

Niching Industrial Corporation

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and Independent Auditors' Report

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For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORP. :

Opinion

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the other matter paragraph), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, 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 and the other auditors.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are described as follows:

Commission Revenue Recognition

The company recognizes commission revenue based on the degree of completion of services provided under contracts. Commission revenue is recognized by the company as an agent upon fulfilling contractual obligations, based on the expected right to commission revenue calculated according to the commission rate stipulated in the contract upon transfer of goods at the sales price. Since the transfer of goods is arranged by another party, and commission revenue represents a significant proportion of total operating income, the recognition of commission revenue is classified as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4, to the parent company only financial statements.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of commission revenue recognition included the following:

1. We conducted control testing to understand the commission revenue recognition process and the design and implementation of related control systems;
2. We obtained commission contracts, orders, and shipment records provided by suppliers to confirm the authenticity of commission revenue recognition;
3. We Conducted calculations to verify the accuracy of commission revenue recognition.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited (“STNC”), an investee accounted for by using the equity method, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, but such statements were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the Company’s parent company only financial statements for this investee, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The balance of these investments accounted for under equity method amounted to \$43,498 thousand and \$33,511 thousand, constituting 3% and 2% of total assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and comprehensive income was \$10,571 thousand and \$8,537 thousand, constituting 11% and 10% of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only 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 parent company only 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 parent company only 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 Jui-Lung Hsu, and Ting-Chien Su.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 12, 2026

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements shall prevail

Niching Industrial Corporation

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 461,389	31	\$ 292,476	19
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 7 and 16)	208	-	202	-
Trade receivables from unrelated parties (Notes 4, 7 and 16)	401,461	27	505,399	34
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 7, 16 and 23)	53,306	4	43,800	3
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 23)	1,654	-	1,247	-
Current income tax asset (Notes 4 and 19)	733	-	-	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 8)	65,653	4	60,543	4
Other current assets	<u>12,544</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,537</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current assets	<u>996,948</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>908,204</u>	<u>60</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	85,948	6	57,076	4
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 10 and 23)	92,300	6	243,613	16
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11, 24 and 25)	287,891	19	284,399	19
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 12)	3,981	-	5,276	-
Other intangible assets (Notes 4)	88	-	102	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 19)	8,020	1	6,310	-
Prepaid investments	1,112	-	584	-
Net Defined Benefit Asset - Non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	12,321	1	-	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 4)	<u>6,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>497,902</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>604,010</u>	<u>40</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,494,850</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,214</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Notes payable	\$ 643	-	\$ 1,290	-
Trade payables to unrelated parties	345,603	23	315,502	21
Trade payables to related parties (Note 23)	1,446	-	4,367	1
Other payables (Notes 13, 18 and 23)	52,246	4	62,811	4
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	-	-	14,302	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 12)	2,680	-	3,165	-
Other current liabilities	<u>4,234</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,232</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>406,852</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>405,669</u>	<u>27</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	6,627	1	6,452	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	1,486	-	2,290	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	-	-	22,719	2
Guarantee deposits	<u>799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>8,912</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32,260</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities	<u>415,764</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>437,929</u>	<u>29</u>
EQUITY				
Ordinary shares	449,969	30	449,969	30
Capital surplus	261,106	18	261,106	17
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	163,690	11	153,426	10
Special reserve	23,828	1	10,465	1
Unappropriated earnings	219,003	15	223,147	15
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(4,423)	(1)	(3,189)	-
Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(<u>34,087</u>)	(<u>2</u>)	(<u>20,639</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
Total equity	<u>1,079,086</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,074,285</u>	<u>71</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,494,850</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,214</u>	<u>100</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' parent company report dated March 12, 2026)

Niching Industrial Corporation

PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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	%
SALES (Notes 4, 16 and 23)				
Sales revenue	\$ 1,152,829	91	\$ 1,005,776	88
Service revenue	<u>115,600</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>141,647</u>	<u>12</u>
SALES	1,268,429	100	1,147,423	100
 COST OF GOODS SOLD (Notes 8 and 17)	<u>1,018,563</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>880,875</u>	<u>77</u>
 GROSS PROFIT	<u>249,866</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>266,548</u>	<u>23</u>
 OPERATING EXPENSES				
Selling and marketing expenses (Notes 17 and 23)	83,109	6	91,346	8
General and administrative expenses (Notes 17)	58,070	5	58,040	5
Research and development expenses (Notes 17)	34,039	3	32,758	3
Expected credit loss (Notes 4, 7 and 23)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,161</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>175,218</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>185,305</u>	<u>16</u>
 PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>74,648</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>81,243</u>	<u>7</u>
 NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4)				
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method (Note 10)	20,629	2	32,316	3
Interest income	5,966	-	5,145	-
Rental income	3,581	-	3,810	-
Dividend income	10,742	1	1,680	-
Other income (Note 23)	1,236	-	496	-
Gains on disposals of investment property	20,895	2	-	-
Net foreign exchange gain (loss) (Notes 26)	(26,585)	(2)	20,691	2
Finance costs (Notes 17)	(394)	-	(397)	-
Other expenses	<u>(179)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,506)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>35,891</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>62,235</u>	<u>5</u>

(Continued)

Niching Industrial Corporation

PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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	%
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	\$ 110,539	9	\$ 143,478	12
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 19)	<u>13,942</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>36,026</u>	<u>3</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>96,597</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>107,452</u>	<u>9</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 4)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,951)	-	(20,232)	(2)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 14)	-	-	(6,012)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 19)	<u>2,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(569)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,809)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(648)	-	2,159	-
Exchange differences on translation, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	<u>(586)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,478</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>(1,234)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,637</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>(1,803)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,172)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 94,794</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 89,280</u>	<u>8</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 20)				
Basic	<u>\$ 2.15</u>		<u>\$ 2.39</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 2.14</u>		<u>\$ 2.38</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' parent company report dated March 12, 2026)

