

## **Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.**

### **Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and Independent Auditors' Report**

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 is stated as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the revenue of the Company net amounted to NT\$1,579,573 thousand. Among them, the customer base is an important source of revenue and its revenue growth rate is higher than the change in individual operating income. It is considered material for the financial statements. Therefore, the occurrence of revenue recognition related to sales of these customers is listed as a key audit matter in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 4(1) and Note 22 for the accounting policies and relevant disclosure information regarding revenue recognition.

The audit procedures for the key audit matter are the following:

1. We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key control over revenue recognition to confirm and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control while conducting a sale transaction.
2. We selected samples from the Company's sales details, reviewed both Company's and its customers' sales reconciliation data, invoice, delivery note and other relevant proof of delivery with signature. We also examined the remittance senders and collection process or other alternative audit procedures, to verify the occurrence of sales transactions.

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

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

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

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Li Wei Liu and Keng Hsi Chang.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 30, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 373,477	5	\$ 163,378	3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, and 7)	194	-	839	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 8 and 9)	1,110,000	16	490,000	8
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 10 and 22)	363,395	5	435,818	8
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 22 and 29)	22,866	-	19,173	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	7,052	-	895	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 4 and 29)	91	-	-	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	47,719	1	52,728	1
Other current assets (Note 4 and 16)	5,239	-	5,408	-
Total current assets	<u>1,930,033</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,168,239</u>	<u>20</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4, 8, 9 and 30)	2,603	-	2,603	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	5,209,895	72	4,445,846	78
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 13)	62,961	1	65,833	2
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 15)	4,659	-	4,547	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 24)	13,126	-	7,510	-
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	4,228	-	4,081	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 4 and 16)	117	-	347	-
Total non-current assets	<u>5,297,589</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>4,530,767</u>	<u>80</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 7,227,622</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,699,006</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	\$ 14,187	-	1,314	-
Trade payables	16,166	-	15,954	-
Trade payables to related parties (Note 29)	282,558	4	291,188	5
Other payables (Notes 18)	201,533	3	184,650	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	78,268	1	84,695	2
Current portion of bonds payable (Notes 4 and 17)	239,148	3	431,434	8
Other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	30,530	1	22,922	-
Total current liabilities	<u>862,390</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,032,157</u>	<u>18</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Bonds payable (Notes 4 and 17)	2,099,645	29	807,949	14
Provision - non-current (Notes 4 and 19)	1,156	-	1,287	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	53,815	1	48,481	1
Total non-current liabilities	<u>2,154,616</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>857,717</u>	<u>15</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,017,006</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1,889,874</u>	<u>33</u>
<b>EQUITY (Notes 4 and 21)</b>				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	653,039	9	628,785	11
Capital collected in advance	3,176	-	11,328	-
Total share capital	<u>656,215</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>640,113</u>	<u>11</u>
Capital surplus	1,377,476	19	1,178,111	21
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	669,145	9	567,020	10
Special reserve	-	-	139,327	3
Unappropriated earnings	1,549,745	22	1,267,733	22
Total retained earnings	<u>2,218,890</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,974,080</u>	<u>35</u>
Other equity	(41,965)	(1)	16,828	-
Total equity	<u>4,210,616</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>3,809,132</u>	<u>67</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 7,227,622</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,699,006</u>	<u>100</u>

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

(Concluded)

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 22 and 29)				
Sales	\$ 1,579,573	100	\$ 1,466,226	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 23 and 29)				
Cost of goods sold	( 767,779)	( 49)	( 719,711)	( 49)
GROSS PROFIT	<u>811,794</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>746,515</u>	<u>51</u>
UNREALIZED GAIN FORM SALE	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	( 19)	-
REALIZED GAIN FORM SALE	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 23)				
Selling and marketing expenses	( 116,143)	( 7)	( 91,967)	( 6)
General and administrative expenses	( 190,352)	( 12)	( 212,223)	( 15)
Research and development expenses	( 40,147)	( 3)	( 29,532)	( 2)
Expected credit (loss) gain (Notes 4 and 10)	( 338)	-	( 772)	-
Total operating expenses	( 346,980)	( 22)	( 334,494)	( 23)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>464,833</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>412,002</u>	<u>28</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4)				
Interest income (Notes 23)	16,678	1	13,381	1
Other income (Notes 23)	59	-	84	-
Other gains and losses (Notes 23)	10,795	1	23,554	2
Finance costs (Notes 17 and 23)	( 33,756)	( 2)	( 26,084)	( 2)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	<u>771,876</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>694,712</u>	<u>47</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>765,652</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>705,647</u>	<u>48</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,230,485	78	1,117,649	76
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	( 124,793)	( 8)	( 96,896)	( 7)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,105,692</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,020,753</u>	<u>69</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4, 20, 21 and 24)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	86	-	622	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	( 17)	-	( 124)	-
	<u>69</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	( 73,491 )	( 5 )	195,194	13
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>14,698</u>	<u>1</u>	( <u>39,039</u> )	( <u>2</u> )
	( <u>58,793</u> )	( <u>4</u> )	<u>156,155</u>	<u>11</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	( <u>58,724</u> )	( <u>4</u> )	<u>156,653</u>	<u>11</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 1,046,968</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,406</u>	<u>80</u>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)</b>				
Basic	<u>\$ 16.97</u>		<u>\$ 16.80</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 15.42</u>		<u>\$ 14.73</u>	

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

(Concluded)

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Share Capital		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Equity		Total Equity
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Collected in Advance		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statement of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 590,909	\$ 472	\$ 652,028	\$ 498,021	\$ 87,295	\$ 920,455	(\$ 139,327)	-	\$ 2,609,853
Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 21)									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	68,999	-	( 68,999 )	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	52,032	( 52,032 )	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	( 552,942 )	-	-	( 552,942 )
Issuance of convertible corporate bonds and recognition of the equity component (Notes 17 and 21)			88,759						88,759
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus (Note 21)	-	-	( 133,061 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 133,061 )
Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares (Notes 17 and 21)	37,876	10,856	570,385	-	-	-	-	-	619,117
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	1,020,753	-	-	1,020,753
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	498	156,155	-	156,653
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,251	156,155	-	1,177,406
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	628,785	11,328	1,178,111	567,020	139,327	1,267,733	16,828	-	3,809,132
Appropriation of 2024 earnings (Note 21)									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	102,125	-	( 102,125 )	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	( 139,327 )	139,327	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	( 860,951 )	-	-	( 860,951 )
Issuance of convertible corporate bonds and recognition of the equity component (Notes 17 and 21)			149,155						149,155
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus (Note 21)	-	-	( 211,237 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 211,237 )
Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares (Notes 17 and 21)	24,254	( 8,152 )	261,447	-	-	-	-	-	277,549
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,692	-	-	1,105,692
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	69	( 58,793 )	-	( 58,724 )
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,761	( 58,793 )	-	1,046,968
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2025	\$ 653,039	\$ 3,176	\$ 1,377,476	\$ 669,145	\$ -	\$ 1,549,745	(\$ 41,965)		\$ 4,210,616

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

(Concluded)

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before income tax	\$ 1,230,485	\$ 1,117,649
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	3,253	3,905
Amortization expenses	2,389	4,502
Expected credit loss recognized (reversed) on trade receivables	338	772
Net (gain) loss on fair value changes of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	( 987 )	( 10,368 )
Finance costs	33,756	26,084
Interest income	( 16,678 )	( 13,381 )
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	( 771,876 )	( 694,712 )
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,017
Lease Modification Profit	-	( 6 )
Write-downs of inventories	4,100	297
Unrealized gains from subsidiaries	-	19
Realized gains from subsidiaries	( 19 )	-
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	8,479	( 4,545 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	59,106	( 45,936 )
Trade receivables from related parties	( 4,019 )	14,888
Other receivables	-	570
Inventories	909	( 5,442 )
Other current assets	169	( 1,511 )
Trade payables	676	7,772
Trade payables to related parties	( 1,480 )	( 46,910 )
Other payables	17,588	59,600
Provisions	( 131 )	( 319 )
Other current liabilities	7,608	10,820
Net defined benefit assets - non-current	( 61 )	( 47 )
Cash generated from operations	573,605	424,718
Interest paid	( 2,673 )	( 300 )
Income tax paid	( 116,821 )	( 26,795 )
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>454,111</u>	<u>397,623</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	( 1,110,000 )	( 490,000 )
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	490,000	-
Acquisition of investment accounted for using equity method	( 65,645 )	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	( 669 )	( 1,772 )
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	971
Decrease in refundable deposits	230	130
Decrease in other receivables from related parties	( 91 )	686
Payments for intangible assets	( 2,485 )	( 882 )
Interest received	<u>10,521</u>	<u>12,487</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>( 678,139 )</u>	<u>( 478,380 )</u>

(Continued)

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,400,000	-
Repayments of short-term borrowings	( 1,400,000)	( 129,900)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	1,515,000	1,010,000
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	-	( 63)
Dividends paid to owners of the company	( 1,072,193)	( 686,002)
Payments for transaction costs attributable to the issuance of debt instruments	( 5,464)	( 6,059)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>437,343</u>	<u>187,976</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	( 3,216)	<u>4,083</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	210,099	111,302
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>163,378</u>	<u>52,076</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 373,477</u>	<u>\$ 163,378</u>

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

(Concluded)

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

---

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in November 1998 and commenced business in March 1999. The Company mainly manufactures, sells, researches and develops electronic connectors.

