

Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd. (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, 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 and other regulations.

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.

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 following is the description of the key audit matter in the parent company only financial statements of Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd. for 2025:

Revenue Recognition

Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd. generates revenue mainly from the sale of equipment and machines, which are automation machines. The sales to major customers of LCD panel automation equipment for semiconductor packaging and testing and semiconductor automation equipment for semiconductor wafers in 2025 were significant, accounting for 66% of the total revenue. The transaction is subject to the completion major customers. Therefore, we consider whether the sales of automation equipment for semiconductor packaging and testing (LCD panel automation equipment) and semiconductor wafers (semiconductor automation equipment) have actually occurred as a key audit matter.

Hence, the auditor considered the policy on recognition of sales revenue and has evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control system related to each type of revenue in 2025; We also performed tests to verify the validity of each type of sales transaction, which included selecting proper samples of shipment orders, confirmation of installation of machines, and invoices, as well as checking the consistency between the sales targets and receivers of each type of sales transaction and the collection status of accounts receivable, and checking for any material sales return after the reporting date to verify that the transactions had actually occurred.

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 other regulations, 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 Wen-Yuan Chuang and Tza-Li Gung.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 16, 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.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 1,070,001	13	\$ 1,578,910	21
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 17)	-	-	81	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 8 and 32)	70,000	1	70,000	1
Contract assets - current (Note 23)	728,767	9	366,158	5
Notes receivable (Note 9)	62	-	4,529	-
Trade receivables from unrelated parties (Notes 9 and 23)	457,493	6	330,509	5
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 23 and 31)	5,954	-	11,646	-
Other receivables from unrelated parties (Note 9)	4,055	-	16,519	-
Other receivables from related parties (Note 31)	20,426	-	20,826	-
Inventories (Note 10)	1,166,155	14	752,974	10
Other current assets (Note 15)	32,912	-	34,574	1
Total current assets	<u>3,555,825</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>3,186,726</u>	<u>43</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Note 7)	428,827	5	281,054	4
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	1,503,172	18	1,621,811	22
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 12 and 32)	2,608,285	32	2,241,722	30
Right-of-use assets (Note 13)	2,304	-	9,445	-
Intangible assets (Note 14)	4,241	-	5,881	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 25)	56,174	1	70,739	1
Other non-current assets (Note 15)	41,659	1	11,676	-
Total non-current assets	<u>4,644,662</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>4,242,328</u>	<u>57</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,200,487</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,429,054</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	\$ 30,000	-	\$ -	-
Contract liabilities - current (Note 23)	100,059	1	89,784	1
Trade payables to unrelated parties (Note 18)	1,121,996	14	859,489	12
Trade payables to related parties (Note 31)	10,983	-	9,246	-
Other payables (Notes 19 and 31)	612,411	8	503,832	7
Current tax liabilities (Note 25)	74,445	1	33,920	-
Provisions - current (Note 20)	37,000	1	39,000	1
Lease liabilities - current (Note 13)	2,216	-	7,534	-
Current portion of bonds payable (Note 17)	-	-	34,059	-
Current portion of long - term borrowings (Note 16)	96,971	1	28,683	-
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	3,763	-	3,029	-
Total current liabilities	<u>2,089,844</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,608,576</u>	<u>21</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loans (Note 16)	592,981	7	925,952	13
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	142,165	2	166,373	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Note 13)	131	-	2,040	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 19)	5,000	-	3,114	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>740,277</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1,097,479</u>	<u>15</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,830,121</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>2,706,055</u>	<u>36</u>
EQUITY (Note 22)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	822,063	10	752,817	10
Bond conversion entitlement certificates	-	-	25,812	1
Total share capital	<u>822,063</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>778,629</u>	<u>11</u>
Capital surplus	2,825,715	34	2,084,857	28
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	547,700	7	488,880	7
Special reserve	-	-	14,547	-
Unappropriated earnings	1,099,343	13	1,198,358	16
Total retained earnings	<u>1,647,043</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,701,785</u>	<u>23</u>
Other equity	75,545	1	157,728	2
Total equity	<u>5,370,366</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>4,722,999</u>	<u>64</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,200,487</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,429,054</u>	<u>100</u>