Niching Industrial Corporation

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

	Ordinary Shares (Note 15)	Capital Surplus (Note 4 and 15)	Retained Earnings (Note 15)			Other Equity		Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations (Note 4 and 10)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 4 and 9)	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 441,146	\$ 261,106	\$ 143,923	\$ -	\$ 250,760	(\$ 8,826)	(\$ 1,640)	\$ 1,086,469
Appropriation of 2023 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	9,503	-	(9,503)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	10,465	(10,465)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(101,464)	-	-	(101,464)
Stock dividends	8,823	-	-	-	(8,823)	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	107,452	-	-	107,452
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(4,810)	5,637	(18,999)	(18,172)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	102,642	5,637	(18,999)	89,280
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	449,969	261,106	153,426	10,465	223,147	(3,189)	(20,639)	1,074,285
Appropriation of 2024 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	10,264	-	(10,264)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	13,363	(13,363)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(89,993)	-	-	(89,993)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	96,597	-	-	96,597
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(1,234)	(569)	(1,803)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	96,597	(1,234)	(569)	94,794
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	12,879	-	(12,879)	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	\$ 449,969	\$ 261,106	\$ 163,690	\$ 23,828	\$ 219,003	(\$ 4,423)	(\$ 34,087)	\$ 1,079,086

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' parent company report dated March 12, 2026)

Niching Industrial Corporation

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

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 110,539	\$ 143,478
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	16,714	15,708
Amortization expenses	14	48
Expected credit loss	-	3,161
Finance costs	394	397
Interest income	(5,966)	(5,145)
Dividend income	(10,742)	(1,680)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(20,629)	(32,316)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	284
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	473
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	(20,895)	-
Impairment loss(income) recognized on non-financial assets	(525)	3,158
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	1,247	(12,277)
Amortization of prepayments	2,437	1,819
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	(6)	(161)
Trade receivables	92,295	(92,525)
Other receivables	(395)	(129)
Inventories	(4,585)	3,307
Prepayments	(2)	2,156
Other current assets	(8,738)	(724)
Notes payable	(647)	348
Trade payables	28,042	78,335
Other payables	(9,938)	15,406
Other current liabilities	2	95
Net defined benefit liabilities	(35,040)	(4,126)
Cash generated from operations	133,576	119,090
Interest received	5,966	5,145
Interest paid	(394)	(397)
Income tax paid	(27,397)	(35,664)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>111,751</u>	<u>88,174</u>

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Niching Industrial Corporation

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

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	(\$ 12,705)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(35,628)
Net cash generated from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	159,780	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(15,057)	(72,932)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,202
Decrease (Increase) in refundable deposits	255	(671)
Increase in other non-current assets	(2,283)	(1,753)
Increase in prepayments for machinery and equipment	(2,368)	(1,838)
Dividends received	<u>10,742</u>	<u>75,453</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>151,069</u>	(<u>48,872</u>)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	-	30,000
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(30,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(3,914)	(2,921)
Cash dividends paid	(<u>89,993</u>)	(<u>101,464</u>)
Net cash used in financing activities	(<u>93,907</u>)	(<u>104,385</u>)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	168,913	(65,083)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>292,476</u>	<u>357,559</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 461,389</u>	<u>\$ 292,476</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' parent company report dated March 12, 2026)

Niching Industrial Corporation

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Niching Industrial Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in May, 1993. Its main business activities include the import, export, trading, and manufacturing of various raw materials, components, and equipment required for the semiconductor and optoelectronic industries.

The Company obtained approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission (the “FSC”) Securities and Futures Bureau for public issuance in August 2004. In June 2008, it was approved for listing on the Taipei Exchange. Subsequently, in September 2008, the Company's shares were officially listed and traded on the exchange.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 12, 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 FSC.

Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

The initial application of the Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability” did not have a material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

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

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”

A. The amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

- a) if a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,
 - In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
 - In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
- b) to clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
- c) to clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

B. The amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. However, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Company can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Company has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Company having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Company having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has assessed that the amendments to other standards 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

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB(Note 1)</u>
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 amendments to IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation into 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 FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1” Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Company shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of

related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:

- The Company shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.
- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Company has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, interest received and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended 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

a. Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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 and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent

company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent company only financial statements.

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 the substantial right at the end of the reporting period 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 items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of merchandise and 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 selling and marketing expenses to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments accounted for using the equity method.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries and associates.

1) Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an 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 equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses, if any.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Company accounts for all

amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

2) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

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

Under the equity method, investments in an associate 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 associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When assessing impairment, the Company treats the entire carrying amount of an investment as a single asset and compares its recoverable amount with the carrying amount to conduct impairment testing. Any impairment loss recognized is also considered as a component of the carrying amount of the investment.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate 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

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization. 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 estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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 assets 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 assets 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. Company assets are allocated to the individual 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 (less amortization and depreciation) 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 settlement date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. 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, notes receivable, trade receivables, and refundable deposits at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using 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 financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial asset; and
- ii) Financial assets that are not credit impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Credit losses on financial assets are significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower, a breach of contract, it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or the disappearance of an active market for the 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.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent

consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

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 loss (ECL) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the 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 ECL.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL 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 determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

- i. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. When a financial asset is more than 365 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

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. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through 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 are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

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

For contract where the period between the date on which the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

1) Sales revenue

Sales revenue from the sale of raw materials and components required for the electronic semiconductor and optoelectronic industries. Since customers have established pricing and usage rights for the goods at the time of shipment, and assume the risk of obsolescence of the goods, the Company recognizes revenue at that point in time.

2) Service revenue

Service revenue is derived from providing services to arrange the transfer of goods to customers on behalf of another party. The Company forwards accepted customer orders to suppliers, who then directly ship the goods to the customers' specified locations. As the obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods by another party, the Company recognizes as revenue any fees or commissions expected to be received upon fulfillment of the obligation.