The shares of the Company have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) Mainboard since November 2007. Due to the dispersed ownership, the company has no ultimate parent company or ultimate controlling entity. The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

#### 2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 5, 2026.

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

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

Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

The application of amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability” by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

<b>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB</b>
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 “Contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity”	January 1, 2026
IFRS Accounting Standards 「Annual Improvements—Volume 11」	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (Including revisions for 2020 and 2021)	January 1, 2023

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

- c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

<b>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</b>
---	--

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (note 2)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures ” (Including the 2025 amendment)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

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

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced that Taiwanese companies should adopt IFRS 18 from January 1, 2028, but may choose to adopt it earlier if the FSC approves IFRS 18.

#### IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”. Major changes to the standard include:

- The Company shall assess whether it has specific principal business activities involving investments in specific types of assets and providing financing to customers, and accordingly classify the income and expense items in the profit and loss statement into categories such as operating, investing, financing, income tax, and closed units.
- Statement of comprehensive income should classify income and expense items into operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations
- Statement of comprehensive income should present operating profit and loss, profit and loss before financing and tax, and the subtotals and total of profit and loss.
- Providing guidance to strengthen aggregation and segmentation requirements: The Company is required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, losses and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events and to group and aggregate them on the basis of common characteristics so that each line item presented in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with non-similar characteristics should be separated in the primary financial statements and notes. The Company will only mark such items as "Other" when it is unable to find a more informative label.
- Increase disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the company conducts public communications outside the financial statements and communicates management's views on a certain aspect of the company's overall financial performance to users of the financial statements, it should disclose relevant information on management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, its reconciliation with the subtotals or totals specified in IFRS accounting standards, and the impact of income taxes and non-controlling interests on the relevant reconciling items.

In addition, the IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" has been amended as follows:

- When preparing cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, the Company shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point for adjustment.
- Interest and dividends received by the Company should be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid should be classified as financing activities. If the Company is assessed to have a specific principal operating activity, the types of dividend income, interest income and interest expense reported in the income statement shall be considered to determine the classification of receiving dividends, receiving interest and paying interest in the cash flow statement. However, each of the above cash flows can only be classified in a single activity in the cash flow statement.

In addition to the above effects, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the

relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

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

##### **a. Statement of compliance**

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

##### **b. Basis of preparation**

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

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

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order to align profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity from the current year in the parent company only financial statements with those attributable to the owners of the Company, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment with individual and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the related equity items.

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

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

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

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

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries) that are prepared using functional currencies which are different from the currency of the Company are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

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

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries attributable to the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity for any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been

recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

Unrealized profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are also allocated to the individual group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at amortized cost.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 28.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

- i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. Financial asset is more than 180 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

in profit or loss.

## 2) Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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

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

## 3) Financial liabilities

### a) Subsequent measurement

Except the financial liabilities at FVTPL, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and any gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 28.

### b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

## 4) Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (i.e., convertible bonds) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or upon the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option which is classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised; in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premiums. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - other.

Transaction costs that relate to the issuance of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

k. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

l. Revenue recognition

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

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue comes from the sales of electronic connectors. Sales of electronic connectors are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped, or when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and over the price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently. The transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until the goods have been shipped or delivered to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value based on amounts received or receivable, net of estimated customer returns, discounts and other similar allowances. The Group, based on historical experience and considering various contract conditions, estimates potential sales returns and allowances, which are used to recognize refund liabilities (classified as other current liabilities).

2) Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the technical consulting services and it is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

m. Leases

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

1) The Company as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

3) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plans except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

p. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

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

## 2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

## 3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

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

## **5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

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

When developing material accounting estimates, the Company considers the possible impact of inflation and interest rate fluctuations on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Based on the assessment of the Company's management, the accounting policies, estimates, and assumptions adopted by the Company have not been subject to material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions uncertainty.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Cash on hand	\$ 671	\$ 1,000
Checking accounts and demand deposits	124,509	91,235
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits	<u>248,297</u>	<u>71,143</u>
	<u>\$ 373,477</u>	<u>\$ 163,378</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Bank balance and cash equivalents	0.005% ~ 4.02%	0.002% ~ 4.64%

## 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL - current</u>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Convertible options	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current</u>		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Convertible options	<u>\$ 14,187</u>	<u>\$ 1,314</u>

## 8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	<u>\$1,110,000</u>	<u>\$ 490,000</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Restricted assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	<u>\$ 2,603</u>	<u>\$ 2,603</u>

The ranges of interest rates for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were approximately 1.65% ~ 1.74% and 1.70%~1.72% per annum as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Refer to Note 30 for information relating to on assets pledged as collateral or for security.

Refer to Note 9 for information on credit risk management and impairment assessment related to financial assets measured at amortised cost.

**9. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT OF DEBT INSTRUMENT INVESTMENT  
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST**

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Gross carrying amount	\$1,112,603	\$ 492,603
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><b>\$1,112,603</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 492,603</b></u>

The policy adopted by the Company is to invest only in debt instruments issued by entities with good creditworthiness. The Company's exposure is continuously monitored. The Company reviews debtors' material information and other publicly available information and makes an assessment whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since the last period to the reporting date. In order to minimize credit risk, the Company collects relevant information to assess the default risk of debt instrument investments. The Company uses publicly available financial information to rate the debtors.

In determining the expected credit losses for debt instrument investments, the Company considers the historical default situation of debtors, the current financial condition of debtors and the future prospects of the industries. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company assessed the expected credit loss rate of debt instrument investments as 0%.

**10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 374,247	\$ 446,332
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	( <u>10,852</u> )	( <u>10,514</u> )
	<u><b>\$ 363,395</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 435,818</b></u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Interest receivable	<u>7,052</u>	<u>895</u>
	<u><b>\$ 7,052</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 895</b></u>

a. Trade receivables

The average credit period of sales of goods is 30 to 180 days and no interest is charged on overdue trade receivables. When determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any changes in credit quality of trade receivables from the original credit date to the balance sheet date. Historical experience indicates that the majority of accounts are recovered well.

Before accepting new customers, the Company evaluates the credit quality of potential customers and sets their credit limits through customer credit management procedures. After the credit rating of the customer is assessed through credit rating procedures by the Company, it is then evaluated by responsible supervisors who allocate credit limits.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. As there are different loss patterns for various customer segments, the Company uses different provision matrixes based on customer segments by credit rating, and determines the expected credit loss rate by reference to the past default experience of the customer, the customer's current financial position, as well as forward-looking information.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company measures the loss allowance of trade receivable as follows:

December 31, 2025

	<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group C</b>	<b>Group D</b>	<b>Group E</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate	0.13%	0.49%	1.98%	40.40%	49.73%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 240,864	\$ 39,639	\$ 71,740	\$ 21,628	\$ 376	\$ 374,247
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	( 315)	( 195)	( 1,418)	( 8,737)	( 187)	( 10,852)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 240,549</u>	<u>\$ 39,444</u>	<u>\$ 70,322</u>	<u>\$ 12,891</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 363,395</u>

December 31, 2024

	<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group C</b>	<b>Group D</b>	<b>Group E</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate	0.10%	0.49%	1.96%	43.92%	48.91%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 284,127	\$ 93,736	\$ 48,463	\$ 19,317	\$ 689	\$ 446,332
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	( 281)	( 460)	( 952)	( 8,484)	( 337)	( 10,514)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 283,846</u>	<u>\$ 93,276</u>	<u>\$ 47,511</u>	<u>\$ 10,833</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 435,818</u>

The aging analysis based on the accounts recognition date were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
0 to 60 days	\$ 111,218	\$ 157,939
61 to 90 days	114,352	129,417
91 to 180 days	141,086	145,880
Over 181 Days	<u>7,591</u>	<u>13,096</u>
	<u>\$ 374,247</u>	<u>\$ 446,332</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 10,514	\$ 9,742
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>338</u>	<u>772</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 10,852</u>	<u>\$ 10,514</u>

b. Other receivables

Other receivables mainly contain interest receivables. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities of good credit standing. The Company continuously monitors and assesses the credit risk of other receivables by tracking and analyzing the past default records of counterparties as well as their current financial condition since the original recognition, to evaluate whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and to measure expected credit losses. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group assessed the expected credit loss of other receivables as 0%.

