a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

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

### *Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

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

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### *Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*

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

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### *Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss*

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

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

### (b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

### (c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

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

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

### (d) Financial liabilities and equity

#### Classification between liabilities or equity

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

#### Equity instruments

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

#### Financial liabilities

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

### (e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

### (8) Derivative instrument

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated as and effective hedging instruments which are classified as financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value through profit or loss.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (9) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (10) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

According to Art.21 of Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Company's investments in its subsidiaries are presented as Investments accounted for using equity method with necessary adjustments so that the net income and other comprehensive income of individual financial report equal the net income and other comprehensive income attributed to the parent of consolidated financial report, and that the shareholder's equity of individual financial report equals the shareholders' equity attributed to the parent of consolidated financial report. Considering the accounting treatment for investment in subsidiaries specified in IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", and the different accounting treatments for different level of investees, necessary adjustments are made by debiting or crediting "Investments accounted for using equity method", "Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method", and "Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method".

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### (12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	2~55 years
Machinery and equipment	2~15 years
Office equipment	1~8 years
Transportation equipment	1~5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	1~15 years
Right-of-use assets/leased assets	1~11 years

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

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

### (13) Investment property

The Company's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

Buildings	30~50 years
-----------	-------------

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Company transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

### (14) Leases

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Company as a lessor**

At inception of a contract, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### (15) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

#### Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 3 years).

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

	<u>Computer software</u>
Useful lives	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (16) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

### (17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

#### Provision for warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (18) Revenue recognition

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

#### Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers (i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the goods). The main products of the Company are wires and cables, and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract minus the estimated quantity discount amount. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. The Company estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The Company provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 60 to 120 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company has transferred the goods to customers but does not have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

#### Rendering of services

The Company provides installation services of wires and cables. Such services are separately priced or negotiated, and provided based on contract period. As the Company provides the installation services over the contract period, the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. The performance obligation is fulfilled at a certain point so the revenue should be recognized when the performance obligation is fulfilled.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Most of the contractual considerations of the Company are collected evenly throughout the contract period. When the Company has performed the services to customers but does not have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Company has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

### (19) Borrowing costs

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

### (20) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

### (21) Income taxes

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

#### Current income tax

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

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

#### Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

### **5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's individual financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

#### **(1) Judgement**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the individual financial statements:

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (a) Investment properties

Certain properties of the Company comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is owner-occupied. If these portions could be sold separately, the Company accounts for the portions separately as investment properties and property, plant and equipment. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is classified as investment property in its entirety only if the portion that is owner-occupied is under 5% of the total property.

### (b) Operating lease commitment—Company as the lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

## (2) Estimates and assumptions

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

### (a) Fair value of financial instruments

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

### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. Changes in market prices or future cash flows will affect the recoverable amount of these assets, which may cause the company to additionally recognize impairment losses or reverse recognized impairment losses.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(c) Accounts receivables — estimation of impairment loss

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

(d) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc.

(e) Inventories evaluation

As inventory must be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the reporting date. Due to the influence of international copper prices and frequent fluctuations in raw material prices, the company assesses the amount of inventory due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or no market value at the end of the financial reporting period, and offsets the inventory cost to the net realizable value. This inventory evaluation is mainly based on the estimated product demand in a specific period in the future, so major changes may occur.

(f) Provision for warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

(g) Income tax

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2025, please refer to Note 6 for the Company's unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

### 6. Contents of significant accounts

#### (1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	\$74	\$85
Petty cash	650	650
Demand deposits	394,658	387,969
Checking deposits	252,292	167,015
Time deposits	100,678	13,000
Cash equivalents	567,913	59,665
Total	<u>\$1,316,265</u>	<u>\$628,384</u>

Cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

Cash and cash equivalents were short-term notes and bills.

#### (2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Stocks	\$246,929	\$237,340
Corporate bonds	34,734	23,388
Government bonds	-	6,594
Total	<u>\$281,663</u>	<u>\$267,322</u>
Current	<u>\$281,663</u>	<u>\$267,322</u>

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive		
Listed companies stocks	\$1,762,754	\$1,121,442
Unlisted companies stocks	827,987	742,228
Total	<u>\$2,590,741</u>	<u>\$1,863,670</u>
Non-Current	<u>\$2,590,741</u>	<u>\$1,863,670</u>

(a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

(b) The Company's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	\$95,388	\$66,259
Related to investments derecognized during the period	5,101	435
Dividends recognized during the period	<u>\$100,489</u>	<u>\$66,694</u>

(c) In consideration of the Company's investment strategy, the Company disposed and derecognized partial equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	\$511,611	\$305,210
The cumulative gain or loss on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	143,195	65,311

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(4) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Times deposits - Current	\$33,500	\$678
Times deposits - Non Current	-	34,178
Total	\$33,500	\$34,856

The Company classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Considered to have low credit risk, the lifetime expected credit loss is not material. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(5) Notes receivables

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivables arising from operating activities	\$36,786	\$36,657
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	\$36,786	\$36,657

(a) Notes receivables were not pledged.

(b) The Company follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. Please refer to Note 6.15 for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(6) Accounts receivables and accounts receivables - related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivables	\$538,019	\$1,272,910
Less: loss allowance	(2,704)	(2,831)
Subtotal	535,315	1,270,079
Accounts receivables from related parties	-	5,379
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	-	5,379
Total	\$535,315	\$1,275,458

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

- (a) Accounts receivables were not pledged.
- (b) Accounts receivables are generally on 60-120 day terms. The total carrying amount as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are NT\$538,019 thousand and NT\$1,278,289 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6.15 for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(7) Inventories

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Merchandise	\$164,070	\$132,586
Finished goods	1,933,928	1,509,482
Work in progress	417,612	484,466
Raw materials	153,782	197,780
Supplies & parts	32,438	49,702
Inventories in transit	38,446	-
Total	<u>\$2,740,276</u>	<u>\$2,374,016</u>

- (a) The following table lists the cost of inventories recognized in expenses of the Company:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold	\$6,437,966	\$5,539,482
(Reversal) loss from the inventory written down to its respective net realizable value	(14,679)	2,272
Total operating cost	<u>\$6,423,287</u>	<u>\$5,541,754</u>

The Company recognized a gain from price recovery of inventory in the amount of NT\$14,679 thousand due to inventory destocking for the year ended December 31, 2025.

- (b) No inventories were pledged.

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The following table lists the investments accounted for using the equity method of the Company:

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Investees	As of			
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	NTD	Percentage of ownership (%)	NTD	Percentage of ownership (%)
<u>Subsidiary company</u>				
Moneywin International Ltd.	\$123,950	100.00	\$134,021	100.00
Safety Investment Corp.	121,253	100.00	121,356	100.00
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.(Note)	29,005	86.00	51,591	86.00
Subtotal	274,208		306,968	
<u>Investments in associates</u>				
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	332,333	27.68	291,558	27.68
Accumulated impairment	(195,182)		(150,720)	
Subtotal	137,151		140,838	
Total	\$411,359		\$447,806	

Note: The subsidiary of the Company Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd. has resolved to cease operations as approved by the Board of Directors on June 3, 2025.

(a) Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are presented based on the equity method in the individual financial statements with necessary evaluation adjustments.

(b) Investments in associates

Information on the material associates of the Company:

Company name: South Ocean Holdings Ltd.

Nature of the relationship with the joint venture: South Ocean Holdings Ltd. is in the business of manufacturing and selling related products in the Company's industry chain. The Company invested in South Ocean Holdings Ltd. for the purpose of upstream/downstream integration.

Principal place of business (country of incorporation): Republic of South Africa

Fair value of the investment in the associates when there is a quoted market price for the investment: South Ocean Holdings Ltd. is listed on the South African Stock Exchange, the fair value of the company's investment was NT\$131,875 thousand and NT\$193,991 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Reconciliation of the associates' summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Company's interest in the associates:

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	\$2,002,791	\$1,540,187
Non-current assets	668,298	499,234
Current liabilities	1,127,941	605,225
Non-current liabilities	342,525	380,881
Equity	1,200,623	1,053,315
Proportion of the Company's ownership	27.68%	27.68%
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$332,333</u>	<u>\$291,558</u>
	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Operating revenue	<u>\$4,554,155</u>	<u>\$4,391,246</u>
Profit or loss from continuing operations	\$(27,806)	\$58,320
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$(27,806)</u>	<u>\$58,320</u>

- (c) The Subsidiaries and associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- (d) The following table lists the related shares of profits (loss) from the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under the equity method:

Investees	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary company		
Moneywin International Ltd.	\$(5,988)	\$3,296
Safety Investment Corp.	(3,203)	(1,789)
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	(20,511)	2,318
Subtotal	<u>(29,702)</u>	<u>3,825</u>
Investments in associates		
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	(1,926)	17,053
Total	<u>\$(31,628)</u>	<u>\$20,878</u>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	Land and land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:								
As of Jan 1, 2024	\$444,996	\$857,635	\$726,220	\$20,894	\$7,919	\$351,845	\$29,650	\$2,439,159
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,379	93,379
Disposals	-	-	(945)	-	-	(4,855)	-	(5,800)
Other changes	-	2,521	19,470	-	540	16,703	(39,234)	-
As of Dec 31, 2024	444,996	860,156	744,745	20,894	8,459	363,693	83,795	2,526,738
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,058	96,058
Disposals	-	-	(1,301)	(127)	-	(1,319)	-	(2,747)
Other changes	-	36,522	59,460	-	-	5,877	(68,462)	33,397
As of Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$444,996</u>	<u>\$896,678</u>	<u>\$802,904</u>	<u>\$20,767</u>	<u>\$8,459</u>	<u>\$368,251</u>	<u>\$111,391</u>	<u>\$2,653,446</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:								
As of Jan 1, 2024	\$-	\$372,633	\$525,345	\$19,467	\$4,720	\$243,286	\$-	\$1,165,451
Depreciation	-	23,715	35,177	385	536	10,910	-	70,723
Disposals	-	-	(945)	-	-	(4,003)	-	(4,948)
Other changes	-	-	(144)	-	-	-	-	(144)
As of Dec 31, 2024	-	396,348	559,433	19,852	5,256	250,193	-	1,231,082
Depreciation	-	26,070	40,456	323	583	11,134	-	78,566
Disposals	-	-	(1,279)	(126)	-	(1,300)	-	(2,705)
Other changes	-	-	(185)	-	-	-	-	(185)
As of Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$422,418</u>	<u>\$598,425</u>	<u>\$20,049</u>	<u>\$5,839</u>	<u>\$260,027</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,306,758</u>
Net carrying amount as of:								
Dec 31, 2024	<u>\$444,996</u>	<u>\$463,808</u>	<u>\$185,312</u>	<u>\$1,042</u>	<u>\$3,203</u>	<u>\$113,500</u>	<u>\$83,795</u>	<u>\$1,295,656</u>
Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$444,996</u>	<u>\$474,260</u>	<u>\$204,479</u>	<u>\$718</u>	<u>\$2,620</u>	<u>\$108,224</u>	<u>\$111,391</u>	<u>\$1,346,688</u>

(a) There is no capitalized borrowing costs of the Company's property, plant and equipment.

(b) Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, decoration engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering and roof-repairing engineering, which are depreciated over 40~55 years, 7 years, 5 years, and 2 years, respectively.

(c) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(10) Investment property

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
As of Jan 1, 2024	\$87,543	\$28,652	\$116,195
Disposals	-	-	-
As of Dec 31, 2024	87,543	28,652	116,195
Disposals	-	-	-
As of Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$87,543</u>	<u>\$28,652</u>	<u>\$116,195</u>
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of Jan 1, 2024	\$-	\$24,521	\$24,521
Depreciation	-	597	597
Disposal	-	-	-
As of Dec 31, 2024	-	25,118	25,118
Depreciation	-	596	596
Disposal	-	-	-
As of Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$25,714</u>	<u>\$25,714</u>
Net carrying amount as of:			
Dec 31, 2024	<u>\$87,543</u>	<u>\$3,534</u>	<u>\$91,077</u>
Dec 31, 2025	<u>\$87,543</u>	<u>\$2,938</u>	<u>\$90,481</u>
		<u>For the years ended</u>	
		<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental income from investment property		\$4,114	\$3,986
Less:			
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income		<u>(859)</u>	<u>(918)</u>
Total		<u>\$3,255</u>	<u>\$3,068</u>

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on Investment property under pledge.

Investment properties held by the Company are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3. The fair value of investment properties is NT\$346,416 thousand and NT\$379,317 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by Company management, not by an independent valuer. The valuation method used is refer to the market evaluation of similar item transaction prices in neighboring areas.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### (11) Provisions

	Warranties	
	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	\$100,000	\$100,000
Additions	-	-
Changes of current period	-	-
At the end of the year	\$100,000	\$100,000
Non-current	\$100,000	\$100,000

#### Warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

### (12) Post-employment benefits

#### Defined contribution plan

The defined contribution plan of the Company's Employee Retirement Plan is regulated according to the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. In accordance with the Act, contributions made by the employer cannot be lower than 6% of the participant's monthly wages. Therefore, the Company's make 6% contribution of the monthly wages to the Labor Pension personal account of the Bureau of the Labor Insurance on a regular basis.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT\$8,297 thousand and NT\$7,775 thousand, respectively.

#### Defined benefits plan

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT\$968 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the defined benefit plan of the Company was expected to be expired in March 2047.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current period service costs	\$1,036	\$825
Interest income or expense	(65)	(3)
Total	\$971	\$822

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

	As of		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Defined benefit obligation	\$61,432	\$68,280	\$68,962
Plan assets at fair value	(66,217)	(66,160)	(60,501)
Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the balance sheets	\$(4,785)	\$2,120	\$8,461

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

	Fair Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Benefit Liability (Asset)
As of January 1, 2024	\$68,962	\$(60,501)	\$8,461
Net defined benefit costs:			
Current period service costs	825	-	825
Net interest expense (income)	813	(816)	(3)
Subtotal	1,638	(816)	822
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,212)	-	(1,212)
Experience adjustments	4,158	-	4,158
Remeasurements on plan assets	-	(6,795)	(6,795)
Subtotal	2,946	(6,795)	(3,849)
Payments from the plan	(5,266)	2,901	(2,365)
Contributions by employer	-	(949)	(949)
As of December 31, 2024	68,280	(66,160)	2,120
Net defined benefit costs:			
Current period service costs	1,036	-	1,036
Net interest expense (income)	1,019	(1,084)	(65)
Subtotal	2,055	(1,084)	971
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	723	-	723
Experience adjustments	(1,379)	-	(1,379)
Remeasurements on plan assets	-	(4,674)	(4,674)
Subtotal	(656)	(4,674)	(5,330)
Payments from the plan	(8,247)	6,660	(1,587)
Contributions by employer	-	(959)	(959)
As of December 31, 2025	\$61,432	\$(66,217)	\$(4,785)

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

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.30%	1.49%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.00%	1.00%

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	For the years ended			
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	\$-	\$836	\$-	\$937
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	859	-	963	-
Future salary increase by 0.5%	1,712	-	1,922	-
Future salary decrease by 0.5%	-	1,638	-	1,839

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

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

### (13) Equities

#### (a) Common stock

The Company's authorized capital was NT\$3,980,000 and NT\$3,160,801 thousand and NT\$3,160,801 thousand was issued as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, each at a par value of NT\$10, divided into 316,080 thousand shares.

#### (b) Capital surplus

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Additional paid-in capital	\$165,601	\$165,601
Treasury share transactions	24,200	24,200
Donated assets received	1,903	1,903
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	8,370	-
Total	\$200,074	\$191,704

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### (c) Retained earnings and dividend policies

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

- A. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- B. Offset prior years' operation losses;
- C. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items (a) and (b) as legal reserve;
- D. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- E. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

Considering the Company's coming capital need and the long-term financial planning, as well as the shareholder's interest, the principle of the dividend policy is 20% of the distributable earnings of the year at minimum and cash dividend should be at least 10% of the total dividends. However, if a significant non-recurring income occurs in the year, a whole or portion of that income may be retained from the distribution, and is not applicable to the restriction above mentioned.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity" for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The distribution of earnings for 2025 regarding cash dividends and other earnings distribution items was resolved and proposed by the Board of Directors' meeting held on March 13, 2026, while the distribution of earnings for 2024 regarding cash dividends and other earnings distribution items was resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting on March 21, 2025 and the stockholders' meeting on June 18, 2025, respectively. The details of distribution are as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of earnings</u>		<u>Dividend per share (NT\$)</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Legal reserve	\$102,261	\$82,151		
Special reserve (reversal) appropriated	(103,909)	103,909		
Common stock - cash dividend	790,200	663,768	\$2.5	\$2.1
Total	<u>\$788,552</u>	<u>\$849,828</u>		

Please refer to Note 6.17 for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(14) Operating revenue

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Sales of goods	\$7,550,460	\$6,579,634
Service revenue	-	-
Total	<u>\$7,550,460</u>	<u>\$6,579,634</u>

(a) Contract balances

Contract liabilities - current

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Sales of goods		
As at the beginning of the year	\$163,133	\$108,820
As at the end of the year	200,330	163,133
Difference	<u>\$37,197</u>	<u>\$54,313</u>

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$36,302	\$91,953
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	73,499	146,266

(b) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

The Company's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations (including partially unsatisfied) amounted to NT\$2,358,714 thousand as of December 31, 2025. Management expects that 56% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognized as revenue by December 31, 2026. The remaining will be recognized during 2027.