1. Leases

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

1) The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2) The Company as lessee

The Company 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 adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. 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 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. 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 Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

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. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

m. 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 the 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 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 represent the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plan. 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.

n. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

Income tax payable is based on taxable profit 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 on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain the 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 calculated 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 and interests are only recognized 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 they 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 asset 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 tax 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 tax 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 on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profit abilities 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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Cash on hand	\$ 794	\$ 879
Checking accounts and demand deposits	112,093	120,606
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)	<u>348,502</u>	<u>170,991</u>
	<u>\$ 461,389</u>	<u>\$ 292,476</u>
<u>Rate of interest per annum (%)</u>		
Cash in bank	0.001-0.705	0.001-1.35
Time deposits in bank	1.225-3.8	1.215-4

7. NOTES RECEIVABLE AND TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 208	\$ 202
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 459,041	\$ 553,473
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(4,274)</u>	<u>(4,274)</u>
	<u>\$ 454,767</u>	<u>\$ 549,199</u>

The average collection period for selling products and rendering services of the Company is 75 to 150 days. No interest is charged on accounts receivable. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade or higher and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team 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 allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated by reference to the past default experience of the customer, the customer's current financial position, economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates, as well as the GDP

forecasts and industry outlook. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base. And determines the expected credit loss rate by reference to the past due days of accounts receivable.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information 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 following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable and trade receivables:

	Less than 150 days	151 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	The transaction partner has shown signs of default	Total
December 31, 2025					
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	0.02-22.35	100	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 445,413	\$ 10,609	\$ 57	\$ 3,170	\$ 459,249
Loss allowance	-	(1,047)	(57)	(3,170)	(4,274)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 445,413</u>	<u>\$ 9,562</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 454,975</u>
December 31, 2024					
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	0.01-23.67	100	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 544,642	\$ 5,872	\$ -	\$ 3,161	\$ 553,675
Loss allowance	-	(1,113)	-	(3,161)	(4,274)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 544,642</u>	<u>\$ 4,759</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 549,401</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	\$ 4,274	\$ 1,113
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	3,161
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 4,274</u>	<u>\$ 4,274</u>

8. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Merchandise	<u>\$ 65,653</u>	<u>\$ 60,543</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$1,018,563 thousand and \$880,875 thousand, respectively.

Operating costs include the following items:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Inventory write-downs (reversal of impairment losses)	(\$ 525)	<u>\$ 3,158</u>

The recovery of the net realizable value of inventories is due to the clearance of inventory.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

<u>Name of Investee Company</u>	December 31	
	2025	2024
Unlisted ordinary shares		
Enplas niching technology corporation (ENPLAS) (Notes 10)	\$ 34,517	\$ -
UNITECH TECHNOLOGY YEH CORPORATION (UTYC)	15,570	-
Ming Chun Yuan Micro Precise Technology Co., Ltd. (MCY)	14,508	12,302
Global Simmtech Co., Ltd. (GST)	13,943	15,827
Advanced Processing Equipment Technology Co., Ltd. (APET)	7,025	17,048
QiangFang Technology Co., Ltd. (QiangFang)	385	726
Eliting Technology Corporation (ELITING)	-	11,173
Precision Chemtech Company Limited (PCCL)	-	-
	<u>\$ 85,948</u>	<u>\$ 57,076</u>

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

In October 2024 , the Company acquired 2,120,981 ordinary shares of MCY for \$10,605 thousand. As these shares are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes, they have been designated as financial assets at FVTOCI.

In September 2025 , UTYC merged with ELITING, with UTYC as the surviving entity. The Company exchanged its ordinary shares of ELITING for ordinary shares of UTYC at a swap ratio of 1:1. Accordingly, the unrealized gain of \$12,879 thousand in other equity—financial assets at FVTOCI related to this investment was transferred to retained earnings.

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 48,802	\$ 47,779
Investments in associates	43,498	195,834
	<u>\$ 92,300</u>	<u>\$ 243,613</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31			
	2025		2024	
Investee	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership
<u>Private entity</u>				
Advanced Corporation				
(Advanced)	<u>\$ 48,802</u>	100	<u>\$ 47,779</u>	100

The investments accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were based on the subsidiaries financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31			
	2025		2024	
Investee	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership
<u>Private entity</u>				
Enplas Niching Technology Corporation (ENPLAS)	\$ -	-	\$162,323	30
STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited (STNC)	<u>43,498</u>	49	<u>33,511</u>	49
	<u>\$ 43,498</u>		<u>\$195,834</u>	

The Company's 29.97% equity investment in ENPLAS was originally accounted for using the equity method in 2024. On April 1, 2025, the Company lost significant influence over ENPLAS following the disposal of a 24.49% equity interest for \$159,780 thousand. The fair value of the remaining 5% equity interest held by the Company was \$31,823 thousand as of the date of disposal, which was reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The gain (loss) recognized in profit or loss resulting from this transaction is calculated as follows:

Proceeds from disposal	\$ 159,780
Add: Fair value of remaining 5% investment	31,823
Less: Carrying amount of investment on the date significant influence was lost	(170,710)
Add: Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>2</u>
Recognized gain	<u>\$ 20,895</u>

The gain recognized for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 includes a realized gain of \$17,551 thousand (proceeds of \$159,780 thousand less the carrying amount of the disposed equity of \$142,229 thousand), and an unrealized gain of \$3,344 thousand (fair value of the retained 5% equity interest less its carrying amount).

The summarized financial information of ENPLAS has been prepared on the basis of its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, the rest reflects the adjustments the Company made for equity accounting purposes.

	December 31, 2024
Total assets	<u>\$ 823,751</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 282,135</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Revenue for the year	<u>\$ 947,686</u>
Profit for the year	<u>\$ 77,186</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(\$ 191)</u>

The summarized financial information of STNC has been prepared on the basis of its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, the rest reflects the adjustments the Company made for equity accounting purposes.

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Total assets	<u>\$ 100,941</u>	<u>\$ 80,643</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 12,170</u>	<u>\$ 12,253</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue for the year	<u>\$ 69,017</u>	<u>\$ 61,987</u>
Profit for the year	<u>\$ 21,573</u>	<u>\$ 20,860</u>
Other comprehensive profit (loss) for the year	<u>\$ 1,412</u>	<u>(\$ 1,724)</u>

Considering the business strategy for group development and strengthening cooperative relationships, the Company resolved in the board of directors meeting on December 28, 2023, to acquire shares of STNC from the related party, Simmtech International Pte., Ltd. (SI Company). On March 29, 2024, the Company acquired a 19% equity interest at a contract price of \$35,575 thousand and related costs of \$53 thousand, increasing the shareholding ratio to 49%.

The share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from associates accounted for using the equity method for the years 2025 and 2024 is recognized based on the audited financial statements of each associate during the respective periods.