## 11. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Finished goods	\$ 47,719	\$ 52,682
Raw materials and supplies	<u>-</u>	<u>46</u>
	<u>\$ 47,719</u>	<u>\$ 52,728</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 763,679	\$ 719,414
Inventory write-downs	<u>4,100</u>	<u>297</u>
	<u>\$ 767,779</u>	<u>\$ 719,711</u>

## 12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Investments of Subsidiaries</b>		
Non-listed companies		
A-LIST International Ltd.	\$ 5,116,036	\$ 4,402,019
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.(note)	<u>93,859</u>	<u>43,827</u>
	<u>\$ 5,209,895</u>	<u>\$ 4,445,846</u>

	<u>Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights</u>	
	<u>December 31</u>	
<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
A-LIST International Ltd.	100%	100%
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

Note: In 2025, our company participated in the capital increase of Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. with a cash investment of NT\$ 65,645 thousand (US\$2,000,000).

Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for the details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - USED BY THE COMPANY

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>	<b>Mold Equipment</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>Other Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 32,000	\$ 47,672	\$ 5,529	\$ 305	\$ 1,834	\$ 12,285	\$ 99,625
Additions	-	-	-	-	160	221	381
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 4,360 )</u>	<u>( 305 )</u>	<u>( 29 )</u>	<u>( 28 )</u>	<u>( 4,722 )</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 32,000</u>	<u>\$ 47,672</u>	<u>\$ 1,169</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,965</u>	<u>\$ 12,478</u>	<u>\$ 95,284</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 19,964	\$ 4,731	\$ 284	\$ 1,738	\$ 7,075	\$ 33,792
Depreciation expenses	-	1,153	372	21	78	1,629	3,253
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 4,360 )</u>	<u>( 305 )</u>	<u>( 29 )</u>	<u>( 28 )</u>	<u>( 4,722 )</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,117</u>	<u>\$ 743</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>	<u>\$ 8,676</u>	<u>\$ 32,323</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 32,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,555</u>	<u>\$ 426</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ 3,802</u>	<u>\$ 62,961</u>

(Continued)

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>	<u>Mold Equipment</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Other Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 32,000	\$ 49,162	\$ 10,937	\$ 1,284	\$ 2,389	\$ 11,490	\$ 107,262
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	1,994	1,994
Disposals	-	( 1,490 )	( 5,408 )	( 979 )	( 555 )	( 1,199 )	( 9,631 )
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 32,000</u>	<u>\$ 47,672</u>	<u>\$ 5,529</u>	<u>\$ 305</u>	<u>\$ 1,834</u>	<u>\$ 12,285</u>	<u>\$ 99,625</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 20,136	\$ 7,809	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,957	\$ 6,594	\$ 37,593
Depreciation expenses	-	1,194	707	166	95	1,680	3,842
Disposals	-	( 1,366 )	( 3,785 )	( 979 )	( 314 )	( 1,199 )	( 7,643 )
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,964</u>	<u>\$ 4,731</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 1,738</u>	<u>\$ 7,075</u>	<u>\$ 33,792</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 32,000</u>	<u>\$ 27,708</u>	<u>\$ 798</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ 5,210</u>	<u>\$ 65,833</u> (Concluded)

There were no significant impairments in the Company's property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives estimated as follows:

Buildings	43 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Mold equipment	2 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

#### 14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

##### a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Buildings	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>

Except for the additions and depreciation expenses listed above, there were no significant sublease or impairment of the right-of-use assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

##### b. Other lease information

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,218</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>( \$ 1,225 )</u>	<u>( \$ 1,282 )</u>

The Company's leases of parking spaces qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

## 15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<b>Computer Software</b>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 17,315
Additions	2,501
Disposals	( 11,159)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 8,657</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 12,768
Amortization expenses	2,389
Disposals	( 11,159)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 3,998</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,659</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 23,449
Additions	882
Disposals	( 7,016)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 17,315</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 15,282
Amortization expenses	4,502
Disposals	( 7,016)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 12,768</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 4,547</u>

There was no significant impairments in the Company's other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of five years.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
An analysis of depreciation by functions		
General and administrative expenses	\$ 2,214	\$ 3,834
Research and development expenses	<u>175</u>	<u>668</u>
	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ 4,502</u>

## 16. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	\$ 5,173	\$ 5,280
Others	<u>66</u>	<u>128</u>
	<u>\$ 5,239</u>	<u>\$ 5,408</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Refundable deposits	\$ 74	\$ 304
Others	<u>43</u>	<u>43</u>
	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 347</u>

## 17. BONDS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unsecured domestic convertible bonds	\$2,338,793	\$1,239,383
Less: Current portion	( 239,148)	( 431,434)
	<u>\$2,099,645</u>	<u>\$ 807,949</u>

### a. Fourth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On September 30, 2019, the Company issued 6,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is \$600,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on September 30, 2024.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from December 31, 2019 (3 months after the issue date) to September 30, 2024 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying TDCC and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department, except for during the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; and (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT\$73 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted to NT\$69.6 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (September 30, 2022, and September 30, 2023) serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (August 21, 2022, and August 21, 2023) and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.70% per annum on initial recognition. In 2024, the convertible bonds with face values of \$156,800 thousand and was converted, resulting in an increase in ordinary shares of \$22,360 thousand, respectively. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by \$11,673 thousand, respectively, and the discount on bonds payable decreased by \$228 thousand, respectively. There was a decrease of \$0 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to \$145,885 thousand, respectively.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of \$5,197 thousand)	\$ 600,803
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	( 4,620)
Equity component	( 44,671)
Liability component at the date of issue	551,512
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	23,196
	(Continued)

Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>419,971</u> )
Liability component at January 1 , 2024	154,737
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	1,835
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>156,572</u> )
Liability component at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ _____</u>
	(Concluded)

b. Fifth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On February 14, 2022, the Company issued 8,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is \$800,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on February 14, 2027.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from May 15, 2022 (3 months after the issue date) to February 14, 2027 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department. Except for the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction; (iv) the period from the commencement of the conversion suspension date due to the change in the par value of the shares until the day before the start of trading of the new shares issued in exchange.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT\$207.3 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted from NT\$179.6 to NT\$171.3 per share. Starting on April 19, 2025, the conversion price was adjusted from NT\$171.3 to NT\$161.2 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (February 14, 2025, and February 14, 2026), serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (January 5, 2025, and January 5, 2026), and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.12% per annum on initial recognition. In 2025 and 2024, the convertible bonds with face values of \$199,600 thousand and \$358,100 thousand were converted, resulting in an increase in ordinary shares of \$11,928 thousand and \$20,550 thousand, respectively. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by \$11,483 thousand and \$20,602 thousand, respectively, and the discount on bonds payable decreased by \$3,851 thousand and \$9,622 thousand, respectively. There was a decrease of \$316 thousand and \$513 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to \$194,988 thousand and \$348,017 thousand, respectively.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of \$5,158 thousand)	\$ 802,842
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	( 320)
Equity component	( <u>46,024</u> )
Liability component at the date of issue	756,498
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	16,035
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>97</u> )
Liability component at January 1, 2024	772,436
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	7,476
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>348,478</u> )
Liability component at December 31, 2024	431,434
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	3,463
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>195,749</u> )
Liability component at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 239,148</u>