The Company's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations (including partially unsatisfied) amounted to NT\$5,198,387 thousand as of December 31, 2024. Management expects that 67% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognized as revenue by December 31, 2025. The remaining will be recognized during 2026.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(c) Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(15) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses/(gains)		
Accounts receivables	\$ (127)	\$ (1,830)

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

The Company measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivables (including note receivables and accounts receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company’s loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

The Company considers the grouping of trade receivables by counterparties’ credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

As of December 31, 2025

	Overdue							Total
	Not yet due (Note)	181-270					>=270 days	
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	days		
Group 1								
Gross carrying amount	\$346,578	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$346,578
Loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$346,578	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$346,578

	Overdue							Total
	Not yet due (Note)	181-270					>=270 days	
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	days		
Group 2								
Gross carrying amount	\$228,188	\$39	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$228,227
Loss rate	1.18%	28.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(2,693)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,704)
Total	\$225,495	\$28	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$225,523

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

As of December 31, 2024

	Overdue							Total
	Not yet due				181-270			
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	days	>=270 days	
Group 1								
Gross carrying amount	\$831,784	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$831,784
Loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$831,784	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$831,784

	Overdue							Total
	Not yet due				181-270			
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	days	>=270 days	
Group 2								
Gross carrying amount	\$479,946	\$3,216	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$483,162
Loss rate	0.44%	21.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(2,124)	(707)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,831)
Total	\$477,822	\$2,509	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$480,331

Note: The Company's notes receivables are not overdue.

The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables and trade receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance as of January 1	\$2,831	\$4,661
Addition (reversal) for the current period	(127)	(1,830)
Write off	-	-
Balance as of December 31	\$2,704	\$2,831

All provision referred to trade receivables.

(16) Leases

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 5 years.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

### A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

#### (i) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	\$5,410	\$11,848
Other equipment	230	138
Total	<u>\$5,640</u>	<u>\$11,986</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT\$612 thousand and NT\$13,615 thousand, respectively.

#### (ii) Lease liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$5,395	\$6,984
Non-current	315	5,038
Total	<u>\$5,710</u>	<u>\$12,022</u>

Please refer to Note 6.18(d) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and refer to Note 12.5 Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

### B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	\$6,909	\$5,924
Other equipment	49	38
Total	<u>\$6,958</u>	<u>\$5,962</u>

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$-	\$-
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	820	1,422

### D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounted to NT\$7,940 thousand and NT\$7,485 thousand, respectively.

### E. Other information relating to leasing activities

#### Extension and termination options

Some of the Company's buildings and machinery and equipment agreement (e.g. property rental agreement) contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company.

After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

#### (b) Company as a lessor

Please refer to Note 6.10 for details on the Company's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	\$4,114	\$3,986
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total	<u>\$4,114</u>	<u>\$3,986</u>

For operating leases entered by the Company, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not later than one year	\$4,163	\$4,163
Later than one year but not later than two years	4,114	4,114
Later than two years but not later than three years	4,114	4,114
Later than three years but not later than four years	3,772	4,114
Later than four years but not later than five years	-	3,772
Total	<u>\$16,163</u>	<u>\$20,277</u>

(17) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025				For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense								
Salaries	\$193,301	\$127,225	\$7,892	\$328,418	\$174,935	\$127,059	\$5,661	\$307,655
Labor and health insurance	15,992	7,243	403	23,638	14,411	6,999	372	21,782
Pension	5,696	3,387	185	9,268	5,204	3,199	194	8,597
Director's remuneration	8,465	3,812	288	12,565	7,586	3,765	232	11,583
Other employee benefits expense	9,033	2,652	223	11,908	8,184	2,448	190	10,822
Depreciation	76,633	9,486	-	86,119	67,899	9,383	-	77,282
Amortization	27	344	-	371	-	323	-	323

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% to 8% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 3% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall first have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on the profit of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 to be 6% and 3% of profit of the year and 6% and 3% of profit of the year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2025 amounted to NT\$66,922 thousand and NT\$33,461 thousand, respectively. Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to NT\$62,212 thousand and NT\$31,106 thousand, respectively.

The abovementioned distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration recorded under salary expense. Differences between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors will be recognized in profit or loss of the subsequent year.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on March 13, 2026 to distribute NT\$66,922 thousand and NT\$33,461 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2025, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2025.

No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2025.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Interest income

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank interest income	\$4,817	\$6,177
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,349	7,810
Others Interest income	1,762	1,517
Total	<u>\$10,928</u>	<u>\$15,504</u>

(b) Other income

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Rental income	\$5,642	\$5,776
Dividend income	107,777	75,455
Others income	37,607	17,361
Total	<u>\$151,026</u>	<u>\$98,592</u>

(c) Other gains and losses

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$115	\$(562)
Foreign exchange losses (gains), net	2,354	9,664
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	185	144
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	93,132	11,532
Impairment losses – non financial assets	(44,462)	-
Other expenses	(14,975)	(8,412)
Total	<u>\$36,349</u>	<u>\$12,366</u>

Note: Balances were arising from financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(d) Finance costs

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deposit imputed interest	\$1,183	\$1,518
Interest on bank loans	675	113
Interest on lease liabilities	196	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,054</b>	<b>\$1,736</b>

(19) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of	
				other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$5,330	\$-	\$5,330	\$(1,066)	\$4,264
Property revaluation surplus	33,425	-	33,425	-	33,425
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	609,233	-	609,233	(21,649)	587,584
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(695)	-	(695)	-	(695)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	39,674	-	39,674	-	39,674
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>\$686,967</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$686,967</b>	<b>\$(22,715)</b>	<b>\$664,252</b>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$3,850	\$-	\$3,850	\$(770)	\$3,080
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(90,902)	-	(90,902)	(7,292)	(98,194)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(5,738)	-	(5,738)	-	(5,738)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	27,041	-	27,041	-	27,041
Total other comprehensive income	<u>\$(65,749)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(65,749)</u>	<u>\$(8,062)</u>	<u>\$(73,811)</u>

(20) Income tax

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

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	\$189,650	\$183,866
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(2,769)	(228)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7,034)	6,790
Total income tax expense (income)	<u>\$179,847</u>	<u>\$190,428</u>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$1,066	\$770
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,649	7,292
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u>\$22,715</u>	<u>\$8,062</u>

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

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$1,055,001</u>	<u>\$943,545</u>
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$211,000	\$188,709
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	3,779	8,987
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(33,395)	(16,816)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	189	1
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(2,769)	(228)
Others income tax adjustments	1,043	9,775
Total income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$179,847</u>	<u>\$190,428</u>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of Dec. 31
<i>Temporary differences</i>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss evaluation	\$ (1,786)	\$ (1,335)	\$ -	\$ (3,121)
Unrealized Liquidation loss	320	-	-	320
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(1,650)	1,181	-	(469)
Impairment on investment property	1,681	-	-	1,681
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	1,343	(37)	-	1,306
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(43,932)	10,475	-	(33,457)
Allowance to reduce inventory market	6,728	(2,936)	-	3,792
Non-current liability — Defined benefit liability	424	(315)	(1,066)	(957)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income evaluation	(3,810)	-	(21,649)	(25,459)
Deferred tax income (expense)		\$ 7,033	\$ (22,715)	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (40,682)			\$ (56,364)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	\$ 10,496			\$ 7,099
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ (51,178)			\$ (63,463)

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of Dec. 31
<i>Temporary differences</i>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss evaluation	\$ (1,596)	\$ (190)	\$ -	\$ (1,786)
Unrealized Liquidation loss	320	-	-	320
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	807	(2,457)	-	(1,650)
Impairment on investment property	1,681	-	-	1,681
Impairment on property, plant and Equipment	1,372	(29)	-	1,343
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(39,862)	(4,070)	-	(43,932)
Allowance to reduce inventory market	6,274	454	-	6,728
Non-current liability — Defined benefit liability	1,692	(498)	(770)	424
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income evaluation	3,482	-	(7,292)	(3,810)
Deferred tax income (expense)		<u>\$ (6,790)</u>	<u>\$ (8,062)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ (25,830)</u>			<u>\$ (40,682)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 15,627</u>			<u>\$ 10,496</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 41,457</u>			<u>\$ 51,178</u>

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences both amounted to NT\$36,839 thousand.

### The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2025, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>	
The Company	<u>Assessed and approved up to 2023</u>	
 (21) Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.		
	<u>For the years ended</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands NT\$)	\$875,154	\$753,117
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	316,080	316,080
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$2.77	\$2.38
	<u>For the years ended</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
(Loss) profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	\$875,154	\$753,117
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution (in thousand NT\$)	\$875,154	\$753,117
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	316,080	316,080
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation — stock (in thousands)	2,403	2,183
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	318,483	318,263
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$2.75	\$2.37

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### 7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company during the financial reporting period is as follows:

#### Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

<u>Name of the related parties</u>	<u>Nature of relationship of the related parties</u>
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	Associate
Safety Investment Corp.	Subsidiary
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Other (Director of the related party)
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	Other (Director of the related party)
Key management personnel	Key management personnel

#### Significant transactions with the related parties

##### (1) Sales

	<u>For the years ended</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	\$-	\$55,794
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	195,925	39,325
Total	<u>\$195,925</u>	<u>\$95,119</u>

The terms and conditions of sales (including prices) to related parties are similar to those with non-related parties.