Refer to Table 2 “Information on Investees” for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the joint ventures.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Assets used by the Company	\$ 231,463	\$ 213,309
Assets subject to operating leases	56,428	71,090
	<u>\$ 287,891</u>	<u>\$ 284,399</u>

a. Assets used by the Company

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassified Amount	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 42,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,966	\$ 48,699
Buildings and improvements	116,272	452	-	13,447	130,171
Machinery and equipment	28,017	1,931	-	320	30,268
Transportation equipment	580	-	-	-	580
Office equipment	7,313	1,396	-	-	8,709
Construction in progress	65,885	10,667	-	-	76,552
	<u>260,800</u>	<u>\$ 14,446</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,733</u>	<u>294,979</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Buildings and improvements	32,760	\$ 3,164	\$ -	\$ 4,346	40,270
Machinery and equipment	12,085	6,503	-	-	18,588
Transportation equipment	129	193	-	-	322
Office equipment	2,517	1,819	-	-	4,336
	<u>47,491</u>	<u>\$ 11,679</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,346</u>	<u>63,516</u>
	<u>\$ 213,309</u>				<u>\$ 231,463</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassified Amount	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 42,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,733
Buildings and improvements	123,990	995	(9,489)	776	116,272
Machinery and equipment	29,104	4,130	(6,617)	1,400	28,017
Transportation equipment	2,186	-	(2,186)	580	580
Office equipment	5,335	2,289	(535)	224	7,313
Construction in progress	-	65,885	-	-	65,885
	<u>203,348</u>	<u>\$ 73,299</u>	<u>(\$ 18,827)</u>	<u>\$ 2,980</u>	<u>260,800</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Buildings and improvements	38,508	\$ 3,741	(\$ 9,489)	\$ -	32,760
Machinery and equipment	12,514	5,905	(6,334)	-	12,085
Transportation equipment	728	384	(983)	-	129
Office equipment	1,514	1,538	(535)	-	2,517
	<u>53,264</u>	<u>\$ 11,568</u>	<u>(\$ 17,341)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>47,491</u>
	<u>\$ 150,084</u>				<u>\$ 213,309</u>

No impairment losses were recognized or reversed For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and improvements	
Main buildings	50 years
Decoration equipment	5-10 years
Machinery and equipment	2-8 years
Transportation equipment	3-7 years
Office equipment	3-11 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-9 years

For the purpose of operational development, the Company's Board of Directors resolved in March 2024 to purchase a corporate headquarters. The contract was signed in March 2024 for a total amount of \$371,580 thousand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the payments made according to the payment schedule were recognized as construction in progress in the amounts of \$76,552 thousand and \$65,885 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the inspection and handover process had not yet been completed. Please refer to Note 25.

Property, plant and equipment used by the Company pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 24.

b. Assets subject to operating leases

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>				
Land	\$ 27,567	\$ -	(\$ 5,966)	\$ 21,601
Buildings and improvements	58,215	-	(11,927)	46,288
	<u>85,782</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 17,893)</u>	<u>67,889</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Buildings and improvements	14,692	\$ 1,115	(\$ 4,346)	11,461
	<u>\$ 71,090</u>			<u>\$ 56,428</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>				
Land	\$ 27,567	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,567
Buildings and improvements	58,215	-	-	58,215
	<u>85,782</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>85,782</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Buildings and improvements	13,519	\$ 1,173	\$ -	14,692
	<u>\$ 72,263</u>			<u>\$ 71,090</u>

The Company leases certain office space and parking lots under operating leases, with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. Upon the termination of the lease period, the lessee has no bargain purchase option for the contacts.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and improvements	
Main buildings	50 years
Decoration equipment	5-10 years

Property, plant and equipment subject to operating leases pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 24.

12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right of use assets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Land	\$ 136	\$ 203
Buildings and improvements	<u>3,845</u>	<u>5,073</u>
	<u>\$ 3,981</u>	<u>\$ 5,276</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,817</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 67	\$ 67
Buildings and improvements	<u>3,853</u>	<u>2,900</u>
	<u>\$ 3,920</u>	<u>\$ 2,967</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 2,680</u>	<u>\$ 3,165</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 1,486</u>	<u>\$ 2,290</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Land	5.84%	5.84%
Transportation equipment	5.74%-6.48%	5.74%-6.48%

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases certain land and transportation equipment with lease terms of 3 to 10 years. Upon the termination of the lease period, the Company has no renewal and bargain purchase option for the contacts.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 400	\$ 1,388
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 80	\$ 80
Total cash outflow for leases	(\$ 4,750)	(\$ 4,691)

The Company's leases of Buildings and improvements qualify as short-term leases and low-value office equipment 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.

13. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Salaries and rewards	\$ 30,061	\$ 36,198
Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors	11,066	14,364
Payables for annual leave	3,924	3,786
Others	7,195	8,463
	<u>\$ 52,246</u>	<u>\$ 62,811</u>

14. 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, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined contribution 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 contributes 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.

In March 2025, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to settle the service years of employees under the defined benefit plan of the 'Labor Standards Act' following an agreement with the employees. This settlement has been approved by the relevant authorities. Accordingly, the Company recognized a settlement gain of \$1,734 thousand, comprising the net defined benefit liability for which the payment obligation no longer exists and the receivable for the remaining balance to be refunded from the settlement account. This gain was recognized as a reduction in pension costs under operating

expenses. Please refer to Note 17 (2) Employee Benefits, Depreciation, and Amortization.