c. Sixth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On January 29, 2024, the Company issued 10,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is \$1,000,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on January 29, 2029.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from April 30, 2024 (3 months after the issue date) to January 29, 2029 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department. Except for the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction; (iv) the period from the commencement of the conversion suspension date due to the change in the par value of the shares until the day before the start of trading of the new shares issued in exchange.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT\$223.2 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted to NT\$212.8 per share. Starting on April 19, 2025, the conversion price was adjusted from NT\$212.8 to NT\$200.3 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (January 29, 2027, and January 29, 2028), serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (December 20, 2026, and December 20, 2027), and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.99% per annum on initial recognition. In 2025 and 2024, the convertible bonds with face values of \$88,600 thousand and \$123,900 thousand were converted, resulting in an increase in ordinary shares of \$4,174 thousand and \$5,822 thousand, respectively. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by \$7,864

thousand and \$10,998 thousand, respectively, and the discount on bonds payable decreased by \$6,545 thousand and \$9,810 thousand, respectively. There was a decrease of \$61 thousand and \$490 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to \$85,806 thousand and \$119,756 thousand, respectively.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of \$6,059 thousand)	\$1,003,941
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	( 9,700 )
Equity component	( <u>88,759</u> )
Liability component at the date of issue	905,482
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.99%	16,557
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>114,090</u> )
Liability component at December 31, 2024	<u>\$807,949</u>
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.99%	14,793
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	( <u>82,055</u> )
Liability component at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 740,687</u>

d. Seventh unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On July 24, 2025, the Company issued 15,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is \$1,500,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on July 24, 2030.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from October 25, 2025 (3 months after the issue date) to July 24, 2030 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department. Except for the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction; (iv) the period from the commencement of the conversion suspension date due to the change in the par value of the shares until the day before the start of trading of the new shares issued in exchange.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT\$269.6 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (July 24, 2028, and July 24, 2029), serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (June 14, 2028, and June 14, 2029), and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 2.17% per annum on initial recognition.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of \$5,464 thousand)	\$ 1,509,536
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	( 14,250 )
Equity component	( <u>149,155</u> )

(Continued)

Liability component at the date of issue	1,346,131
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 2.17%	12,827
Liability component at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,358,958</u>

(Concluded)

## 8. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses (including compensation of employees and remuneration of directors)	\$ 173,634	\$ 158,463
Payables for technical service	9,395	8,641
Payables for royalties	4,922	4,631
Payables for professional service fees	2,733	2,123
Payables for warehousing	2,131	2,062
Payables for insurance	2,103	2,011
Payables for sales tax	407	15
Payables for pension	354	354
Payables for dividends (Note 26)	22	27
Payables for purchases of equipment and intangible asset (Note 26)	15	287
Others	<u>5,817</u>	<u>6,036</u>
	<u>\$ 201,533</u>	<u>\$ 184,650</u>
Other liabilities		
Refund liabilities	\$ 29,656	\$ 20,893
Others	<u>874</u>	<u>2,029</u>
	<u>\$ 30,530</u>	<u>\$ 22,922</u>

## 19. PROVISIONS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,156</u>	<u>\$ 1,287</u>
		<b>Employee Benefits</b>
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 1,287
Decrease for the year		( <u>131</u> )
Balance at December 31, 2025		<u>\$ 1,156</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 1,606
Decrease for the year		( <u>319</u> )
Balance at December 31, 2024		<u>\$ 1,287</u>

The provision for employee benefits represents accrual of long-term disability benefits for employees.

## 20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

### a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

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

The Company has reported to the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in April 2025 and April 2024 that the contributions to employees' retirement funds were suspended from April 2025 to March 2026 and from April 2024 to March 2025, respectively, and were approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 6,034	\$ 5,375
Fair value of plan assets	( <u>10,262</u> )	( <u>9,456</u> )
Net defined benefit assets	( <u>\$ 4,228</u> )	( <u>\$ 4,081</u> )

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Assets</b>
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ <u>5,375</u>	( \$ <u>9,456</u> )	( \$ <u>4,081</u> )
Net interest expense (income)	<u>81</u>	( <u>142</u> )	( <u>61</u> )
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>81</u>	( <u>142</u> )	( <u>61</u> )
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	( 664 )	( 664 )
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	168	-	168
Experience adjustments	<u>410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>410</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>578</u>	( <u>664</u> )	( <u>86</u> )
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ <u>6,034</u>	( \$ <u>10,262</u> )	( \$ <u>4,228</u> )
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ <u>5,173</u>	( \$ <u>8,585</u> )	( \$ <u>3,412</u> )
Net interest expense (income)	<u>71</u>	( <u>118</u> )	( <u>47</u> )
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>71</u>	( <u>118</u> )	( <u>47</u> )

(Continued)

Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	( 753 )	( 753 )
Actuarial gain			
Changes in financial assumptions	( 82 )	-	( 82 )
Experience adjustments	<u>213</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>213</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>131</u>	( <u>753</u> )	( <u>622</u> )
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 5,375</u>	( <u>\$ 9,456</u> )	( <u>\$ 4,081</u> ) (Concluded)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
General and administrative expenses	( <u>\$ 61</u> )	( <u>\$ 47</u> )

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

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	<b><u>December 31</u></b>	
	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
Discount rate	1.25%	1.50%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.50%	3.50%

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

	<b><u>December 31</u></b>	
	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	( <u>\$ 168</u> )	( <u>\$ 160</u> )
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 161</u>
0.25% decrease	( <u>\$ 162</u> )	( <u>\$ 155</u> )

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

The analysis of the average duration of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	11.3 years	12.2 years

## 21. EQUITY

### a. Share capital

#### Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Share authorized, par value \$10 (in thousands of dollars)	<u>\$ 1,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,200,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	<u>65,304</u>	<u>62,878</u>
Share issued and fully paid (in thousands of dollars)	<u>\$ 653,039</u>	<u>\$ 628,785</u>

The authorized shares include 2,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee share options, preferred shares with options or corporate bonds with equity options.

Ordinary shares issued, which have a par value of NT\$10, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends.

The change in the Company's share is due to the ordinary shares converted from convertible bonds. In 2024, \$48,732 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders. The subscription base dates were May 3, 2024, August 2, 2024, November 5, 2024, and January 17, 2025, respectively, and registered on May 31, 2024, September 6, 2024, November 25, 2024 and February 12, 2025, respectively.

In first three quarters of 2025, \$12,926 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders. The subscription base dates were May 2, 2025, August 5, 2025 and November 5, 2025, respectively, and registered on May 26, 2025, September 8, 2025 and November 21, 2025, respectively.

In fourth quarters of 2025, \$3,176 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders, and it was recognized as capital collected in advance. The subscription base dates were February 4, 2026, respectively, and registered on March 3, 2026.

### b. Capital surplus

A reconciliation to capital surplus is as follows:

	<b>Paid-In Capital Arising from Issuance of Ordinary Shares</b>	<b>Paid-in Capital Arising from Bonds</b>	<b>Share Options</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 20,479	\$ 1,030,906	\$ 103,178	\$ 23,548	\$ 1,178,111
Equity component of convertible bonds	-	-	149,155	-	149,155
Conversion of bonds	-	280,794	( 19,347 )	-	261,447
Cash dividends distributed by capital surplus	-	( 211,237 )	-	-	( 211,237 )
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 20,479</u>	<u>\$ 1,100,463</u>	<u>\$ 232,986</u>	<u>\$ 23,548</u>	<u>\$ 1,377,476</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 20,479	\$ 550,309	\$ 57,692	\$ 23,548	\$ 652,028
Equity component of convertible bonds	-	-	88,759	-	88,759
Conversion of bonds	-	613,658	( 43,273 )	-	570,385
Cash dividends distributed by capital surplus	-	( 133,061 )	-	-	( 133,061 )
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 20,479</u>	<u>\$ 1,030,906</u>	<u>\$ 103,178</u>	<u>\$ 23,548</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,111</u>

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)</u>		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 20,479	\$ 20,479
Conversion of bonds	1,100,463	1,030,906
Settlement of convertible bonds	23,438	23,438
<u>May be used to offset a deficit only</u>		
Share of changes in capital surplus of associates accounted for using equity method (2)	\$ 110	\$ 110
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Share options	<u>232,986</u>	<u>103,178</u>
	<u>\$ 1,377,476</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,111</u>

- 1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus).
- 2) It is the change in the net assets of associates accounted for using equity method and it could only be used to offset a deficit since there is no cash inflow from such capital surplus.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company has amended its Articles of Association by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 19, 2024, authorizing the Board of Directors to make a special resolution to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses, statutory surplus reserves and capital reserves in cash and report to the shareholders' meeting.