##### (2) Purchases

	<u>For the years ended</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	\$-	\$6,310
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	2,461,888	1,868,120
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	245,649	259,163
Total	<u>\$2,707,537</u>	<u>\$2,133,593</u>

The terms and conditions of sales (including prices) to related parties are similar to those with non-related parties.

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(3) Accounts receivables – related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$5,379

(4) Other receivables – related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	\$-	\$30

(5) Accounts payables – related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	\$886	\$1,735
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	32,240	12,963
Total	\$33,126	\$14,698

(6) Notes payables – related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other		
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	\$327	\$19,006

(7) Other payables – related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	\$-	\$1,877

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

(8) Rental income

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary		
Safety Investment Corp.	\$96	\$96
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	288	576
Total	<u>\$384</u>	<u>\$672</u>

(9) Share transactions between the Company and the related parties

	For the years ended December 31, 2024		
	Item	Numbers of shares traded	Prices of shares traded
Key management personnel of the Company			
Key management personnel	Safety Investment Corp.	<u>2,466</u>	<u>\$39</u>

(10) Others

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayments		
Other		
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	<u>\$3,501</u>	<u>\$7,601</u>

Refundable deposits		
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	<u>\$29,227</u>	<u>\$29,227</u>

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Dividend income		
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	\$23,395	\$-
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	20,701	16,361
Total	<u>\$44,096</u>	<u>\$16,361</u>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other income		
Associate		
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	\$275	\$722
Subsidiary		
Safety Investment Corp.	-	109
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	17,628	595
Other		
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	627	20
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	1,995	1,552
Total	<u>\$20,525</u>	<u>\$2,998</u>

Operating costs		
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	\$8,804	\$16,947
Other		
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	309	382
Total	<u>\$9,113</u>	<u>\$17,329</u>

Operating expenses		
Associate		
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	\$-	\$303
Subsidiary		
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	-	409
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$712</u>

(11) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$61,763	\$55,584
Post-employment benefits	407	392
Total	<u>\$62,170</u>	<u>\$55,976</u>

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Company pledged as security:

Items	Carrying amount		Secured liabilities
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Current	\$33,500	\$678	Performance guarantee
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Non current	-	34,178	"
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	781,716	780,772	Long-term and short-term loans, performance guarantee, general credit limit
Investment property – land and buildings	53,416	54,013	"
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$868,632</b>	<b>\$869,641</b>	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments

(1) For the needs of bank financing, purchase of materials, sales of goods, tax after release, and engineering guarantee funds, the guarantee bill is issued as follows:

Guaranteed Bill Company	Item	As of December 31, 2025
The Company	Bank loan and purchase guarantee	\$60,000
"	Sales contract guarantee	408,709
"	Comprehensive bank credit limit	450,000
"	Performance guarantee and tax guarantee after release	360,613
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,279,322</b>

(2) As of December 31, 2025, the Company has opened an unused letter of credit for USD 93 thousand.

(3) As of December 31, 2025, the Company has signed a sales contract and has not yet delivered the amount of NT\$584,389 thousand.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### 11. Significant subsequent events

None.

### 12. Others

#### (1) Categories of financial instruments

##### Financial assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$281,663	\$267,322
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,590,741	1,863,670
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	2,108,186	2,177,989
Total	<u>\$4,980,590</u>	<u>\$4,308,981</u>

##### Financial liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	\$459,157	\$374,353
Other payables (including related parties)	267,851	230,932
Lease liability	5,710	12,022
Guarantee deposits received	1,629	1,529
Total	<u>\$734,347</u>	<u>\$618,836</u>

(Note) Including cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand and petty cash), financial assets measured at amortized cost (including non-current), notes receivables, accounts receivables (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties) and refundable deposits.

#### (2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

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

### (3) Market risk

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

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

#### Foreign currency risk

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

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Company also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

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

When NTD strengthens/weakens against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is increased/decreased by NT\$730 thousand and NT\$952 thousand.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### Interest rate risk

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

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 to decrease/increase by NT\$134 thousand and NT\$48 thousand, respectively.

### Equity price risk

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

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss could increase/decrease the Company's profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by NT\$2,268 thousand and NT\$2,186 thousand, respectively.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed company's stocks classified as equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of NT\$17,628 thousand and NT\$11,214 thousand on the equity attributable to the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12.8 for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (4) Credit risk management

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade receivables from top ten customers represent 78% and 88% of the total trade receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other trade receivables is insignificant.

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

In addition, when the Company assesses that it cannot reasonably expect to recover financial assets (for example, the issuer or debtor has major financial difficulties, or has gone bankrupt), it will be written off.

### (5) Liquidity risk management

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

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of Dec. 31, 2025					
Trades payables	\$459,157	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$459,157
Other payables	267,851	-	-	-	267,851
Lease liabilities	5,446	326	-	-	5,772

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of Dec. 31, 2024					
Trades payables	\$374,353	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$374,353
Other payables	230,932	-	-	-	230,932
Lease liabilities	7,068	5,173	26	-	12,267

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Short-term loans	Deposit received	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of Jan. 1, 2025	\$-	\$1,529	\$12,022	\$13,551
Cash flows	-	100	(7,120)	(7,020)
Non-cash changes	-	-	808	808
As of Dec. 31, 2025	\$-	\$1,629	\$5,710	\$7,339

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Short-term loans	Deposit received	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of Jan. 1, 2024	\$4,214	\$1,503	\$4,365	\$10,082
Cash flows	(4,214)	26	(6,063)	(10,251)
Non-cash changes	-	-	13,720	13,720
As of Dec. 31, 2024	\$-	\$1,529	\$12,022	\$13,551

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### (7) Fair values of financial instruments

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

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

### (8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

#### (a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### (b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

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

As of December 31, 2025

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$226,769	\$-	\$20,160	\$246,929
Corporate bonds	34,734	-	-	34,734
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	1,762,754	-	827,987	2,590,741

As of December 31, 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$218,628	\$-	\$18,712	\$237,340
Corporate bonds	23,388	-	-	23,388
Government bonds	6,594	-	-	6,594
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	1,121,442	-	742,228	1,863,670

### Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

### The change details of recurring fair value of Level 3 during the period

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

	For the year ended December 31, 2025	
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks	Stocks
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2025	\$18,712	\$742,228
Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025		
Amount recognized in profit or loss (presented in “other profit or loss”)	6,343	-
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in “Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-	57,482
Acquisition/issues for the year ended December 31, 2025	3,492	78,165
Disposal/settlements for the year ended December 31, 2025	(8,387)	(13,140)
Transfer in/(out) of Level 3(Note)	-	(36,748)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2025	\$20,160	\$827,987

(Note) The investment subject is converted to listed company.

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks	Stocks
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2024	\$20,521	\$670,038
Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024		
Amount recognized in profit or loss (presented in “other profit or loss”)	997	-
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in “Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-	(26,482)
Acquisition/issues for the year ended December 31, 2024	4,001	113,962
Disposal/settlements for the year ended December 31, 2024	(6,807)	(15,290)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2024	\$18,712	\$742,228

(Note) The investment subject is converted to listed company.

Total gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the table above contain gains and losses related to assets on hand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the amount of NT\$6,343 thousand and NT\$997 thousand, respectively.

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

### Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	10%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase/decrease in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Company's profit or loss by NT\$202 thousand
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	10%~35%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase/decrease in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Company's equity by NT\$8,280 thousand

As of December 31, 2024

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	10%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase/decrease in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Company's profit or loss by NT\$187 thousand
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	10%~35%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase/decrease in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Company's equity by NT\$7,422 thousand

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

- (c) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of December 31, 2025

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6)	\$-	\$-	\$346,416	\$346,416
Investments accounted for using the equity method (please refer to Note 6)	131,875	-	-	131,875

As of December 31, 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6)	\$-	\$-	\$379,317	\$379,317
Investments accounted for using the equity method (please refer to Note 6)	193,991	-	-	193,991

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

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Foreign currencies</u>	<u>Foreign exchange rate</u>	<u>NTD</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$2,323	31.43	\$73,006
SGD	193	24.45	4,710
ZAR	10,289	1.89	19,489
JPY	27,730	0.20	5,567
Investments accounted for using the equity method:			
USD	\$3,944	31.43	\$123,950
ZAR	72,567	1.89	137,151

**English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

	As of		
	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign		
	Foreign currencies	exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$2,903	32.79	\$95,175
SGD	154	24.13	3,727
ZAR	6,795	1.75	11,891
Investments accounted for using the equity method:			
USD	\$4,088	32.79	\$134,021
ZAR	80,479	1.75	140,838

Due to the various types of corporate functional currencies of the company, it is not possible to disclose the exchange gains and losses of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities according to the foreign currencies that have a significant impact. The company's foreign currency exchange gains and losses in 2025 and 2024 were gains of NT\$2,354 thousand and gains of NT\$9,664 thousand, respectively.

The above information is disclosed based on the foreign currency book value (which has been converted to functional currency).