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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ -	\$ 41,063
Fair value of plan assets	(12,321)	(18,344)
Net defined benefit (assets) liabilities	(\$ 12,321)	(\$ 22,719)

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit (Assets) Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 35,300	(\$ 14,467)	\$ 20,833
Service cost			
Current service cost	294	-	294
Net interest expense (income)	423	(176)	247
Recognized in profit or loss	717	(176)	541
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,307)	(1,307)
Actuarial loss – experience adjustments	8,170	-	8,170
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(851)	-	(851)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	7,319	(1,307)	6,012
Contributions from the employer	-	(3,406)	(3,406)
Payments from plan assets	(1,012)	1,012	-
Payments from company accounts	(1,261)	-	(1,261)
Balance at December 31, 2024	41,063	(18,344)	22,719
Service cost			
Current service cost	(388)	-	(388)
Net interest expense (income)	-	(1,346)	(1,346)
Recognized in profit or loss	(388)	(1,346)	(1,734)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	-	-
Actuarial loss – experience adjustments	-	-	-
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Contributions from the employer	-	(388)	(388)
Payments from plan assets	(7,757)	7,757	-
Payments from company accounts	(32,918)	-	(32,918)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ -	(\$ 12,321)	(\$ 12,321)

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 should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond 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 by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary 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 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024
Discount rates	1.60%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.00%

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 would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	
0.1% increase	(\$ <u>207</u>)
0.1% decrease	<u>\$ 209</u>
Expected rate of salary increase/decrease	
0.1% increase	<u>\$ 180</u>
0.1% decrease	(<u>\$ 179</u>)

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

	December 31, 2024
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 465</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	5.1 years

15. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares and Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	<u>44,997</u>	<u>44,997</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 449,969</u>	<u>\$ 449,969</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

The company resolved to distribute 882 thousand shares as stock dividends at the annual shareholders' meeting in June 2024. The board of directors set July 29, 2024, as the ex-dividend date, and the distribution was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission as of June 18, 2024.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 261,040	\$ 261,040
Invalid employee shares	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>
	<u>\$ 261,106</u>	<u>\$ 261,106</u>

The capital surplus generated from donations and the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock 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 and once a year.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the 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, except when the legal reserve equals the Company's total issued capital, and setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit 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 the distribution is made by issuing new shares, it shall be distributed upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. When it is made in cash, it shall be distributed upon resolution by the board of directors.

Dividends and bonuses or all or part of the statutory surplus reserve and capital reserve to be distributed by the Company in cash shall be distributed upon resolution by the board of directors attended by two-thirds or more of the directors and approved by more than half of the directors present, as stipulated in Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Law, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is to distribute dividends in consideration of the current and future development plans, investment environment, funding needs, and domestic and

international competitive conditions, while also taking into account shareholders' interests. When distributing shareholders' dividends, at least 40% of the distributable surplus for the year shall be allocated as shareholders' dividends, which may be in cash or stock, with cash dividends not being less than 10% of the total dividends.

For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors after the amendment, refer to Note 18.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. 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 specifies that when the special reserve is allocated from the net deduction of other equity accumulated in the previous period, if there is a reversal of the deduction in the current year, the amount can only be allocated from the previous period's undistributed earnings.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Legal reserve	\$ 10,264	\$ 9,503
Special reserve	13,363	10,465
Cash dividends	89,993	101,464
Stock dividends	-	8,823
Cash dividend per share (NT\$)	2	2.3
Stock dividends per share (NT\$)	-	0.2

The above appropriations for cash dividends were resolved by the Company's board of directors in March, 2025 and 2024, respectively; the other proposed appropriations were resolved by the shareholders in their meeting in June, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The appropriation of earnings for 2025, which was proposed by the Company's board of directors in March 2026, was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
Legal reserve	\$ 10,948
Special reserve	14,682
Cash dividends	80,994
Cash dividend per share (NT\$)	1.8

The above appropriation for cash dividends has been resolved by the Company's board of directors; the other proposed appropriations will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on May 28, 2026.

16. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sales revenue		
Semiconductor products	\$ 759,580	\$ 586,977
Optoelectronics products	378,235	401,825
Other	<u>15,014</u>	<u>16,974</u>
	1,152,829	1,005,776
Service revenue	<u>115,600</u>	<u>141,647</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,268,429</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,147,423</u></u>

Contract information

	December 31		January 1
	2025	2024	2024
Notes receivable and trade receivables	<u>\$ 454,975</u>	<u>\$ 549,401</u>	<u>\$ 441,537</u>

17. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Finance costs

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	\$ 38	\$ 95
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>356</u>	<u>302</u>
	<u><u>\$ 394</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 397</u></u>

b. Employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization expenses

	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2025</u>			
Employee benefits			
Salaries and bonuses	\$ 2,918	\$ 97,152	\$ 100,070
Labor and health insurance	316	7,749	8,065
Defined contribution plans	150	3,826	3,976
Defined benefit plans	-	(1,734)	(1,734)
Remuneration of directors	-	6,029	6,029
Other employee benefits	244	4,936	5,180
Depreciation expenses	1,095	15,619	16,714
Amortization expenses	-	14	14

	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</u>			
Employee benefits			
Salaries and bonuses	\$ 2,835	\$ 103,894	\$ 106,729
Labor and health insurance	285	7,496	7,781
Defined contribution plans	138	3,697	3,835
Defined benefit plans	29	512	541
Remuneration of directors	-	6,681	6,681
Other employee benefits	187	3,952	4,139
Depreciation expenses	1,532	14,176	15,708
Amortization expenses	-	48	48

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average annual number of employees of the Company was 82 employees, which included 6 non-employee directors for both years. The calculation basis is consistent with that of employee benefits expenses.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average annual employee benefits expense were NT\$ 1,520 and 1,619 thousand, respectively. The average annual employee salaries were NT\$ 1,317 and 1,404 thousand, respectively. The average employ salaries increase (decrease) by (6.2) % in 2025.

Policy on Compensation

Policy, Standards, and Composition of Remuneration, Procedure for Determining Remuneration, and its Relevance to Operating Performance and Future Risks:

- 1) The Company determines the respective remuneration for directors and managers based on the extent of their service to the Company.
- 2) The remuneration of directors is in accordance with Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association: "Regardless of the Company's operating profits or losses, the Company may pay remuneration to directors and supervisors for performing their duties. The remuneration is authorized by the board of directors based on their participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contributions, not exceeding the usual level in the industry. If the Company has a surplus, additional compensation will be distributed according to the provisions of Article 30."
- 3) The remuneration of the General Manager and Deputy General Managers includes position salary and performance remuneration. The payment policy is as follows:
 - i. Position Salary: Fixed monthly salary is determined based on the "Job Title Salary Standards Table" and market salary levels, to ensure competitive salaries.
 - ii. Performance Remuneration: Includes employee compensation, year-end bonuses, and performance bonuses, determined based on the Company's annual operating performance, departmental performance, and individual performance:
 - a) Employee Compensation: Calculated and paid according to the Company's "Employee Compensation Management Measures."