Under the dividends policy of the Company's amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then

any remaining profit shall be distributed preferentially to preferred shares for dividends declared. Any balance left over together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, when this is done by issuing new shares, distribution should be made after a shareholders' meeting resolution. When distributing cash, in accordance with the provisions of Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act, the board of directors is authorized to make distributions after more than two-thirds of the directors are present and a resolution passed by more than half of the directors is present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Under the dividends policy of the Company's Articles before amendment, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit shall be distributed preferentially to preferred shares for dividends declared. Any balance left over together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders.

For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, please refer to Note 23(g).

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the Company's dividend policy is based on its current and future development plans, consideration of the investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and international competition and shareholders' interests. Each year, no less than 50% of the distributable earnings may be contributed to the distribution of shareholders' bonuses. Dividends may be distributed to shareholders in cash or in shares, with cash dividends being no less than 10% of the total dividends.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The Company sets aside or reverses special reserve in accordance with Rule No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs".

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 102,125</u>	<u>\$ 68,999</u>
Special reserve	<u>(\$139,327)</u>	<u>\$ 52,032</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 860,951</u>	<u>\$ 552,942</u>
Cash Dividends per share (NT\$) (Note)	\$ 13.22	\$ 9.18

Note: The cash dividend per share for 2024 and 2023 was adjusted from \$13.45 to \$13.22 and from \$9.35 to \$9.18 due to changes in the outstanding shares resulting from the conversion of convertible bonds into ordinary shares.

The board of directors resolved the cash dividends for 2024. The earnings for 2024 and 2023 were determined at the shareholders' meetings on June 13, 2025 and June 19, 2024, respectively.

The board of directors and the shareholders' meeting also resolved a cash distribution from the capital surplus, totaling \$211,237 thousand and \$133,061 thousand, with a distribution of \$3.24 and \$2.21 per share, respectively. The per-share cash distribution amount for 2024 and 2023, was adjusted from \$3.3 to \$3.24 and from \$2.25 to \$2.21 due to changes in the outstanding shares resulting from the conversion of convertible bonds into ordinary shares.

The appropriation of earnings for 2024, were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2025</b>
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 110,576</u>
Special reserve	<u>\$ 41,965</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 891,140</u>
Cash Dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 13.58

Additionally, on March 5, 2026, the board of directors proposed a cash distribution from the capital surplus, totaling \$217,863 thousand, with a distribution of \$3.32 per share.

The above appropriation for per-share cash dividends is calculated based on the total outstanding ordinary shares and capital collected in advance as of December 31, 2025, totaling 65,622 thousand shares.

The appropriation of earnings for 2025, except for the cash dividends which have been allocated by the board of directors, will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held in 2026.

d. Other equity items

Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 16,828	(\$ 139,327)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	( 73,491)	195,194
Related income tax	<u>14,698</u>	( 39,039)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	<u>( 58,793)</u>	<u>156,155</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 41,965)</u>	<u>\$ 16,828</u>

## 22. REVENUE

a. Contract information

Revenue from the sales of goods

The Group's main operating revenue is from selling electronic connectors. As new products are frequently launched in the market and prices are highly volatile, the expected amount of discount is estimated using the expected value method, taking into consideration the range of discount previously given. All other goods are sold at their respective fixed amounts as agreed in the contracts.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the technical consulting services, and is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

b. Contract balances

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>January 1, 2024</b>
Notes receivables and trade receivables (related parties included) (Notes 10 and 29)	<u>\$ 386,261</u>	<u>\$ 454,991</u>	<u>\$ 419,252</u>

c. Sales detail of customer contract

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
From the sales of goods		
Connectors	\$ 1,556,151	\$ 1,445,645
From rendering of services	<u>23,422</u>	<u>20,581</u>
	<u>\$ 1,579,573</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,226</u>

### 23. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Bank deposits	<u>\$ 16,678</u>	<u>\$ 13,381</u>

b. Other income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Others	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>

c. Other gains and losses

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Gain/(loss) on financial assets/liabilities	\$ 987	\$ 10,368
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	9,811	14,197
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	( 1,017)
Leasehold improvements	-	6
Others	<u>( 3)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 10,795</u>	<u>\$ 23,554</u>

d. Finance costs

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Interest on bank loans	\$ 2,673	\$ 215
Interest on convertible bonds	31,083	25,868
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 33,756</u>	<u>\$ 26,084</u>

e. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
An analysis of deprecation by function		
Operating costs	\$ -	\$ 360
Operating expenses	<u>3,253</u>	<u>3,545</u>
	<u>\$ 3,253</u>	<u>\$ 3,905</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ 4,502</u>

f. Employee benefits expense

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 4,233	\$ 4,152
Defined benefit plans	( <u>61</u> )	( <u>47</u> )
	4,172	4,105
Other employee benefits	<u>279,800</u>	<u>260,793</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 283,972</u>	<u>\$ 264,898</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 283,972</u>	<u>\$ 264,898</u>

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of 4% - 10% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act of August 2024, the Company passed an amendment to its Articles of Association at its 2025 shareholders' meeting, stipulating that employee and director remuneration shall be allocated at 4% - 10% and no more than 2% of the pre-tax net profit before deducting the distribution of employee and director remuneration respectively, including no less than 0.8% of the aforementioned pre-tax net profit allocated to junior employees.

The compensation of employees (including the compensation of junior employees ) and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2026 and March 5, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Compensation of employees	8.00%	8.00%
Remuneration of directors	1.98%	1.98%

Amount

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Cash</b>
Compensation of employees	\$ 109,314	\$ 99,276
Remuneration of directors	27,055	24,570

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the

differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

h. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 68,886	\$ 31,592
Foreign exchange losses	( <u>59,075</u> )	( <u>17,395</u> )
	<u>\$ 9,811</u>	<u>\$ 14,197</u>

## 24. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 102,928	\$ 89,617
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	9,875	801
Adjustment for prior year	( <u>2,409</u> )	<u>6,350</u>
	110,394	96,768
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>14,399</u>	<u>128</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 124,793</u>	<u>\$ 96,896</u>

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 1,230,485</u>	<u>\$ 1,117,649</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 246,097	\$ 223,530
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	6,019	3,100
Tax on Earnings of Controlled Foreign Companies	1,599	-
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	9,875	801
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	( 138,788 )	( 138,943 )
Adjustments for prior years' tax	( 2409 )	6,350
Other	<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,058</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 124,793</u>	<u>\$ 96,896</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year		
Translation of foreign operations	( 14,698 )	\$ 39,039
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>17</u>	<u>124</u>
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(\$ 14,681)</u>	<u>\$ 39,163</u>

c. Current tax liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 78,268</u>	<u>\$ 84,695</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025

<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss	\$ 1,172	\$ 204	\$ -	\$ 1,376
Provision for impairment loss and obsolescence of inventory	1,038	499	-	1,537
Refund liabilities	4,179	1,752	-	5,931
Bonds issuance costs	1,117	538	-	1,655
Unrealized gain from inter-affiliate accounts	4	( 4 )	-	-
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	2,627	2,627
	<u>\$ 7,510</u>	<u>\$ 2,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,627</u>	<u>\$ 13,126</u>

<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Temporary differences				
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	\$ 231	\$ 1,801	\$ -	\$ 2,032
Share of the profit of associations	35,852	15,587	-	51,439
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	12,071	-	( 12,071 )	-
Defined benefit obligations	<u>327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>
	<u>\$ 48,481</u>	<u>\$ 17,388</u>	<u>(\$ 12,054)</u>	<u>\$ 53,815</u>

(Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss	\$ 1,090	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ 1,172
Provision for impairment loss and obsolescence of inventory	1,831	( 793 )	-	1,038
Refund liabilities	2,224	1,955	-	4,179
Bonds issuance costs	685	432	-	1,117
Unrealized gain from inter-affiliate accounts	-	4	-	4
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	26,968	-	( 26,968 )	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	<u>1,577</u>	<u>( 1,577 )</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 34,375</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>( \$ 26,968 )</u>	<u>\$ 7,510</u> (Concluded)

<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Temporary differences				
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	\$ -	\$ 231	\$ -	\$ 231
Share of the profit of associations	35,852	-	-	35,852
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	12,071	12,071
Defined benefit obligations	<u>203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>327</u>
	<u>\$ 36,055</u>	<u>\$ 231</u>	<u>\$ 12,195</u>	<u>\$ 48,481</u>

- e. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were \$4,146,998 thousand and \$3,453,058 thousand, respectively.