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

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 23 and 31)				
Sales	\$ 4,253,804	100	\$ 2,834,714	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 24 and 31)				
Cost of goods sold	<u>(2,978,748)</u>	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(1,937,318)</u>	<u>(69)</u>
GROSS PROFIT	1,275,056	30	897,396	31
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	(568)	-	(869)	-
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	<u>869</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>-</u>
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,275,357</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>897,131</u>	<u>31</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 23, 24 and 31)				
Selling and marketing	(86,457)	(2)	(95,739)	(3)
General and administrative	(248,989)	(6)	(204,014)	(7)
Research and development	(310,048)	(8)	(313,625)	(11)
Expected credit loss	<u>(8,830)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,640)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>(654,324)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(631,018)</u>	<u>(22)</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>621,033</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>266,113</u>	<u>9</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 11, 24 and 31)				
Interest income	9,576	-	8,128	-
Other income	48,915	1	54,870	2
Other gains and losses	(25,087)	-	275,594	10
Finance costs	(5,435)	-	(17,277)	(1)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries	<u>(124,510)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>134,862</u>	<u>5</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(96,541)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>456,177</u>	<u>16</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	524,492	12	722,290	25
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 25)	<u>(99,818)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(148,182)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>424,674</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>574,108</u>	<u>20</u>

(Continued)

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 30)	\$ (86,639)	(2)	\$ 136,429	5
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating of the financial statements of foreign operations	5,570	-	62,425	2
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 25)	<u>(1,114)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,485)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	<u>(82,183)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>186,369</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 342,491</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 760,477</u>	<u>27</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 5.24</u>		<u>\$ 7.63</u>	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 5.21</u>		<u>\$ 7.39</u>	

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

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

	Share Capital			Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings				Exchange Difference on Translating of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Other Equity		Total Equity	
	Ordinary Shares	Bond Conversion Entitlement Certificates	Total		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated			Total	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		Total
							Earnings						
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 752,817	\$ -	\$ 752,817	\$ 1,854,049	\$ 424,099	\$ 21,404	\$ 1,006,847	\$ 1,452,350	\$ (39,016)	\$ 24,469	\$ (14,547)	\$ 4,044,669	
Appropriation of earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	64,781	-	(64,781)	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(6,857)	6,857	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(338,767)	(338,767)	-	-	-	(338,767)	
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,108	574,108	-	-	-	574,108	
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,940	136,429	186,369	186,369	
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,108	574,108	49,940	136,429	186,369	760,477	
Conversion of convertible corporate bonds	-	25,812	25,812	230,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,620	
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,094	14,094	-	(14,094)	(14,094)	-	
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2024	752,817	25,812	778,629	2,084,857	488,880	14,547	1,198,358	1,701,785	10,924	146,804	157,728	4,722,999	
Appropriation of earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	58,820	-	(58,820)	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(14,547)	14,547	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(479,416)	(479,416)	-	-	-	(479,416)	
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,674	424,674	-	-	-	424,674	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,456	(86,639)	(82,183)	(82,183)	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,674	424,674	4,456	(86,639)	(82,183)	342,491	
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	40,000	-	40,000	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740,000	
Employee share options issued by the Company	-	-	-	10,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,191	
Conversion of convertible corporate bond	29,246	(25,812)	3,434	30,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,101	
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2025	\$ 822,063	\$ -	\$ 822,063	\$ 2,825,715	\$ 547,700	\$ -	\$ 1,099,343	\$ 1,647,043	\$ 15,380	\$ 60,165	\$ 75,545	\$ 5,370,366	

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

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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	\$ 524,492	\$ 722,290
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	26,903	24,729
Amortization expense	24,278	21,693
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables and contract assets	8,830	17,640
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,525)
Financial costs	5,435	17,277
Interest income	(9,576)	(8,128)
Dividend income	(4,723)	(3,693)
Compensation cost of employee share options	10,191	-
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries	124,510	(134,862)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(254,338)
Reversal of inventories	(49,000)	(91,000)
Unrealized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries	568	869
Realized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries	(869)	(604)
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	3,269	(3,616)
Other items	294	178
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Contract assets	(367,999)	166,596
Notes receivable	4,467	(951)
Trade receivables from unrelated parties	(127,499)	206,946
Trade receivables from related parties	6,656	(10,138)
Other receivables from unrelated parties	12,464	(5,364)
Other receivables from related parties	400	3,681
Inventories	(364,181)	160,252
Other current assets	(18,104)	(33,770)
Contract liabilities	10,275	(125,274)
Trade payables to unrelated parties	255,897	421,109
Trade payables to related parties	1,198	9,187
Other payables	(50,978)	43,921
Provisions - current	(2,000)	(16,000)
Other current liabilities	734	449
Cash generated from operations	25,932	1,127,554
Interest received	9,576	8,128
Interest paid	(5,573)	(12,121)
Income tax paid	(70,050)	(163,818)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(40,115)	959,743