(10) Capital management

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

## **English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese**

### 13. Other disclosure

#### (1) Information at significant transactions

- (a) Loan funds to others: (None).
- (b) Endorsement and guarantee for others: (None).
- (c) Status of holding marketable securities at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint venture equity): (Attachment 1).
- (d) The amount of goods purchased or sold with related parties is NT\$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: (Attachment 2).
- (e) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: (None).
- (f) Others: business relations and various transactions and amounts between parent and subsidiary companies and between subsidiaries: (Attachment 4).

#### (2) Information on investees: (Attachment 3).

#### (3) Information on investments in mainland China: (None).

### 14. Segment information

Since 2024, the Company has had only one electricity operating segment. Its mainly business activities include the manufacturing, processing, and sales of electric wires and cables, communication products, and equipments and accessories. The Company's management reviewed the whole operating results of the Company, for making the decision regarding allocation of the Company's resource and assessing the overall performance of the Company. Accordingly, the segment is considered to operate as a single segment.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Attachment 1: Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Unit: NTD thousand

Company	Type and Name of the Securities	Relationship	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2025				Note	
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value		
Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4,813,694	\$63,541	1.22	\$63,541		
	ITEQ Corporation	"	"	400,000	45,400	0.11	45,400		
	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	"	"	120,000	27,660	0.00	27,660		
	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation	"	"	652,615	25,811	0.02	25,811		
	Tai Sin Electric Cables Manufacturer Limited	"	"	1,580,189	22,992	0.00	22,992		
	Others (Note)	-	"	4,054,234	96,259	-	96,259		
	Subtotal				<u>281,663</u>		<u>281,663</u>		
	Ardentec Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4,539,000	565,106	0.93	565,106		
	American Belite Bio, Inc.	"	"	45,000	192,303	0.14	192,303		
	Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	"	"	12,594,298	166,245	3.18	166,245		
	United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	Director of the related party	"	7,486,180	147,103	6.91	147,103		
	Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	"	"	8,067,300	141,662	16.13	141,662		
	Others (Note)	-	"	53,461,123	1,378,322	-	1,378,322		
	Subtotal				<u>2,590,741</u>		<u>2,590,741</u>		
	Total					<u>\$2,872,404</u>		<u>\$2,872,404</u>	

(Note) : The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Attachment 1.1: Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Unit: NTD thousand

Company	Type and Name of the Securities	Relationship	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2025				Note
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Safety Investment Corp.	Giant Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	200,000	\$18,520	0.05	\$18,520	
	Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	"	"	634,735	8,379	0.16	8,379	
	TCI CO., Ltd.	"	"	40,744	4,502	0.03	4,502	
	Vivotek Inc.	"	"	40,000	3,952	0.05	3,952	
	Aurotek Corporation	"	"	30,000	3,045	0.04	3,045	
	Advanced Ceramic X Corporation	"	"	20,000	2,940	0.03	2,940	
	Egis Technology Inc.	"	"	20,000	2,410	0.02	2,410	
	Others (Note)	"	"	40,000	2,004	-	2,004	
	Subtotal				45,752		45,752	
	Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	598,695	7,903	0.15	7,903	
	Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	"	"	398,000	6,989	0.80	6,989	
	Beiley Biofund Inc.	"	"	179,418	4,150	0.09	4,150	
	Foresee Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	"	"	50,326	4,056	0.03	4,056	
	Ever Fortune.AI Co., Ltd.	"	"	30,000	2,103	0.03	2,103	
	Subtotal				25,201		25,201	
Total				\$70,953		\$70,953		

(Note) : The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Attachment 1.2: Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Unit: NTD thousand

Company	Type and Name of the Securities	Relationship	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2025				Note
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Moneywin International Ltd.	Great Team Backend Foundry, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	849,387	\$21,892 (USD 696 thousand)	2.94	\$21,892	USD 0.82
	Other (Note)	"	"	325,488	1,871 (USD 60 thousand)	-	1,871	
	Total					<u>\$23,763</u>	<u>\$23,763</u>	

(Note) : The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

Attachment 2: Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties exceeding NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Unit: NTD thousand

Purchaser / Seller	Counter-party	Relationship	Transaction				Details of non-arms Length transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of total Purchase/Sale	Term	Unit Price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total Receivable (Payable)	
Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director of the related party	Purchase	\$2,461,888	39.55%	60 days	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	\$(886)	(0.19%)	
"	United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	"	"	\$245,649	3.95%	"	"	"	\$(32,239)	(7.02%)	
"	Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	"	Sales	\$195,925	2.59%	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	\$-	-	

(Note 1) The transaction terms are similar to those of general transactions.

(Note 2) Determined based on the bargaining result of each transaction.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

Attachment 3: Names, locations and related information of investee companies as of December 31, 2025 (excluding Mainland China)

Unit: NTD thousand

Investor	Investee	Region	Main Business	Initial Investment		As of Dec 31, 2025			Investees company net income in 2025	Share of Profits/Losses	Note
				Balance at December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Percentage	Amount			
Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Safety Investment Corp.	Taiwan	Investing	\$37,707	\$37,707	8,800,000	100.00%	\$121,253	\$(3,203)	\$(3,203)	
"	Moneywin International Ltd.	Virgin Islands	Investing	144,991 (USD 4,431 thousand)	144,991 (USD 4,431 thousand)	4,430,860	100.00%	123,950	(5,988)	(5,988)	
"	Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	Taiwan	Cable installation engineering industry	18,630	18,630	3,575,880	86.00%	29,005	(23,850)	(20,511)	
"	South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	South Africa	Holding company	492,851	492,851	56,270,187	27.68%	137,151	(27,806)	(1,926)	
								<u>\$411,359</u>		<u>\$(31,628)</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Attachment 3.1: Names, locations and related information of investee companies as of December 31, 2025 – Moneywin International Ltd. (excluding Mainland China) :

Unit: NTD thousand

Investor	Investee	Region	Main Business	Initial Investment		As of Dec 31, 2025			Investees company net income in 2025	Share of Profits/Losses	Note
				Balance at December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Percentage	Amount			
Moneywin International Ltd.	South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	South Africa	Holding company	\$71,618 <u>(USD 2,401 thousand)</u>	\$71,618 <u>(USD 2,401 thousand)</u>	6,222,630	3.06%	\$14,589 <u>(USD 464 thousand)</u>	<u>\$(27,806)</u>	<u>\$(224)</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

Attachment 3.2: Names, locations and related information of investee companies as of December 31, 2025 – Safety Investment Corp. (excluding Mainland China) :

Unit: NTD thousand

Investor	Investee	Region	Main Business	Original cost		As of Dec 31, 2025			Investees company net income in 2025	Share of Profits/Losses	Note
				Balance at December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Percentage	Amount			
Safety Investment Corp.	Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	Taiwan	Cable installation engineering industry	\$2,557	\$2,557	415,800	10.00%	\$3,373	\$(23,850)	\$(2,385)	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Notes To Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

Attachment 4: Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities

Unit: NTD thousand

No.	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction			
				Account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
0	Hong Tai Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Safety Investment Corp.	The Company to subsidiaries	Rent income	\$96	Regular	0.00%
		Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	The Company to subsidiaries	Operating costs	8,804	Regular	0.12%
				Rent income	288	Regular	0.00%
				Other income	17,628	Regular	0.23%
				Other expense	2,097	Regular	0.03%

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

1. Detail List of Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary			Amount
Cash				
NTD				\$74
Petty Cash				650
Demand deposits				
<u>NTD</u>				
Hua Nan Bank				246,894
CTBC Bank				22,330
Chang Hwa Bank				17
Cathay United Bank				14,481
Bank of Taiwan				3
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.				7,889
DBS Bank				53
Yuanta Bank				218
<u>Foreign Currency</u>			<u>Rate</u>	
Hua Nan Bank	USD	1,033,664.57	31.43	32,488
SinoPac Securities	USD	1,289,132.95	31.43	40,518
Bank of Taiwan	USD	0.51	31.43	-
Pershing LLC	USD	10	31.43	-
Mega Bank	USD	15.96	31.43	1
"	EUR	0.03	36.90	-
Hua Nan Bank	JPY	27,730,404.00	0.20	5,567
"	SGD	74,202.14	24.45	1,814
UOB KAI HIAN	SGD	118,441.90	24.45	2,896
Investec Securities	ZAR	10,289,992.05	1.89	19,489
Subtotal				394,658
Checking deposits				
First Commercial Bank				20,677
Hua Nan Bank				224,356
Mega Bank				7,259
Subtotal				252,292
Time deposits				
CTBC Bank				678
Yuanta Bank				100,000
Subtotal				100,678
Cash equivalents				
		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	
International Bills Finance Corporation		1.41%	2026.01.06	69,931
International Bills Finance Corporation		1.41%	2026.01.13	99,611
International Bills Finance Corporation		1.41%	2026.01.20	100,000
MEGA BILLS FINANCE CO., LTD.		1.40%	2026.01.06	99,180
MEGA BILLS FINANCE CO., LTD.		1.40%	2026.01.26	99,671
MEGA BILLS FINANCE CO., LTD.		1.42%	2026.02.24	99,520
Subtotal				567,913
Total				\$1,316,265