- f. Income tax assessments

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had no pending tax litigation cases. The income tax returns through 2023 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

## 25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 16.97</u>	<u>\$ 16.80</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 15.42</u>	<u>\$ 14.73</u>

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of

earnings per share were as follows:

**Net Profit for the Year**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	<u>\$ 1,105,692</u>	<u>\$ 1,020,753</u>
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	\$ 1,105,692	\$ 1,020,753
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Interest and valuation loss on convertible bonds (after tax)	<u>30,096</u>	<u>15,500</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,135,788</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,253</u>

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	65,144	60,761
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Convertible bonds	8,024	9,161
Compensation of employees	<u>508</u>	<u>423</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>73,676</u>	<u>70,345</u>

The Company may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

**26. CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

a. Non-cash transactions

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, the Company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which were not reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

- 1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts unpaid for acquiring property, plant, equipment were \$15 thousand and \$287 thousand, respectively, which were included in other payables (refer to Note 18).
- 2) The cash dividends approved in the shareholders' meetings were not yet distributed as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$22 thousand and \$27 thousand, respectively, which were included in other payables (see Note 18).
- 3) For the years ended December 31, 2024, convertible bonds with a par value of \$156,800 thousand was exercised by the bondholders in the fourth convertible bond issued by the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, convertible bonds with a par value of \$199,600 thousand and \$358,100 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the fifth convertible bond issued by

the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, convertible bond with a par value of \$88,600 thousand and \$123,900 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the sixth convertible bonds issued by the Company. Please refer to Note 17.

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Operating Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes		Others (Note 1)	Closing Balance
			Finance Cost	New Leases		
Short-term borrowings	\$ -	-	\$ 2,673	\$ -	( \$ 2,673 )	\$ -
Bonds payable	1,239,383	1,509,536	31,083	-	( 441,209 )	2,338,793
	<u>\$1,239,383</u>	<u>\$1,509,536</u>	<u>\$ 33,756</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>( \$ 443,882 )</u>	<u>\$2,338,793</u>

Note 1: The interest payments on short-term loans amounted to \$2,673 thousand. The recognition of the liability and equity components from the convertible bonds amounted to \$163,405 thousand, conversion of bonds into ordinary shares amounted to \$277,804 thousand. Refer to Note 17 for the convertible bonds.

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Operating Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes		Others (Note 1)	Closing Balance
			Finance Cost	New Leases		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 129,900	( \$ 129,900 )	\$ 215	\$ -	( \$ 215 )	\$ -
Bonds payable	927,173	1,003,941	25,868	-	( 717,599 )	1,239,383
Lease liabilities	886	( 63 )	1	( 823 )	( 1 )	-
	<u>\$1,057,959</u>	<u>\$ 873,978</u>	<u>\$ 26,084</u>	<u>( \$ 823 )</u>	<u>( \$ 717,815 )</u>	<u>\$1,239,383</u>

Note 1: The interest payments on short-term loans amounted to \$215 thousand. The recognition of the liability and equity components from the convertible bonds amounted to \$98,459 thousand, conversion of bonds into ordinary shares amounted to \$619,140 thousand and interest on lease liabilities amounted to \$1 thousand. Refer to Note 17 for the convertible bonds.

## 27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and equity attributable of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

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

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure on a periodic basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on the committee's recommendations, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and the issuance of convertible bonds.

## 28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

December 31, 2025

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Convertible bonds	<u>\$2,338,793</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,341,602</u>	<u>\$2,341,602</u>

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Convertible bonds	<u>\$1,239,383</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,226,734</u>	<u>\$1,226,734</u>

Assuming that the convertible bonds will be redeemed at maturity, the fair values of the financial liabilities included in the Level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with the risk discount rate, and the risk discount rate is based on the borrowing rate of the same industry chain company.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,187</u>	<u>\$ 14,187</u>

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,314</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>Derivatives</b>
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>		
Balance at January 1	\$ 839	\$ -
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	( 329)	1,352
Conversion exercised	( 316)	( 513)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>Derivatives</b>
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>		
Balance at January 1	(\$ 1,314)	(\$ 1,120)
Option of convertible bonds issued	( 14,250)	( 9,700)
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	1,316	9,016
Conversion exercised	<u>61</u>	<u>490</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 14,187)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,314)</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

Classification of financial instruments  
Convertible bonds options

Valuation techniques and inputs  
Binary Tree Transferable Pricing Model: It considers factors such as the company's life span, the stock price of the transferable target and its volatility, the transfer price, the risk-free interest rate, the risk-return ratio and the liquidity risk of the transferable at the same time.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 194	\$ 839
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	1,879,558	1,112,171
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	14,187	1,314
Amortized cost (2)	2,662,530	1,570,305

- 1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, trade receivables, trade receivables - related parties, other receivables (excluding tax refund receivable), other receivables - related parties, refundable deposits.
  - 2) The balances included financial liabilities at amortized costs, which comprise short-term borrowings, trade payables, trade payables - related parties, other payables (excluding salaries, bonuses (including employee's compensation of employees and remuneration of directors), dividends payable, insurance payable, pension payable), other payables - related parties and bonds issued.
- d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL, receivables, short-term borrowings, payables and convertible bonds. Financial risks related to Company's operation include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The corporate treasury function reports regularly to the Company's risk management committee, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

1) Market risk

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which expose the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are set out in Note 32.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the currency USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (i.e., the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit and other equity associated with the New Taiwan dollar weakening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	<b>U.S. Dollar Impact</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Profit or loss	\$ 3,941	\$ 2,634

The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding receivables and payables and foreign currency bank deposits in USD that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Company's sensitivity to changes in the US dollar exchange rate increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in net assets denominated in US dollars.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate related to its deposits, financial assets at amortized cost, short-term borrowings, convertible bonds and lease liabilities at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the year were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$1,360,900	\$ 563,746
Financial liabilities	2,338,793	1,239,383
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	124,509	91,235

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate assets, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each asset outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$1,245 thousand and \$912 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank deposits.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rate increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in floating-rate assets.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the total of the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company rates the credit quality of major customers through customer credit management procedures which include establishing complete customer information files, obtaining other publicly available financial information, and maintaining transaction records with each other.

The Company continues to monitor its credit exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by setting a counterparty credit limit, which is approved and periodically reviewed by the risk management committee.

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

The Company's concentration of credit risk of 54% and 48% of total trade receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, was related to the Company's largest ten customers.

### 3) Liquidity risk

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

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

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

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The table has been drawn up on the basis of the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

#### December 31, 2025

	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>			
Non-interest bearing	\$ 253,945	\$ 69,814	\$ -
Fixed interest rate liabilities	<u>242,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,287,500</u>
	<u>\$ 496,145</u>	<u>\$ 69,814</u>	<u>\$ 2,287,500</u>

#### December 31, 2024

	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>			
Non-interest bearing	\$ 314,685	\$ 16,264	\$ -
Fixed interest rate liabilities	<u>441,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>876,100</u>
	<u>\$ 756,485</u>	<u>\$ 16,264</u>	<u>\$ 876,100</u>

b) Financing facilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unsecured bank loan facilities, reviewed annually:		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ -
Amount unused	<u>1,331,430</u>	<u>902,785</u>
	<u>\$ 1,331,430</u>	<u>\$ 902,785</u>

## 29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and the other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Subsidiary
Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
A-LIST International Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Topwise Technology Ltd.	Subsidiary
Alltop Holding Ltd.	Subsidiary
Sankag Electronic Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Associate

b. Revenue

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales of goods	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	\$2142	\$ 430
	Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	358
Rendering of services	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	<u>23,422</u>	<u>20,581</u>
		<u>\$ 25,564</u>	<u>\$ 21,369</u>