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SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (234,412)	\$ -
Sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	24,465
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(70,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(473,075)	(723,796)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	673,214
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	17	(488)
Payments for intangible assets	(2,872)	(2,320)
Increase in other non-current assets	(30,000)	-
Dividend received	<u>4,723</u>	<u>123,707</u>
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	<u>(735,619)</u>	<u>24,782</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	30,000	-
Repayments of short-term borrowings	-	(200,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	509,230	583,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(773,913)	(642,566)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	1,588	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(7,283)	(12,362)
Dividends paid	(232,797)	(338,767)
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	<u>740,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>266,825</u>	<u>(610,695)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(508,909)	373,830
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>1,578,910</u>	<u>1,205,080</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,070,001</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,910</u>

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

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in October 1999, and is mainly engaged in the manufacture and sale of automation equipment and related products. The Company’s stock has been officially OTC-listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) since April 2017 and was discontinued on January 19, 2021, and was exchange-listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on the same day.

The financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar (NTD).

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 11, 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, “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (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

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

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

<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 to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

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

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the 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 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.

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

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

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order 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, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries 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:

- Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

- 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:

- Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity'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 denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

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

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

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in progress and finished goods 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 all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

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

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

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

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity 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 loss 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 loss, 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 that constitutes a business 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 of a subsidiary that constitutes a business 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 had the Company directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Samples produced when testing whether an item of property, plant and equipment is functioning properly before that asset reaches its intended use are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and any proceeds from selling those samples and the cost of those samples are recognized in profit or loss. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

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

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

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

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 30.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i) The financial assets are 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 assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months, 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 a 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 assets; and

- ii) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has 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.

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

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

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

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- i) The debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

iv. 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 as 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 and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables), investments in equity instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, operating lease receivables, as well as contract assets.

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, 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 which 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.

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All 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, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Convertible bonds

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

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

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

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

k. Provisions

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

Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations to assure that products comply with agreed-upon specifications are recognized on the date of sale of the relevant products at the best estimate by the management of the Company of the expenditures required to settle the Company's obligations.

l. Revenue recognition

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

For contracts 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the sales of merchandise. Depending on the nature of the product, sales revenue and trade receivables/contract assets are recognized when the customer has satisfied the obligation to control the product upon delivery or installation of the machine, respectively, and are transferred to accounts receivable when the remaining obligation is satisfied. Prepayments are recognized as contract liabilities until the delivery or installation of the machine is confirmed.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

m. 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.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments 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 parent company only balance sheets.

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

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

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

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

3) Other long-term employee benefits

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

p. Share-based payment agreements

Employee share options granted to employees

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately. The grant date of issued ordinary shares for cash which are reserved for employees is the date on which the number of shares that the employees purchase is confirmed.

q. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

a. Estimated impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables, investments in debt instruments and contract assets is based on assumptions on probability of default and loss given default. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, see Note 9. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

b. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience in the sale of product of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Cash on hand	\$ 166	\$ 244
Checking accounts demand deposits	<u>1,069,835</u>	<u>1,578,666</u>
	<u>\$ 1,070,001</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,910</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposits	0.001%-0.705%	0.001%-0.705%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Investment in Equity Instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares		
SynPower Co., Ltd.	\$ 170,901	\$ 201,474
Chyi Ding Technologies Co., Ltd.	49,826	-
New Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	25,627	-
Santa Phoenix Technology Co., Ltd.	120,498	-
Unlisted shares		
New Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	-	32,240
Ever Radiant Inc.	-	-
Great Talent Tech Co., Ltd.	1,375	1,000
TSS Holding Limited	44,180	46,340
TSS Japan. Ltd.	1,368	-
Adirtek Co., Ltd.	2,052	-
Star Bit Innovation Co., Ltd.	1,000	-
COHO Advanced Materials Tech. Co., Ltd.	<u>12,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 428,827</u>	<u>\$ 281,054</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.