- b) Year-End Bonus: Paid at two months' salary (excluding meal allowance) when the Company's pre-tax earnings per share are positive.
- c) Performance Bonus: Determined based on the annual net profit per share and individual performance. The higher the pre-tax earnings per share, the higher the performance bonus, to incentivize the management team to achieve high performance.
- iii. Procedure for Providing Remuneration: Handled in accordance with the Company's "Remuneration Committee Charter." Position salaries are reviewed annually for reasonableness and market competitiveness during the first regular meeting of the Remuneration Committee each year, while performance remuneration is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee before distribution.
- 4) Employee Compensation Policy: In addition to referencing the consumer price index annually, the Company has participated in external salary comparisons and analysis for many years to ensure that every colleague receives a fair and reasonable salary adjustment rate. Good operating performance is also reflected in the annual employee bonuses, encouraging employees to work hard alongside the Company.

18. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company distributes employees' compensation and remuneration to directors at rates of no less than 2% and no more than 3%, respectively, of pre-tax profit before deducting employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the current year. Following the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company's shareholders' meeting in 2025 resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation to stipulate that 10% of the employees' compensation distributed for the year shall be allocated as compensation for entry-level employees. The employees' compensation (including compensation for entry-level employees) and remuneration to directors for 2025 and 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors in March 2026 and 2025, respectively, as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Accrual rate	Amount	Accrual rate	Amount
Compensation of employees	7%	\$ 8,512	7%	\$ 11,049
Remuneration of directors	2.1%	2,554	2.1%	3,315

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

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

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

19. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 15,406	\$ 31,838
Adjustment for prior years	(2,311)	(2,599)
	<u>13,095</u>	<u>29,239</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	847	4,827
Adjustment for prior years	-	1,960
	<u>847</u>	<u>6,787</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 13,942</u>	<u>\$ 36,026</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 22,108	\$ 28,696
Tax-exempt income	(8,339)	(5,092)
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	2,484	-
Taxable income to be added	-	13,061
Adjustments for current and deferred income tax expenses from prior years recognized in the current year	(2,311)	(639)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 13,942</u>	<u>\$ 36,026</u>

b. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 4,544	(\$ 425)	\$ -	\$ 4,119
Unrealized inventory loss	1,009	(106)	-	903
Payables for annual leave	757	28	-	785
Unrealized loss from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,213	2,213
	<u>\$ 6,310</u>	<u>(\$ 503)</u>	<u>\$ 2,213</u>	<u>\$ 8,020</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	\$ 3,668	\$ 2,114	\$ -	\$ 5,782
Gain from bargain purchase	1,469	(1,469)	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	1,146	(301)	-	845
Unrealized gains (loss) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	169	-	(169)	-
	<u>\$ 6,452</u>	<u>\$ 344</u>	<u>(\$ 169)</u>	<u>\$ 6,627</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 4,167	(\$ 825)	\$ 1,202	\$ 4,544
Unrealized inventory loss	377	632	-	1,009
Payables for annual leave	658	99	-	757
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1,879	(1,879)	-	-
	<u>\$ 7,081</u>	<u>(\$ 1,973)</u>	<u>\$ 1,202</u>	<u>\$ 6,310</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	\$ -	\$ 3,668	\$ -	\$ 3,668
Gain from bargain purchase	1,469	-	-	1,469
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	-	1,146	-	1,146
Unrealized gains (loss) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,402	-	(1,233)	169
	<u>\$ 2,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,814</u>	<u>(\$ 1,233)</u>	<u>\$ 6,452</u>

c. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company through 2023 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Unit: NT\$ Per Share	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.39
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.38

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	\$ 96,597	\$ 107,452

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	44,997	44,997
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares : Compensation of employees	<u>145</u>	<u>152</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>45,142</u>	<u>45,149</u>

The Company may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Group 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.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that 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 equity of the Company (comprising issued ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity).

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

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, 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/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The management of the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value approximate its fair value or its fair value cannot be reliably measured.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	Level 1	Leve2	Leve3	Total
Financial assets at financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic unlisted shares	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ 85,948	\$ 85,948
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Financial assets at financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic unlisted shares	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ 57,076	\$ 57,076

There was no transfer of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 for 2025 and 2024.

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

	Financial assets at financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Equity instruments For the Year Ended December 31	
<u>Financial assets</u>	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 57,076	\$ 64,603
Unrealized gains (loss) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,951)	(20,232)
Purchase	16,239	12,705
Proceed	(16,239)	-
Reclassification	31,823	-
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 85,948	\$ 57,076

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

The securities of emerging stocks held by the Company have no market price reference and thus are evaluated under the cost approach and market approach.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 922,217	\$ 847,578
Financial assets at FVTOCI	85,948	57,076
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	354,692	329,454

The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits, and other financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and guarantee deposits received and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included equity, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, and lease liabilities. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

i. Foreign currency risk

The Group had foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. Approximately 52%~59 % of the Group's sales is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity in the Group making the sale, whilst almost 41 %~45 % of costs is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity in the Group. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 26.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (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 5%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusted their translation at the end of the year for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit with the relevant currency strengthen 5% against New Taiwan dollars. For a 5% weakening of the relevant of the relevant currency against New Taiwan dollars, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

	Impact of fluctuations in exchange rate on profit or loss	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
USD	\$ 8,998	\$ 19,161

ii. Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetites ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 348,502	\$ 170,991
Lease liabilities	4,166	5,455
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	111,185	119,361

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 0.25% basis points higher/lower and all other variables been held constant, the Company's pretax profits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$278 thousand and \$298 thousand, respectively. A 0.25% basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

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 following:

- i. The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets; and
- ii. The maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

The Company adopted a policy of obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Company uses other publicly available financial information and mutual transaction records to rate major customers, continuously monitoring credit exposure and counterparties' credit ratings. The total transaction amount is distributed among customers with qualified credit ratings, and the credit limits for each counterparty are reviewed and approved annually by management to control credit risk.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of accounts receivable from the top two customers were NT\$169,019 thousand and NT\$222,106 thousand, respectively. During 2025 and 2024, the concentration of credit risk for these companies did not exceed 26% of the total monetary assets, and the concentration of credit risk for other counterparties did not exceed 34% of the total monetary assets.

3) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, and continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows as well as matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had undrawn loan amounts are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Undrawn loan amounts	\$ 515,000	\$ 555,000

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables

The Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Less Than 1 Year	More than 1 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 354,692	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>2,875</u>	<u>1,528</u>
	<u>\$ 357,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,528</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 329,454	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>3,518</u>	<u>2,403</u>
	<u>\$ 332,972</u>	<u>\$ 2,403</u>

23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and its related parties were disclosed as follows:

1) Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Categories
Advanced	Subsidiary
Niching Co., LTD (Niching Suzhou)	Sub-subsidiary
Simmtech Co., Ltd. (Simmtech)	Other related party
Simmtech Graphics Co., Ltd. (STG)	Other related party
SI	Other related party
ENPLAS	Associate (Note)

Note : As of April 2025, no longer a related party of the Company.

2) Sales revenue

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
sub-subsidiary	\$ <u>537</u>	\$ <u>31</u>

The sale of goods to related parties were made at the Company's usual list prices.

3) Service revenue

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related party		
SI	\$ 72,964	\$ 85,813
Simmtech	<u>21,280</u>	<u>20,013</u>
	<u>\$ 94,244</u>	<u>\$ 105,826</u>

The commission rates for intermediary services provided above are not significantly different from those charged to non-related parties; the payment terms are also not materially different.

4) Commission Expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sub-subsidiary		
Niching Suzhou	\$ <u>11,781</u>	\$ <u>15,015</u>

5) Non-operating income - other income

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Associate	\$ 14	\$ 57
Sub-subsidiary	<u>31</u>	<u>23</u>
	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>

6) Receivables to related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related party		
SI		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 38,102	\$ 30,577
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(280)	(32)
	<u>37,822</u>	<u>30,545</u>
Simmtech		
Gross carrying amount	15,570	13,445
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(240)	(222)
	<u>15,330</u>	<u>13,223</u>
Sub-subsidiary	<u>154</u>	<u>32</u>
	<u>\$ 53,306</u>	<u>\$ 43,800</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 266 thousand and \$ 42 thousand was respectively reversed.

7) Other receivables

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related party		
Simmtech	<u>\$ 633</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>

8) Acquisition of financial assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Purchase Price
Other related party				
SI	Investments accounted for using the equity method	190 thousand shares	STNC	<u>\$ 35,575</u>

9) Payables to related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2025	2024
Sub-subsidiary		
Niching Suzhou	<u>\$ 1,446</u>	<u>\$ 4,367</u>

10) Other payables

Related Party Category	December 31	
	2025	2024
Sub-subsidiary	<u>\$ 450</u>	<u>\$ 321</u>

11) Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 35,583	\$ 34,238
Post-employment benefits	343	400
	<u>\$ 35,926</u>	<u>\$ 34,638</u>

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

24. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for long-term bank loans:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 167,294</u>	<u>\$ 170,055</u>

25. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Company at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Unrecognized contractual commitments of the Company were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 295,028</u>	<u>\$ 305,695</u>

26. 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 the respective functional currencies are as follows:

	December 31					
	2025			2024		
<u>Financial assets</u>	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Monetary items						
USD	\$ 9,490	31.43	\$ 298,269	\$ 15,849	32.785	\$ 519,620
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Monetary items						
USD	3,764	31.43	118,308	4,160	32.785	136,394

December 31, 2025 and 2024, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains (losses) were \$(26,585) thousand and \$20,691 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

27. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others: None.
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held (non-excluding investment in subsidiaries and associates): Table 1.
- 4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table None.
- 5) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

b. Information on investees: Table 2.

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, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriation of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 3.
- 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:
 - i. The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: Note 23.
 - ii. The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: Note 23.
 - iii. The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.
 - iv. The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None.
 - v. The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: None.
 - vi. Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: Note 23.

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
The Company	Shares							
	APET	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	282,700	\$ 7,025	6	\$ 7,025	
	GST	Other related party	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	147,972	13,943	1	13,943	
	MCY	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	2,120,981	14,508	6	14,508	
	UTYC	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	335,925	15,570	2	15,570	
	QiangFang	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	435,000	385	15	385	
	PCCL	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	1,360,000	-	17	-	
	ENPLAS	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non current	105,600	34,517	5	34,517	

Note: For information on the investments in subsidiaries and associates, see Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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			
The Company	Advanced	Samoa	General investment business and import-export trade	\$ 45,496	\$ 45,496	1,800,293	100	\$ 48,802	\$ 1,671	\$ 1,671	
	STNC	Hongkong	General investment business and import-export trade	44,506	44,506	490,000	49	43,498	21,573	10,571	

Note: For information on investments in mainland China, see Table 3.

TABLE 3

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Investee Company (Note 1)	Main Businesses and Products	Paid in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 3)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2025
					Outward	Inward						
Niching Co., LTD	Wholesale, import and export, commission agency (excluding auctions), and related supporting businesses for equipment, materials, and parts required for the manufacturing of semiconductor, optoelectronic, electronic, and mechanical products.	\$ 64,492 (USD 2,100)	(Note 2)	\$ 53,366 (USD 1,735)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,366 (USD 1,735)	(\$ 1,377)	100%	(\$ 1,377)	\$ 28,719	\$ -
Simmtech Niching (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, import and export, commission agency (excluding auctions), and related supporting businesses for equipment, materials, and parts required for the manufacturing of semiconductor, optoelectronic, electronic, and mechanical products.	29,570 (USD 1,000)	(Note 2)	44,453 (USD 1,438)	-	-	44,453 (USD 1,438)	21,992	49%	10,776	42,801	65,304

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA(Note4)
\$ 97,819 (USD 3,173)	\$ 101,956 (USD 3,238)	\$647,451

Note 1: This investment project has been approved by the Investment Commission, with an investment amount of USD \$3,238 thousand. However, as of December 31, 2025, USD \$3,173 thousand has been remitted.

Note 2: Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region.

Note 3: In accordance with reports audited by the CPA from the parent company.