## 2. Detail List of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss - Current

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Type and Name of the Securities (Note)	Share	Par Value	Amount	Interest Rate	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value		Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	Notes
						Price	Amount		
<u>Stock</u>									
Advanced Ceramic X Corporation	20,000	\$10	\$200	-	\$10,552	\$147.00	\$2,940	\$-	
ITEQ Corporation	400,000	10	4,000	-	39,564	113.50	45,400	-	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000	10	50	-	6,980	1,550.00	7,750	-	
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	120,000	10	1,200	-	27,198	230.50	27,660	-	
Shin Zu Shing Co., Ltd	30,000	10	300	-	6,124	202.50	6,075	-	
First Copper Technology Co., Ltd.	100,000	10	1,000	-	3,980	48.25	4,825	-	
Tm Technology, Inc.	136,403	10	1,364	-	7,120	18.65	2,544	-	
Advanced Optoelectronic Technology Inc.	375,000	10	3,750	-	19,138	14.40	5,400	-	
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	4,813,694	10	48,137	-	40,574	13.20	63,541	-	
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation	652,615	10	6,526	-	3,011	39.55	25,811	-	
Tai Sin Electric Cables Manufacturer Limited	1,580,189	10	15,802	-	5,728	14.67	22,992	-	
Twi Biotechnology, Inc.	500,000	10	5,000	-	33,855	14.19	7,095	-	
Raytek Semiconductor, Inc.	1,500,000	10	15,000	-	18,000	8.71	13,065	-	
Taiwan Glass Industrial Corporation.	54,000	10	540	-	1,925	34.55	1,866	-	
Fulltech Fiber Glass Corporation.	23,831	10	238	-	2,063	94.40	2,249	-	
Winbond Electronics Corporation.	32,000	10	320	-	2,394	82.60	2,643	-	
Macronix International Co., Ltd	65,000	10	650	-	2,526	39.45	2,564	-	
Nanya Technology Corporation	13,000	10	130	-	2,347	193.00	2,509	-	
<u>Corporate Bond</u>									
MO 5.8% 02/14/39	200,000	100	20,000	5.80%	6,250	32.40	6,480	-	Expire at 2039.02.14
DIS3.6% 1/13/51	200,000	100	20,000	3.60%	5,052	23.42	4,684	-	Expire at 2025.08.01
QCOM4.5%5/20/52	200,000	100	20,000	4.50%	5,774	26.68	5,336	-	Expire at 2051.01.13
APPLE3%8/2030	200,000	100	20,000	3.00%	5,811	27.90	5,580	-	Expire at 2052.05.20
HSBC 06/03/28	200,000	100	20,000	(Note)	6,739	31.67	6,334	-	Expire at 2028.06.03
HYNMTR4.55%2029	200,000	100	20,000	4.55%	6,683	31.60	6,320	-	Expire at 2029.09.26
Subtotal					269,388		\$281,663	\$-	
Fair Value Adjustment					12,275				
Total					\$281,663				

(Note): Floating interest rate.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

3. Detail List of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Time deposits - Current		<u>\$33,500</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

4. Detail List of Notes Receivable

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Customers	Summary	Amount	Notes
<u>Non-Related Parties</u>			
Guan Tai	Payment for goods	\$6,712	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
Jin Yang	"	5,761	
Jia Peng	"	5,145	
Hong Xiang	"	4,888	
Zhao Hong	"	3,933	
Marketech International Corp.	"	1,876	
Others	"	8,471	
Subtotal		36,786	
Less: Allowance Loss		-	
Net Amount		<u>\$36,786</u>	

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

## HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

## 5. Detail List of Accounts Receivables

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Customers	Summary	Amount	Notes
<u>Non-Related Parties</u>			
Taiwan Power Company	Payment for goods	\$290,858	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
United Integrated Services	"	61,936	
Others	"	185,225	
Subtotal		538,019	
Less: Allowance Loss		(2,704)	
Net Amount		<u>\$535,315</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

6. Detail List of Other Receivables

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Other Receivables	Settlement payment	\$23,523	
	Others	3,764	
Total		<u>\$27,287</u>	

## HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

## 7. Detail List of Inventory

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount		Notes
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Merchandise		\$167,982	\$164,070	NRV
Finished goods		1,939,743	1,933,928	"
Work in progress		418,137	417,612	"
Raw materials		158,140	153,782	"
Supplies & parts		34,101	32,438	"
Inventories in transit		38,446	38,446	"
Subtotal		<u>2,756,549</u>	<u>\$2,740,276</u>	
Less: Allowance to reduce inventory to NRV		(16,273)		
Net Amount		<u>\$2,740,276</u>		

## HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

## 8. Detail List of Prepayments

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Prepayment	Supplies inventory	\$62,399	
	Other prepaid expenses	7,565	
	Advance payment	23,739	
Total		<u>\$93,703</u>	