The management of the Company considered that the fair value of the stock investment in Ever Radiant Inc. could not be measured reliably. The stock investment was valued as a receivable and an impairment loss of \$8,953 thousand was recognized as of December 31, 2019, the acquisition date, because of the decline in the assessed value of the stock investment. Ever Radiant Inc. convened an extraordinary shareholders' meeting in January 2026 and resolved to cease operations and proceed with liquidation.

In September of the 2024, the Company adjusted its investment portfolio to diversify risk and sold a portion of its ordinary shares in SynPower Co., Ltd. at a fair value of \$9,610 thousand. The related unrealized gains of \$5,511 thousand in other comprehensive income financial assets measured at fair value were transferred to retained earnings. In October 2024, the shares sold had a fair value of \$14,855 thousand and their related unrealized valuation gain of \$8,583 thousand was transferred from other equity to retained earnings. In February 2025, the Company paid \$12,941 thousand in cash to acquire an additional interest in SynPower Co., Ltd.

In January 2025, the Company invested in Chyi Ding Technologies Co., Ltd. for \$39,765 thousand, which is designated as an investment at fair value through other comprehensive income and loss because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment in view of the Company's increased strategic investment in the semiconductor industry. In December 2025, the Company paid \$24,911 thousand in cash to acquire an additional interest in Chyi Ding Technologies Co., Ltd.

In March 2025, the Company paid \$20,000 thousand in cash to acquire an additional interest in TSS Holding Limited.

In April 2025, the Company invested JPY5,950 thousand (equivalent to \$1,368 thousand) in TSS Japan, Ltd., which is designated as an investment at FVTOCI because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment in view of the Company's expansion into overseas markets.

In May 2025, the Company invested \$2,052 thousand in Adirtek Co., Ltd., which is designated as an investment at FVTOCI because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment aimed at expanding external collaboration, strengthening technological capital, and enhancing product competitiveness.

In July 2025, the Company paid \$375 thousand in cash to acquire an additional interest in Great Talent Tech Co., Ltd.

In August 2025, the Company invested \$120,000 thousand in Santa Phoenix Technology Co., Ltd., which is designated as an investment at FVTOCI because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment aimed at expanding external collaboration, strengthening technological capital, and enhancing product competitiveness.

In September 2025, the Company invested \$1,000 thousand in Star Bit Innovation Co., Ltd., as a financial investment which is designated as an investment at FVTOCI because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment.

In November 2025, the Company invested \$12,000 thousand in COHO Advanced Materials Tech. Co., Ltd., which is designated as an investment at FVTOCI because it is a medium- to long-term strategic investment aimed at strengthening relationships within the semiconductor industry and to expand the application of new materials.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Current</u>		
Restricted financial assets	<u>\$ 70,000</u>	<u>\$ 70,000</u>

Financial assets at amortized cost at December 31, 2025 were deposits in bank trust property accounts, refer to Note 32.

9. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Notes receivable - operating</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 62	\$ 4,529
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 4,529</u>

(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 496,410	\$ 365,122
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(41,110)</u>	<u>(37,670)</u>
	455,300	327,452
At FVTOCI	<u>2,193</u>	<u>3,057</u>
	<u>\$ 457,493</u>	<u>\$ 330,509</u>
 <u>Other receivables</u>		
Transfer of trade receivable factoring	<u>\$ 4,055</u>	<u>\$ 16,519</u> (Concluded)

Trade Receivables

a. At amortized cost

The average credit period of sales of goods is 90 to 365 days. 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 provides for expected credit losses based on the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. 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.