Note 4: Limitation is calculated under 'Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China'.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>STATEMENT INDEX</u>
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STATEMENT 1**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash	<u>\$ 794</u>
Cash in banks	
Checking accounts deposits	896
Demand deposits	98,484
Foreign deposits (Note 1)	<u>12,713</u>
	<u>112,093</u>
Cash equivalents	
Time deposits with original maturities of less than three months (Note 2)	<u>348,502</u>
	<u>\$ 461,389</u>

Note 1: Including USD \$386 thousand, RMB \$116 thousand and JPY \$325 thousand, converted at the exchange rate of US\$1 = NT\$31.43, RMB\$1 = NT\$4.48 and JPY\$1 = NT\$0.201.

Note 2: Including NT\$304,500 thousand and USD \$1,400 thousand, converted at the exchange rate of US\$1 = NT\$31.43, which expired in March 2026, interest rate at 1.225%~3.8%.

STATEMENT 2**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM UNRELATED PARTIES****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Client Name	Amount
Unrelated parties	
Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, Inc	\$ 122,256
Chipbond Technology Corporation	46,763
Powertech Technology Inc.	38,307
China Star Optoelectronics International (HK) Limited	34,876
Forehope Electronic (Ningbo) Co., Ltd	29,102
Chipmos Technologies Inc.	25,692
Other (Note)	<u>108,219</u>
	405,215
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(<u>3,754</u>)
	<u>\$ 401,461</u>

Note: Each of the clients was less than 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 3**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	Market Price (Note)
Merchandise	\$ 70,171	<u>\$ 65,653</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(<u>4,518</u>)	
	<u>\$ 65,653</u>	

Note: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, assessed on an item-by-item basis.

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Financial instrument name	Balance, January 1, 2025		Additions (Decrease)		Unrealized gains or (losses) of Financial	Balance, December 31, 2025			
	Number of shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value	Number of shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Number of shares (In Thousands)	%	Amount	Collateral
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares									
APET	283	\$ 17,048	-	\$ -	(\$ 10,023)	283	6	\$ 7,025	None
GST	148	15,827	-	-	(1,884)	148	1	13,943	None
MCY	2,121	12,302	-	-	2,206	2,121	6	14,508	None
ELITING	336	11,173	(336)	(16,239)	5,066	-	-	-	None
QiangFang	435	726	-	-	(341)	435	15	385	None
PCCL	1,360	-	-	-	-	1,360	17	-	None
ENPLAS	-	-	106	31,823	2,694	106	5	34,517	None
UTYC	-	-	336	16,239	(669)	336	2	15,570	None
		<u>\$ 57,076</u>		<u>\$ 31,823</u>	<u>(\$ 2,951)</u>			<u>\$ 85,948</u>	

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

TATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Balance, January 1, 2025		Additions (Decrease)						Balance, December 31, 2025		
Investees		Number of shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Share of Profit (Loss)	Cash Dividend	Exchange Differences on Translation	Number of shares (In Thousands)	%	Amount	Net Assets Value
Advanced		1,800	\$ 47,779	-	\$ -	\$ 1,671	\$ -	(\$ 648)	1,800	100	\$ 48,802	\$ 48,802
ENPLAS		633	162,323	(633)	(170,708)	8,387	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
STNC		490	<u>33,511</u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u>10,571</u>	<u>-</u>	(<u>584</u>)	490	49	<u>43,498</u>	<u>43,498</u>
			<u>\$243,613</u>		(<u>\$170,708</u>)	<u>\$ 20,629</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(<u>\$ 1,234</u>)			<u>\$ 92,300</u>	<u>\$ 92,300</u>

STATEMENT 6**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT OF USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Balance at January 1, 2025	Additions	Decrease	Balance at December 31, 2025
Item				
Cost				
Land	\$ 609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 609
Transportation equipment	<u>8,987</u>	<u>2,625</u>	<u>(811)</u>	<u>10,801</u>
	<u>9,596</u>	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>(\$ 811)</u>	<u>11,410</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Land	406	\$ 67	\$ -	473
Transportation equipment	<u>3,914</u>	<u>3,853</u>	<u>(811)</u>	<u>6,956</u>
	<u>4,320</u>	<u>\$ 3,920</u>	<u>(\$ 811)</u>	<u>7,429</u>
	<u>\$ 5,276</u>			<u>\$ 3,981</u>

STATEMENT 7

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES TO UNRELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Vendor Name	Amount
Unitech Technology Yeh Corporation	\$ 122,358
Ming Chun Yuan Micro Precise Technology Co., Ltd.	101,089
SPT Asia Pte. Ltd.	54,610
Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.	39,416
Keystone Sciencetech Co., Ltd.	20,792
Others (Note)	<u>7,338</u>
	<u>\$ 345,603</u>

Note: Each of the clients was less than 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 8**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Summary	Lease Term	Discount Rate (%)	Amount
Land	Kaohsiung Branch Office Rent	2017.01.01-2027.12.31	5.84	\$ 164
Transportation equipment	Official Vehicle	2023.06.19-2028.01.19	5.74-6.48	<u>4,002</u>
				<u>\$ 4,166</u>

STATEMENT 9

NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Sales revenue	
Semiconductor products	\$ 759,580
Optoelectronic products	378,235
Nanotechnology and Other Products	<u>15,014</u>
	1,152,829
 Service revenue	 <u>115,600</u>
	 <u>\$ 1,268,429</u>

STATEMENT 10**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Inspection Costs	\$ 7,685
Merchandise, beginning of year	65,586
Add: Merchandise purchased	1,017,538
Less: Merchandise, end of year	(70,171)
Gain on reversal of inventory write-downs	(525)
Reclassification to various expenses	(<u>1,550</u>)
Operating costs	<u>\$ 1,018,563</u>

STATEMENT 11**NICHING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total
Salary	\$ 47,951	\$ 40,471	\$ 16,851	\$ 105,273
Depreciation expense	6,085	2,345	7,189	15,619
Professional service fees	4,653	4,654	-	9,307
Insurance premium	4,508	2,832	1,397	8,737
Other expenses	<u>19,912</u>	<u>7,768</u>	<u>8,602</u>	<u>36,282</u>
	<u>\$ 83,109</u>	<u>\$ 58,070</u>	<u>\$ 34,039</u>	<u>\$ 175,218</u>