9. Detail List of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Non-current  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Type and Name of the Securities (Note)	Beginning Balance		Additional		Reduction		Unrealized evaluation gains and losses	Ending Balance		Pledged	Notes
	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount		Share	Amount		
Andentec Corporation	4,739,000	\$251,641	-	\$-	(200,000)	\$(23,912)	(#3)	\$337,376	4,539,000	\$565,106	None
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	12,594,298	154,280	-	-	-	-	-	11,965	12,594,298	166,245	-
Foresee Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	1,192,244	92,399	-	-	-	-	-	3,696	1,192,244	96,095	-
Taiwanj Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	290,587	2,046	-	-	-	-	-	(169)	290,587	1,877	-
TwI Biotechnology, Inc.	813,556	9,608	-	-	-	-	-	1,936	813,556	11,544	-
United Electric Industry Co., Ltd.	6,509,722	132,994	976,458	(#1)	-	-	-	14,109	7,486,180	147,103	-
Lianfa Metal Enterprise Co., Ltd.	8,067,300	148,277	-	-	-	-	-	(6,615)	8,067,300	141,662	-
Vactronics Technologies Inc.	1,310,882	87,829	-	-	-	-	-	(28,053)	1,310,882	59,776	-
Athena Capital Management	3,000,000	16,710	-	-	-	-	-	720	3,000,000	17,430	-
Powtec ElectroChemical Corporation	11,532,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,532,709	-	-
SCL STEMCYTE TAIWAN CO., LTD.	550,000	19,800	-	-	-	-	-	(5,330)	550,000	14,471	-
American BriVision (Holding) Corporation	1,667	32	-	-	-	-	-	80	1,667	112	-
VM Discovery, Inc.	142,858	13,649	-	-	-	-	-	(637)	142,858	13,012	-
China Development Financial Holding Corporation	2,586,387	14,484	-	-	(152,101)	(1,521)	(#4)	8,313	2,434,286	21,276	-
Hercules Bioventure, L.P.	210,526	11,831	-	-	-	-	-	(223)	210,526	11,608	-
Espero Biopharma Inc.	130,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,619	-	-
Allpass Limited	255,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,658	-	-
Raytek Semiconductor, Inc.	2,168,027	11,577	-	-	-	-	-	7,307	2,168,027	18,884	-
AmMax Bio, Inc.	305,760	8,580	-	-	-	-	-	(5,865)	305,760	2,715	-
Foryou Venture Capital Limited Partnership	807,692	6,381	-	-	-	-	-	3,933	807,692	10,314	-
eEver Technology Limited	3,039,473	32,461	-	-	-	-	-	(21,397)	3,039,473	11,064	-
Dachang Venture Capital	2,000,000	15,060	-	-	-	-	-	100	2,000,000	15,160	-
Obigen Pharma, Inc.	812,500	20,581	-	-	-	-	-	5,980	812,500	26,561	-
SyneRx International (Taiwan) Corp.	305,744	2,293	-	-	-	-	-	(2,149)	305,744	144	-
Elixiron Immunotherapeutics (Cayman) Limited	1,339,566	24,701	-	-	-	-	-	5,292	1,339,566	29,993	-
BlossomHill Therapeutics, Inc.	640,591	55,731	-	-	-	-	-	27,072	640,591	82,803	-
eYs3D Microelectronics, Inc.	1,904,761	21,067	-	-	-	-	-	(857)	1,904,761	20,210	-
Clearmind Biomedical, Inc.	400,000	29,508	-	-	-	-	-	(4,992)	400,000	24,516	-
Foryou Private Equity Limited Partnership	3,000,000	23,040	-	-	-	-	-	2,310	3,000,000	25,350	-
Handa Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	582,190	36,748	120,000	10,820	(#2)	-	-	12,820	702,190	60,388	-
AnHorn Holdings Inc.	581,396	15,151	283,020	9,908	(#2)	-	-	(3,457)	864,416	21,602	-
Ever Fortune AI Co., Ltd.	150,000	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	150,000	10,515	-
American Belite Bio, Inc.	45,000	79,129	-	-	-	-	-	113,174	45,000	192,303	-
Co-Tech Development Corp.	430,000	25,155	70,000	3,904	(#2)	(500,000)	(79,021)	(#3)	49,961	-	-
Raydium Semiconductor Corporation	42,000	16,548	-	-	-	(8,000)	(3,150)	(#3)	(5,646)	34,000	7,752
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	330,000	7,821	610,000	15,549	(#2)	(40,000)	(952)	(#3)	6,202	900,000	28,620
TCM Biotech International Corp.	215,000	10,399	-	-	-	(185,000)	(19,056)	(#3)	13,006	30,000	4,349
Foxtron Vehicle Technologies Co., Ltd	600,000	24,690	10,000	397	(#2)	-	-	(2,737)	610,000	22,350	-
Beiley Biofund, Inc.	3,079,093	23,894	-	-	-	-	-	47,325	3,079,093	71,219	-
AZ Venture Investment II Limited	1,500,000	11,910	1,500,000	15,000	(#2)	-	-	(3,570)	3,000,000	23,340	-
LARGAN Precision Co., Ltd	24,000	64,200	11,000	26,073	(#2)	-	-	(2,948)	35,000	87,325	-
Chung-Hsin Electric & Machinery Mfg. Corp.	100,000	15,400	100,000	14,515	(#2)	-	-	(15)	200,000	29,900	-
Actron Technology Corporation	20,000	3,330	20,000	2,480	(#2)	-	-	(1,030)	40,000	4,780	-
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation	350,000	10,465	200,000	5,764	(#2)	(200,000)	(11,264)	(#3)	16,105	350,000	21,070
Kiasur Interconnect Technology Corp.	104,000	10,504	46,000	3,913	(#2)	(150,000)	(19,105)	(#3)	4,687	-	-
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	220,000	16,654	580,000	41,031	(#2)	(350,000)	(30,149)	(#3)	(2,471)	450,000	25,065
Novatek Microelectronics Corp.	-	-	40,000	17,144	(#2)	-	-	-	(2,184)	40,000	14,960
Parade Technologies, Inc.	137,000	105,079	63,000	38,292	(#2)	-	-	(26,571)	200,000	116,800	-
Taiwan Semiconductor Company Limited	40,000	2,128	-	-	-	-	-	(64)	40,000	2,064	-
Hercules Bioventure II, L.P.	200,000	4,464	200,000	6,557	(#2)	-	-	(2,577)	400,000	8,444	-
Challease Holding Company Limited	122,000	13,786	2,440	-	(#1)(#2)	-	-	(658)	124,440	13,128	-
Lite-on Technology Corp.	150,000	14,925	-	-	-	(150,000)	(21,765)	(#3)	6,840	-	-
Nan Ya Technology Corporation	200,000	5,850	370,000	16,694	(#2)	(570,000)	(32,646)	(#3)	10,103	-	-
PieceMakers Technology, Inc.	857,000	19,282	-	-	-	-	-	1	857,000	19,283	-
Elite Material Co., Ltd.	-	-	20,000	10,007	(#2)	(20,000)	(11,179)	(#3)	1,172	-	-
Compeq Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	-	-	150,000	8,711	(#2)	(150,000)	(12,984)	(#3)	4,273	-	-
Tatung Company	70,000	3,353	280,000	11,348	(#2)	(15,000)	(954)	(#4)	(3,982)	335,000	10,569
King Yuan Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	-	20,000	3,322	(#2)	(20,000)	(4,992)	(#3)	1,669	-	-
Unimicron Technology Corp.	60,000	8,460	120,000	16,251	(#2)	(180,000)	(26,363)	(#3)	1,652	-	-
Gold Circuit Electronics Ltd.	100,000	24,150	-	-	-	(100,000)	(22,488)	(#3)	(1,662)	-	-
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	70,000	12,880	230,000	36,345	(#2)	(300,000)	(69,068)	(#3)	19,843	-	-
Ta Ya Electric Wire & Cable	119,000	5,272	101,785	4,274	(#1)(#2)	-	-	(1,167)	220,785	8,379	-
First Hi-tec Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	-	20,000	2,077	(#2)	(20,000)	(3,088)	(#3)	1,011	-	-
Eron Technology, Inc.	500,000	18,075	-	-	-	-	-	7,325	500,000	25,400	-
Silergy Corp.	5,000	2,018	40,000	15,172	(#2)	(10,000)	(4,573)	(#3)	(5,914)	35,000	6,703
Allied Circuit Co., Ltd.	100,000	12,000	7,846	785	(#2)	(107,846)	(17,599)	(#3)	4,814	-	-
Wistron Corporation	60,000	6,240	100,000	10,447	(#2)	(160,000)	(17,809)	(#3)	1,122	-	-
Giga-Byte Technology Co., Ltd.	60,000	16,350	50,000	13,149	(#2)	(110,000)	(30,958)	(#3)	1,459	-	-
Lotes Co., Ltd.	-	-	65,000	86,408	(#2)	-	-	(2,233)	65,000	84,175	-
Allis Electric Co., Ltd.	-	-	50,999	5,404	(#1)(#2)	(999)	(110)	(#3)	(319)	50,000	4,975
Fortune Electric Co., Ltd.	-	-	62,000	34,267	(#1)(#2)	-	-	-	13,163	62,000	47,430
EnFlex Corporation	-	-	540,000	29,700	(#2)	-	-	-	(10,395)	540,000	19,305
Favite Inc.	-	-	150,000	6,560	(#2)	(150,000)	(8,299)	(#3)	1,739	-	-
Allied Supreme Corp.	-	-	70,000	18,412	(#2)	-	-	-	(2,242)	70,000	16,170
Wan Hai Lines, Ltd.	-	-	200,000	17,438	(#2)	-	-	-	(1,678)	200,000	15,760
Hua Eng Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	-	-	50,000	1,372	(#2)	-	-	-	545	50,000	1,918
Nan Ya Printed Circuit Board Corporation	-	-	20,000	3,462	(#2)	(20,000)	(5,091)	(#3)	1,629	-	-
Shihlin Electric & Engineering Corporation	-	-	30,000	5,573	(#2)	-	-	-	(473)	30,000	5,100
Eli Lilly and Company	-	-	350	9,189	(#2)	-	-	-	2,633	350	11,822
NVIDIA Corporation	-	-	3,000	15,787	(#2)	(3,000)	(16,874)	(#3)	1,087	-	-
Super Micro Computer, Inc.,	-	-	5,000	8,123	(#2)	(5,000)	(5,317)	(#3)	(2,806)	-	-
Tesla, Inc.	-	-	1,000	10,826	(#2)	(1,000)	(12,128)	(#3)	1,303	-	-
ImmunAdd, Inc.	-	-	607,143	17,000	(#2)	-	-	-	(4,250)	607,143	12,750
Total		\$1,863,670		\$629,449		\$(511,611)		\$609,233		\$2,590,741	

#1: Share Dividends

#2: Initial Investment

#3: Selling price

#4: Capital reduction and refund of shares

#5: Capital reduction to write off accumulated losses

#6: Refund of shares

#7: Combination of equity

#8: Exchange of shares by merger

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
10. Detail List of Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Beginning Balance		Additional			Reduction			Ending Balance			Fair Value/Net Value		Pledged	Notes
	Share	Amount	Share	Amount		Share	Amount		Share	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Price	Amount		
Moneywin International Ltd.	4,430,860	\$134,021	-	\$833	(#6)	-	\$5,988	(#1)	4,430,860	100.00%	\$123,950	\$27.97	\$123,950	None	
							3,794	(#3)							
							1,122	(#2)							
Safety Investment Corp.	8,800,000	121,356	-	3,099	(#3)	-	3,202	(#1)	8,800,000	100.00%	121,253	13.78	121,253	"	
Hong-Hong Engineer Co. Ltd.	3,783,780	51,591	-	-		-	20,512	(#1)	3,783,780	86.00%	29,005	8.11	29,005	"	
							2,074	(#4)							
South Ocean Holdings Ltd.	56,270,187	140,838	-	7,537	(#6)	-	1,926	(#1)	56,270,187	27.68%	137,151	2.34	131,875	"	
				40,796	(#2)		5,632	(#4)							
							44,462	(#7)							
Total		<u>\$447,806</u>		<u>\$52,265</u>			<u>\$88,712</u>				<u>\$411,359</u>		<u>\$406,083</u>		

#1 : Share of Profit or Loss of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for Using the Equity Method

#2 : Share of other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures which may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss

#3 : Share of Other Comprehensive Income (loss) of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures which will not be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss

#4 : Cash Dividends

#5 : Initial Investment

#6 : Changes in Equity of Accounted for Using the Equity Method

#7 : Impairment

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
11. Detail List of Right-of-use Asset  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Beginning Balance	Additional	Reduction	Ending Balance	Notes
Building	\$13,817	\$471	\$(541)	\$13,747	
Other equipment	188	141	-	329	
Total	<u>\$14,005</u>	<u>\$612</u>	<u>\$(541)</u>	<u>\$14,076</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
12. Detail List of Accumulated Depreciation of Right-of-use Asset  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Beginning Balance	Additional	Reduction	Ending Balance	Notes
Building	\$1,969	\$6,909	\$(541)	\$8,337	
Other equipment	50	49	-	99	
Total	<u>\$2,019</u>	<u>\$6,958</u>	<u>\$(541)</u>	<u>\$8,436</u>	