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.

b. At FVTOCI

For trade receivables, the Company will decide whether to sell these trade receivables to banks without recourse based on its level of working capital. These trade receivables are classified as at FVTOCI because they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of financial assets.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable and trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2025

	<u>No Signs of Default by Counterparties</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Not Past Due</u>	<u>1 to 90 Days</u>	<u>91 to 180 Days</u>	<u>181 to 270 Days</u>	<u>271 to 365 Days</u>	<u>Over 366 Days</u>	
Expected credit loss rate	0.20%	9.20%	18.34%	43.71%	64.62%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 389,634	\$ 22,305	\$ 54,625	\$ 2,679	\$ 6,592	\$ 22,830	\$ 498,665
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(778)</u>	<u>(2,052)</u>	<u>(10,019)</u>	<u>(1,171)</u>	<u>(4,260)</u>	<u>(22,830)</u>	<u>(41,110)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 388,856</u>	<u>\$ 20,253</u>	<u>\$ 44,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,508</u>	<u>\$ 2,332</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 457,555</u>

December 31, 2024

	<u>No Signs of Default by Counterparties</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Not Past Due</u>	<u>1 to 90 Days</u>	<u>91 to 180 Days</u>	<u>181 to 270 Days</u>	<u>271 to 365 Days</u>	<u>Over 366 Days</u>	
Expected credit loss rate	0.07%	0.86%	11.15%	26.11%	39.88%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 284,321	\$ 28,094	\$ 4,360	\$ 20,187	\$ 7,106	\$ 28,640	\$ 372,708
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(199)</u>	<u>(241)</u>	<u>(486)</u>	<u>(5,270)</u>	<u>(2,834)</u>	<u>(28,640)</u>	<u>(37,670)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 284,122</u>	<u>\$ 27,853</u>	<u>\$ 3,874</u>	<u>\$ 14,917</u>	<u>\$ 4,272</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 335,038</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance on January 1	\$ 37,670	\$ 24,160
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>3,440</u>	<u>13,510</u>
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 41,110</u>	<u>\$ 37,670</u>

The Company entered into a non-recourse sale contract with the bank for the trade receivable arising from the sale of a portion of the receivable on credit. For information on the Company's sale of trade receivable. Refer to Note 30 (e) for details of the factoring agreements for trade receivables.

10. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Finished goods	\$ 3,328	\$ 9,413
Work-in-progress	1,105,334	717,670
Raw materials	<u>57,493</u>	<u>25,891</u>
	<u>\$ 1,166,155</u>	<u>\$ 752,974</u>

The cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 included reversal of inventory write-downs of \$49,000 thousand and \$91,000 thousand, respectively. The reversal of previous write-downs resulted from the disposal of partial inventories with longer aging.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in subsidiary

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Unlisted		
Symtek Automation Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,503,172</u>	<u>\$ 1,621,811</u>
	Proportion of Ownership and	
	Voting Rights	
Name of Subsidiary	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Symtek Automation Ltd.	100%	100%

Refer to Note 36 for details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Assets used by the Company	\$ 2,593,223	\$ 2,241,722
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>15,062</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,608,285</u>	<u>\$ 2,241,722</u>

a. Asset used by the Company

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Property Under Construction	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 1,287,485	\$ 292,364	\$ 50,673	\$ 1,251	\$ 26,386	\$ 429,721	\$ 2,087,880
Additions	-	117	-	-	490	708,079	708,686
Transfers from property under construction	-	-	3,264	-	1,520	(4,784)	-
Disposals	<u>(302,100)</u>	<u>(132,568)</u>	<u>(6,915)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,593)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(445,176)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 985,385</u>	<u>\$ 159,913</u>	<u>\$ 47,022</u>	<u>\$ 1,251</u>	<u>\$ 24,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,133,016</u>	<u>\$ 2,351,390</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 57,644	\$ 45,916	\$ 858	\$ 19,188	\$ -	\$ 123,606
Depreciation expenses	-	6,944	1,991	147	3,280	-	12,362
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,111)</u>	<u>(5,846)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,343)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,300)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,477</u>	<u>\$ 42,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>	<u>\$ 19,125</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 109,668</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 985,385</u>	<u>\$ 112,436</u>	<u>\$ 4,961</u>	<u>\$ 246</u>	<u>\$ 5,678</u>	<u>\$ 1,133,016</u>	<u>\$ 2,241,722</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 985,385	\$ 159,913	\$ 47,022	\$ 1,251	\$ 24,803	\$ 1,133,016	\$ 2,351,390
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	386,266	386,266
Transfers from property under construction	-	1,355,847	27,094	-	6,978	(1,389,919)	-
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	-	(15,889)	-	-	-	(15,889)
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,442)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,442)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 985,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,515,760</u>	<u>\$ 58,227</u>	<u>\$ 1,251</u>	<u>\$ 30,339</u>	<u>\$ 129,363</u>	<u>\$ 2,720,325</u>