The payment terms for the sales of good to related parties are monthly payment: 150 days. The service rendered is collected 30 days after approval by the local government. The price and other transaction conditions are not significantly different from regular sales.

c. Purchases of goods

<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	\$ 707,859	\$ 692,144
Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	<u>15,427</u>	<u>3,840</u>
	<u>\$ 723,286</u>	<u>\$ 695,984</u>

The payment terms to related parties of purchase are T/T 120~150 days. The price and other transaction conditions are not significantly different from purchase.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2025	2024
Trade receivables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	\$ 22,866	\$ 19,173
Other receivables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd. - collection and payment on behalf	\$ 91	\$ -

The company does not collect the guarantee for outstanding amounts receivable from related parties. The aging of accounts receivable from related parties was not overdue and no allowance for losses was made for amounts receivable from related parties in 2025 and 2024.

e. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2025	2024
Trade payables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	\$ 272,050	\$ 287,432
	Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	<u>10,508</u>	<u>3,756</u>
		<u>\$ 282,558</u>	<u>\$ 291,188</u>

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Other payables

In 2024, the Company participated in the capital increase of Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. with a cash investment of \$65,645 thousand (US\$2,000,000), and our shareholding ratio remained unchanged after the capital increase.

g. Remuneration of key management personnel

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 92,269	\$ 81,185
Post-employment benefits	<u>216</u>	<u>216</u>
	<u>\$ 92,485</u>	<u>\$ 81,401</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, is based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

### 30. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for tariff guarantee for imported raw material:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	<u>\$ 2,603</u>	<u>\$ 2,603</u>

### 31. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- a. From January 1, 2026 to March 5, 2026, convertible bonds with a face value of \$9,400 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the fifth convertible bonds issued by the Company. The conversion price is \$161.2 with 58,303 ordinary shares converted.

### 32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2025

	<b>Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Carrying Amount</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 22,365	31.43 (USD:NTD)	\$ 702,946
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	165,762	31.43 (USD:NTD)	5,209,895
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	9,827	31.43 (USD:NTD)	308,867

December 31, 2024

	<b>Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Carrying Amount</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 17,510	32.785 (USD:NTD)	\$ 574,069
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	135,606	32.785 (USD:NTD)	4,445,846
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	9,475	32.785 (USD:NTD)	310,623

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, net foreign exchange (losses) gains, including realized and unrealized, were \$9,811 thousand and \$14,197 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange (losses) gains by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

### 33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

- a. Information about significant transactions:
  - 1) Financing provided to others (none)
  - 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (none)
  - 3) Significant marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (none)
  - 4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 1)
  - 5) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 2)
- b. Information on investees (Table 3)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China
  - 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 4)
  - 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses (Table 5):
    - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period
    - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period
    - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses
    - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes
    - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds
    - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total (Note 1)	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total (Note 1)	
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	\$ 707,859	93	T/T 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	\$ (272,050)	(91)	-
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Parent company Under same parent company	Sale	(707,859)	(24)	T/T 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	272,050	17	-
			Purchase	171,746	14	Monthly payment: 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	(93,193)	(11)	-
Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Under same parent company	Sale	(171,746)	(60)	Monthly payment: 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	93,193	99	-

Note 1: Computed based on the amount or balance of the transactions with each seller and purchaser.

Note 2: Open account of 30 to 180 days for non-related parties.

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period (Note 1)	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Trade receivables \$ 272,050	2.53	\$ -	-	\$ 58,672	\$ -

Note: The amount recovered from January 1, 2026 to March 5, 2026.

## ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	A-LIST International Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	\$ 689,856 (US\$ 21,141)	\$ 689,856 (US\$ 21,141)	-	100	\$ 5,116,036	\$ 780,934	\$ 779,360	Notes 1, 3, and 4
	Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and selling of electronic components	127,963 (US\$ 4,000)	62,318 (US\$ 2,000)	-	100	93,859	(7,163)	(7,484)	Notes 1, 3, 4 and 5
A-LIST International Ltd.	Topwise Technology Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	86,607 (US\$ 2,756)	90,341 (US\$ 2,756)	-	100	113,421	6	6	Notes 1, 2, and 3
	Alltop Holding Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	529,929 (US\$ 16,861)	552,775 (US\$ 16,861)	-	100	5,010,953	780,970	780,970	Notes 1, 2, and 3
Alltop Holding Ltd.	Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Republic of Seychelles	Holding company	35,842 (US\$ 1,140)	37,387 (US\$ 1,140)	-	29.4	46,087	62	18	Notes 1, 2, and 3
	Prosper Radiant Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	3,091 (US\$ 98)	3,224 (US\$ 98)	-	30	16,164	12,191	3,658	Notes 1, 2, and 3
Topwise Technology Ltd.	Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Republic of Seychelles	Holding company	86,094 (US\$ 2,739)	89,806 (US\$ 2,739)	-	70.6	112,714	62	44	Notes 1, 2, and 3

Note 1: No market price for reference. The book value on the reporting date is used as the fair value instead.

Note 2: The amount of foreign currency investment was translated with the exchange rate on the reporting date.

Note 3: The recognition of investment gain and loss is recognized based on the financial statements of the investee company for the same period, as audited by the attesting CPA of parent company in Taiwan.

Note 4: Unrealized gross profit of up-stream and side-stream transactions were considered.

Note 5: The Company participated in the capital increase of Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. with a cash investment of \$65,645 thousand (US\$2,000,000).

Note 6: For investments listed above, the highest ownership percentage indicated in the above table is equal to the ownership percentage as of December 31, 2024. In addition, such investments are not collateralized or secured.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2 b.(2))	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 4)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling and developing electronic components	\$ 730,748 (US\$ 23,250) (Note 3)	b. (1)	\$ 509,988 (US\$ 15,950)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 509,988 (US\$ 15,950)	\$ 776,977	100	\$ 776,977 (Note 2 b.(2))	\$ 4,935,314	\$ -	-
Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling electronic components	120,786 (US\$ 3,843)	b. (2)	121,771 (US\$ 3,843)	-	-	121,771 (US\$ 3,843)	62	100	62 (Note 2 b.(2))	154,822	-	-
Sankag Electronic Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling electronic components	9,429 (RMB 300)	b. (3)	8,717 (RMB 300)	-	-	8,717 (RMB 300)	11,473	30	3,442 (Note 2 b.(2))	14,070	-	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
\$640,476 (US\$20,093)	\$863,256 (US\$27,393) (Note 3)	\$2,526,370

Note 1: Three methods of investing in mainland China are as follows:

- a. Directly invests in mainland China.
- b. Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region.
  - 1) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. and Alltop Holding Ltd.).
  - 2) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. ,Alltop Holding Ltd. ,Topwise Technology Ltd. and Mettle Enterprise Co.).
  - 3) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. ,Alltop Holding Ltd. and Prosper Radiant Ltd.).
- c. Other methods.

Note 2 In the column of investment gain (loss)

- a. If the investment is still in preparation and there is no investment gain (loss), it will be specified.
- b. The basis for recognizing investment gain (loss) is as follows:
  - 1) The financial statement audited by the attesting CPA of international accounting firm in cooperation with an accounting firm in the ROC.
  - 2) The financial statement audited by the attesting CPA of parent company in Taiwan.
  - 3) Others.

(Continued)

Note 3: Capital increase out of earnings US\$7,300 thousand dollars has included.

Note 4: Includes the differences between the cost of investment and the net value of the equity.

Note 5: For investments listed above, the highest ownership percentage indicated in the above table is equal to the ownership percentage as of December 31, 2023. In addition, such investments are not collateralized or secured.

(Concluded)

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE COMPANIES IN MAINLAND CHINA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND THEIR PRICES, PAYMENT TERMS, AND UNREALIZED GAINS OR LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**  
**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

1. The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period, and the amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

Related Party	Type	Purchase (Sale)		Price	Transaction Detail		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Note
		Amount	% of Total		Payment Terms	Compare to Normal Transactions	Ending Balance	% of Total		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Sale (technical service revenue included)	\$ (25,564)	(2)	Market price	Monthly payment: 150 days and Collected 30 days after approval by the local government.	Non-significant difference	\$ 22,866	6	\$ -	Note 2
	Purchase	707,859	93	Market price	T/T 120 days	Note 1	(272,050)	(91)	2,692	Note 3

2. The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.

3. The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None.

4. The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: None.

5. Other transactions that have a component effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.

Note 1: The payment terms of non-related party are received in advance or from T/T 30 days to T/T 180 days.