## 13. Detail List of Refundable Deposit

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Refundable Deposits	Contract Bond	\$147,090	
	Others	<u>12,667</u>	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
Total		<u><u>\$159,757</u></u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

14. Detail List of Other Non - Current Assets

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Deferred Expense	Royalty, Hot press cushion, Computer system maintenance fee, etc.	<u>\$776</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

15. Detail List of Contract Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Contract Liabilities	Allis Electric Co., Ltd.	\$28,873	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
	United Integrated Services Co., Ltd.	28,438	
	Big Tree Electric Wire & Cable	10,026	
	Others	<u>132,993</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$200,330</u></u>	

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

## HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

## 16. Detail List of Notes Receivable

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Vendor	Summary	Amount	Notes
<u>Non-Related Parties</u>			
Tatung Asset Development Company	Payment for goods	\$59,572	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
Others	"	9,667	
Subtotal		<u>69,239</u>	
<u>Related Parties</u>			
United Electric Industry	Payment for goods	327	
Subtotal		<u>327</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$69,566</u></u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

17. Detail List of Accounts Payables

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Vendor	Summary	Amount	Notes	
<u>Non-Related Parties</u>				
Tatung	Payment for goods	\$81,882	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.	
Tai-I Electric Wire & Cable	"	72,133		
Ta Tun Electric Wire & Cable	"	65,833		
Walsin Lihwa	"	49,150		
Evertop Wire Cable	"	26,736		
Others	"	60,731		
Subtotal		356,465		
<u>Related Parties</u>				
Lianfa Metal Enterprise	Payment for goods	886		
United Electronic Industry	"	32,240		
Subtotal		33,126		
Total		\$389,591		

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

18. Detail List of Other Payables

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
<u>Non-Related Parties</u>			
Other Payables	Salaries payable	\$113,506	
	Remuneration payable to employees, directors and supervisors	101,619	
	Accrued vat payable	15,597	
	Accrued expense	16,941	
	Others	20,188	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
Total		<u>\$267,851</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

19. Detail List of Other Current Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Receipts under custody	Labor and health insurance	\$988	
Others		11	The individual balance does not reach 5% of the balance of the subject.
Total		<u>\$999</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
20. Detail List of Lease Liability  
As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Lease Term	Rate	Ending Balance	Notes
Building		2024/10/01~2027/10/31	1.9%~2.21%	\$5,478	
Other Equipment		2023/09/11~2028/09/10	1.9%~2.01%	232	
Subtotal				5,710	
Less: Expires within one year				(5,395)	
Total				\$315	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

21. Detail List of Deposits Received

As of December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Deposits Received	Contract Bond	<u>\$1,629</u>	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
22. Detail List of Operating Costs  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	
		Subtotal	Total
Invoicing cost	Merchandise at the beginning of period	\$135,154	
	Add : Purchase	1,016,804	
	Less : Merchandise at the ending of period	(167,982)	
	Invoicing cost		\$983,976
Production and sales cost	Raw materials at the beginning of period	204,718	
	Add : Purchase	4,550,325	
	Other	41	
	Less : Raw materials at the end of period	(158,140)	
	Sales of Material	(148,159)	
	Direct Supplies		4,448,785
	Supplies at the beginning of period	52,572	
	Add : Purchase	110,299	
	Less : Supplies at the ending of period	(34,101)	
	Other	(545)	
	Direct Supplies		128,225
	Direct Labor		90,488
	Manufacturing Overhead		405,703
	Manufacturing Cost		5,073,201
	Add : Work in process at the beginning of period	491,698	
	Purchase	49,519	
	Other	14,174	
	Less : Work in process at the ending of period	(418,137)	
	Other	(3,322)	
	Cost of finished goods		133,932
	Add : Finished goods at the beginning of period	1,520,826	
	Purchase	499,762	
	Less : Finished goods at the ending of period	(1,939,743)	
	Other	(159)	
	Sale of Scarps	(52,430)	28,256
	Production and sales cost		5,235,389
Other Operating Costs	Sales of Material	218,601	
	Loss on write-down of inventory	(14,679)	
	Other		203,922
Operating Costs			\$6,423,287

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

23. Detail List of Manufacturing Costs  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Salaries		\$111,278	
Rental Expense		1,056	
Travel Expense		4,476	
Transportation Expense		6,206	
Repair and Maintenance Expense		20,252	
Packaging Expense		47,104	
Utilities Expense		56,950	
Insurance Expense		18,476	
Processing Expense		8,261	
Tax Expense		4,633	
Depreciation Expense		76,634	
Meals Expense		3,123	
Employee Welfare Expense		5,910	
Consumption Expense		10,538	
Miscellaneous Purchase Expense		2,618	
Miscellaneous Expense		13,731	
Import and Export Expenses		6,304	
Pension		5,696	
Others		<u>2,457</u>	The individual balance does not reach 1,000 thousand of the balance of the subject.
Total		<u><u>\$405,703</u></u>	

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

## HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

## 24. Detail List of Operating Expenses

For The Year Ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Summary	Amount	Notes
Salaries		\$120,649	
Stationery Expense		1,218	
Travel Expense		1,439	
Transportation Expense		33,247	
Postage and Phone Expense		1,791	
Miscellaneous Purchase Expense		1,396	
Insurance Expense		8,941	
Entertainment Expense		3,549	
Donation Expense		1,020	
Tax Expense		4,976	
Depreciation Expense		9,486	
Employee Welfare Expense		1,690	
Research Expense		12,299	
Commission Expense		10,340	
Professional Service Expense		6,113	
Pension		3,387	
Miscellaneous Expense		11,808	
Others		3,571	The individual balance does not reach 1,000 thousand of the balance of the subject.
Subtotal		236,920	
Expected Credit Impairment Losses (Gains)		(127)	
Total		\$236,793	

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
HONG TAI ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

25. Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function

	For The Year Ended December 31							
	2025				2024			
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense								
Salaries	\$193,301	\$127,225	\$7,892	\$328,418	\$174,935	\$127,059	\$5,661	\$307,655
Labor and health insurance	15,992	7,243	403	23,638	14,411	6,999	372	21,782
Pension	5,696	3,387	185	9,268	5,204	3,199	194	8,597
Director's remuneration	8,465	3,812	288	12,565	7,586	3,765	232	11,583
Other employee benefits expense	9,033	2,652	223	11,908	8,184	2,448	190	10,822
Depreciation	76,633	9,486	-	86,119	67,899	9,383	-	77,282
Amortization	27	344	-	371	-	323	-	323

Notes.

1. The number of the Company's employees were 270 and 269, both including 4 non-employee directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2. Companies whose stocks have been listed on the stock exchange or listed on the stock counter trading center should increase the disclosure of the following information:
  - (1) The Company's average employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT\$1,403 thousand and NT\$1,316 thousand, respectively.
  - (2) The Company's average salary expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT\$1,235 thousand and NT\$1,161 thousand, respectively.
  - (3) The Company's average salary expense adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased by 6%.
  - (4) The Company has established the Audit Committee in replace of supervisors and therefore the supervisors' remuneration for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were both nil.
  - (5) Please state the company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees).

The company's salary and remuneration policy is based on relevant laws and regulations, the company's articles of association, and internal measures, with reference to the company's operating results, future development, and industry trends, as well as evaluating the professional competence requirements and market standards of each position, and considering the overall consideration of reasonable and competitive remuneration. Employees' remuneration is carried out in accordance with internal methods to conduct company-wide performance appraisal of employees every year, and employees' remunerations are promoted or adjusted in a timely manner based on individual contributions to the company's performance. In addition, bonuses are distributed based on operating conditions to share operating results. Bonuses are distributed with reference to the achievement of team goals and the performance of each unit and individual in order to motivate morale and retain outstanding employees.

The remuneration of the manager is determined by the remuneration committee referring to domestic and foreign industry standards, and based on the position held by the manager and the degree of participation and contribution to the company's operations. After regular meetings for review and evaluation, it is sent to the board of directors for decision.

The remuneration of directors is in accordance with Article 19 of the Articles of Association of the company. Regardless of profit or loss, the discretionary remuneration is based on the degree of participation in the company's operations and the value of its contribution, as well as industry standards. After review by the Salary and Remuneration Committee, it is authorized to be determined by the Board of Directors. When directors or shareholders hold concurrent positions as employees, they shall be deemed to be paid as ordinary employees. In addition, in accordance with Article 21 of the Articles of Association of the Company, if there is an annual profit, 2% to 8% shall be allocated for employee remuneration, and no more than 3% for directors' remuneration. However, when the company still has accumulated losses, it shall reserve the compensation amount in advance. Employee remuneration can be made in stocks or cash, and the objects of stock or cash issued may include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain conditions, and the conditions and distribution methods are authorized by the board of directors to decide. The profit status of the current year as mentioned in the first paragraph refers to the profit before taxation of the current year before the distribution of employee compensation and directors' compensation. The distribution of remuneration for employees and directors shall be made by the board of directors based on a resolution approved by more than two-thirds of the directors present and more than half of the directors present, and shall be reported to the shareholders meeting.