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Property Under Construction	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 47,477	\$ 42,061	\$ 1,005	\$ 19,125	\$ -	\$ 109,668
Depreciation expenses	-	12,131	3,295	148	3,633	-	19,207
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	-	(331)	-	-	-	(331)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,442)	-	(1,442)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 59,608</u>	<u>\$ 45,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 21,316</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 127,102</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 985,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,456,152</u>	<u>\$ 13,202</u>	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$ 129,363</u>	<u>\$ 2,593,223</u>

(Concluded)

No impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

Building	
Main buildings	20-50 years
Elevators	10-30 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Transportation equipment	4 years
Office equipment	4-10 years

Property, plant and equipment used by the Company and pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 32.

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Machinery and Equipment
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -
Transfers from assets used by the Company	<u>15,889</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 15,889</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -
Transfers from assets used by the Company	331
Depreciation expenses	<u>496</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 827</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 15,062</u>

Operating leases relate to leases of Semiconductor Tester with lease terms between 11 months. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating lease payments was as follows:

	December 31, 2025
Year 1	<u>\$ 2,716</u>

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

Machinery and equipment	8 years
-------------------------	---------

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Land	\$ 1,410	\$ 3,101
Buildings	-	2,140
Transportation equipment	589	4,204
Other equipment	<u>305</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,304</u>	<u>\$ 9,445</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ 2,047</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,691
Buildings	2,140	7,036
Transportation equipment	3,321	3,640
Other equipment	<u>48</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 7,200</u>	<u>\$ 12,367</u>

The Company terminated the original lease agreement in 2025, derecognizing the net amount of the right-of-use asset at \$294 thousand and lease liabilities - current at \$298 thousand. A lease modification gain of \$4 thousand was also recognized (recorded under other gains and losses).

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 2,216</u>	<u>\$ 7,534</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ 2,040</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Land	0.87%	0.87%
Buildings	1.99%	1.52%-1.99%
Transportation equipment	1.86%-1.94%	0.90%-1.94%
Other equipment	1.88%	-

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases certain transportation equipment for official business use for a term of 2 to 3 years. These lease agreement do not contain any renewal or purchase rights.

The Company also leases land and buildings for the use of factories and offices with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. At the end of the lease term, the Company has no preferential purchase rights to the leased land and buildings and has agreed not to sublease or assign all or part of the subject of the lease without the consent of the lessor.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 35,381</u>	<u>\$ 25,497</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (42,747)</u>	<u>\$ (38,122)</u>

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

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 16,887
Additions	2,320
Disposals	<u>(3,934)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 15,273</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ (8,181)
Amortization expenses	(5,145)
Disposals	<u>3,934</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ (9,392)</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 5,881</u>

(Continued)

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 15,273
Additions	2,872
Disposals	<u>(9,066)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 9,079</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ (9,392)
Amortization expenses	(4,512)
Disposals	<u>9,066</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ (4,838)</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,241</u> (Concluded)

Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over two to three years.

An analysis of amortization by function is as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
General and administrative expenses	\$ 2,997	\$ 4,859
Research and development expenses	<u>1,515</u>	<u>286</u>
	<u>\$ 4,512</u>	<u>\$ 5,145</u>

15. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	<u>\$ 32,912</u>	<u>\$ 34,574</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Refundable deposits	\$ 8,286	\$ 8,303
Others	<u>33,373</u>	<u>3,373</u>
	<u>\$ 41,659</u>	<u>\$ 11,676</u>

16. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Line of credit borrowings	\$ <u>30,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

The range of weighted average effective interest rates on bank loans was 1.69% per annum as of December 31, 2025.