Note 2: The transaction of Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. sales to Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.

Note 3: The transaction of Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd. purchase from Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.

# ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

## THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

---

Item	Statement Index
Major Accounting Items in Assets, Liabilities and Equity	
Statement of cash and cash equivalents	1
Statement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss -current	Notes 7
Statement of financial assets at amortized cost -non-current	Note 8
Statement of trade receivables	2
Statement of other receivables	Note 10 & 29
Statement of inventories	3
Statement of other current assets	Note 16
Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method	4
Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment	Note 13
Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment of property, plant and equipment	Note 13
Statement of changes in other intangible assets	Note 15
Statement of deferred tax assets	Note 24
Statement of other non-current assets	Note 16
Statement of trade payables	5
Statement of other payables	Notes 18
Statement of other current liabilities	Notes 18
Statement of bond payables	Note 17
Statement of provision - non-current	Note 19
Statement of deferred tax liabilities	Note 24
Major Accounting Items in Profit or Loss	
Statement of net revenue	6
Statement of cost of revenue	7
Statement of operating expenses	8
Statement of other gains and losses	Note 23
Statement of finance costs	Note 23
Statement of labor, depreciation and amortization by function	9

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Petty cash		\$ 671
Demand deposits		54,402
Foreign currency deposits	Including US\$2,220 thousand @ 31.43	70,107
Cash equivalent		
Bank time deposits with an original maturity date of less than 3 months	Including US\$7,900thousand @ 31.43	<u>248,297</u>
		<u>\$373,477</u>

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Related parties		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Payments and technical service fee	<u>\$ 22,866</u>
Unrelated parties		
Client H	Payments	\$ 57,501
Client P	Payments	37,459
Client A	Payments	22,738
Client G	Payments	22,128
Client T	Payments	19,507
Others (Note)	Payments	<u>214,914</u>
		374,247
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		<u>(10,852)</u>
		<u>\$ 363,395</u>

Note: The amount from each individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>		<b>Note</b>
		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Net Realizable Value</b>	
Finished goods		\$ 55,393	\$ 47,719	Note
Raw materials and supplies		<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	Note
		<u>\$ 55,406</u>	<u>\$ 47,719</u>	

Note: Please refer to Note 4 (5).

## ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD  
DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2025		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Share of Profit of Subsidiaries Accounted for Using Equity Method	Balance, December 31, 2025			Market Value or Net Assets		Pledge or Collateralized
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount (Note1)	Shares	Amount (Note2)		Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Price Per Unit (NTD)	Total Amount	
A-LIST International Ltd.	-	\$ 4,402,019	-	\$ 19	-	(\$ 65,362)	\$ 779,360	-		\$ 5,116,036	-	\$ 5,116,036	None
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	<u>43,827</u>	-	<u>65,645</u>	-	<u>( 8,129)</u>	<u>( 7,484)</u>	-		<u>93,859</u>	-	<u>93,859</u>	None
		<u>\$ 4,445,846</u>		<u>\$ 65,664</u>		<u>(\$ 73,491)</u>	<u>\$ 771,876</u>			<u>\$ 5,209,895</u>		<u>\$ 5,209,895</u>	

Note 1: The investment in A-LIST International Ltd. were decreased by recognized the unrealized gross profit of NT\$19,000. The investment in Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. increased by a cash capital injection of NT\$65,645,000 (US\$2,000,000) in March 2025.

Note 2: The investment in A-LIST International Ltd. and Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. was increased by \$73,491 thousand of the pretax effect of exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations.

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Vendor Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Related parties		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Payments	\$ 272,050
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Payments	<u>10,508</u>
		<u>\$ 282,558</u>
Unrelated parties		
Kar Shuan International Ltd.	Payments	\$ 15,183
Angelcast Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Payments	<u>983</u>
		<u>\$ 16,166</u>

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity (Pieces)</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Connectors		
High speed	91,835,161	\$ 643,181
High power	32,417,501	626,007
Communication	11,918,155	63,417
Others	24,797,806	<u>330,571</u>
		1,663,176
Service revenues		23,422
Sales returns		( 2,815)
Sales allowances		( <u>104,210</u> )
		<u>\$ 1,579,573</u>

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Raw materials and supplement, beginning of year	\$ 62
Add: Raw materials and supplement purchased (net)	1,826
Less: Transferred to expenses	( 32)
Raw materials and supplement, end of year	( 13)
Consumption of raw materials and supplement	1,843
Direct labor cost	-
Manufacturing overhead	36
Production cost	1,879
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	57,858
Finished goods purchased	761,175
Less: Transferred to expenses	( 234)
Finished goods, end of year	( 55,393)
Cost of goods sold	765,285
Other operating cost	
Cost of allowance for bad debt	( 1,606)
Inventory write-downs	4,100
	<u>2,494</u>
Operating cost	<u>\$ 767,779</u>

**ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Selling and Marketing Expenses</b>	<b>General and Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>Research and Development Expenses</b>	<b>Expected Credit Loss</b>	<b>Total</b>
Payroll and related expense	\$ 82,932	\$ 126,840	\$ 26,699	\$ -	\$ 236,471
Remuneration of directors	-	27,705	-	-	27,705
Storage fee	6,755	-	-	-	6,755
Premium fee	8,408	-	-	-	8,408
Technical service fee	-	-	6,779	-	6,779
Depreciation and amortization	466	1,926	840	-	3,232
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	338	338
Others (Note)	<u>17,582</u>	<u>33,881</u>	<u>5,829</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,292</u>
	<u>\$ 116,143</u>	<u>\$ 190,352</u>	<u>\$ 40,147</u>	<u>\$ 338</u>	<u>\$ 346,980</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

## ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Nature	2025			2024		
	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and bonus	\$ -	\$ 236,471	\$ 236,471	\$ -	\$ 221,041	\$ 221,041
Labor and health insurance	-	10,992	10,992	-	9,514	9,514
Pension	-	4,172	4,172	-	4,105	4,105
Remuneration of directors	-	27,705	27,705	-	25,395	25,395
Others	-	4,632	4,632	-	4,843	4,843
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 283,972</u>	<u>\$ 283,972</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 264,898</u>	<u>\$ 264,898</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,253</u>	<u>\$ 3,253</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>	<u>\$ 3,545</u>	<u>\$ 3,905</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,502</u>	<u>\$ 4,502</u>

## Notes:

- For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average numbers of the Company's employees were 80 and 79, respectively, and the numbers of directors who were not employees were 8 in both years.
- For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's average employee benefits were \$3,559 thousand. [(The total amount of employee benefits of current year - The total amount of remuneration of directors) ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]  
  
For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's average employee benefits were \$3,373 thousand. [(The total amount of employee benefits of current year - The total amount of remuneration of directors) ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]
  - For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's average salaries were \$3,284 thousand. [The total amount of salary expenses of prior year ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]  
  
For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's average salaries were \$3,113 thousand. [The total amount of salary expenses of prior year ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]
- The percentage change in the average salary expenses was 5.5%. [(The total amount of average salary expenses of current year - The total amount of average salary expenses of prior year) ÷ The total amount of average salary expenses of prior year]

(Continued)

4. The Company did not appoint a supervisor in 2024 and 2025, therefore there was no supervisor remuneration.
5. The Company's policy on remuneration for directors and managements primarily considers the salary levels in the industry market, the scope of responsibilities within the Company, and the contributions to the Company's operational objectives. The procedure for setting remuneration takes into account both the overall performance of the Company and individual performance achievements, as well as contributions to company performance, ensuring fair compensation. The remuneration committee of the Company regularly reviews performance evaluations of directors and executives, as well as policies, systems, standards, and structures for remuneration. All related operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange."
6. The employee's compensation of the Company primarily consists of base salary, year-end bonuses, and employee benefits. Salary structures are established based on market conditions, company performance, and organizational structure. These are periodically adjusted to reflect market dynamics, overall economic conditions, industry trends, and regulatory requirements. Additionally, individual compensation may vary based on educational background, professional experience, job responsibilities, knowledge, skills, and personal performance, without discrimination based on age, gender, race, religion, political affiliation, or marital status. Year-end bonuses and employee benefits are distributed based on company performance and individual performance evaluations.

(Concluded)