b. Long-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Secured borrowings</u>		
Bank loans (1)	\$ <u>50,000</u>	\$ <u>50,000</u>
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Bank loans (2)	4,110	20,548
Bank loans (3)	30,612	42,857
Bank loans (4)	405,230	841,230
Bank loans (5)	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>689,952</u>	<u>954,635</u>
Less: Current portion	<u>(96,971)</u>	<u>(28,683)</u>
	<u>\$ 592,981</u>	<u>\$ 925,952</u>

- 1) The bank loan is secured by the Company's own land (see Note 32). The due was originally set in July 2024, but was extended to July 2030, and the loan was repaid in advance by \$18,500 thousand, \$98,500 thousand and \$450,000 thousand in September 2023, December 2023 and December 2024, respectively, with the remaining loan will be repaid by the first installment starting from August 2026, and the principal will be repaid in 48 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly. The effective annual interest rate were 2.06% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- 2) The bank loan is due on March 2026, and the first installment was repaid starting from March 2020. The principal is repaid in 73 monthly installments over 6 years, with interest paid monthly. The effective annual interest rates were 1.718% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- 3) The bank loan is due on June 2028, and the first installment will be repaid starting from June 2024. The principal is repaid in 49 monthly installments over 4 years, and the loan was repaid in advance by \$150,000 thousand in January 2024, with interest paid monthly. The effective annual interest rate were 2.03% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- 4) The bank loan is due on July 2030 and may be drawn down in installments up to a total limit of \$1,600,000 thousand. The first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026, and the principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, and the loan was repaid in advance by \$745,230 thousand in May 2025, with interest paid monthly. The effective annual interest rate were 2.305% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

- 5) The bank loan is due on January 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from January 2026. The principal is repaid in 49 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly. The effective annual interest rate is 1.977% as of December 31, 2025.

17. BONDS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Second domestic unsecured convertible bonds	\$ -	\$ 34,059
Less: Current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>(34,059)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

On May 5, 2023, the Company issued unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan for the purpose of repaying bank loans and to increase working capital, with the following circumstances:

- a. Total amount issued: NT\$300,000 thousand
- b. Par value: NT\$100 thousand each
- c. Coupon rate: 0%
- d. Effective interest rate: 2.0907%
- e. Carrying value at issuance: NT\$281,944 thousand
- f. Maturity: 2023/5/5-2026/5/5 (The Company exercised its bond redemption right on January 10, 2025, and the over-the-counter trading will terminate on March 21, 2025.)
- g. Conversion period: Except for the cessation of conversion period, creditors may request conversion of their convertible bonds into common shares of the Company at any time from the day after the expiration of three months from the date of issuance (August 6, 2023) to the maturity date of May 5, 2026, in accordance with the conversion rule for corporate bonds. The cessation of conversion period is as follows:
 - 1) The period during which the transfer of common shares is legally suspended and ceased.
 - 2) The period from 15 business days prior to the date on which the Company applies to the Taipei Exchange for the cessation of transfer of the gratis allotment of shares, the cessation of transfer of cash dividends or the cessation of transfer of cash capital increase stock options to the record date.
 - 3) From the base date of capital reduction to 1 day before the start of trading day of capital reduction and share exchange.
 - 4) The starting date of the cessation of conversion for the change of par value of share is the day before the commencement date of the trading of the new shares to be exchanged.
- h. Conversion price and its adjustment: Creditors may request the Company to convert the bonds held by them into common shares of the Company at NT\$115 per share. The conversion price will be adjusted if there is an increase in the number of common shares issued by the Company after the issuance. As of the issuance period, the last announced adjusted conversion price was NT\$101.9.
- i. Repayment of the bonds at maturity: The bonds will be repaid by the issuing company in cash on the maturity date at the face value of the bonds.

- j. Repurchase rights of the creditors: Upon the expiration of 2 years from the date of issuance (May 5, 2025), the bondholders may request the Company to redeem the bonds held by them in cash at the face value plus interest compensation (100.500625% of the face value of the bonds and 0.25% of the effective yield) by written notice to the Company in accordance with regulations governing the conversion.
- k. Redemption rights of Company: After 3 months from the issuance date (August 6, 2023) of the bonds and up to 40 days prior to the expiration of the issuance period (March 26, 2026), if the closing price of the common shares of the issuer on the Taipei Exchange exceeds the then prevailing conversion price by 30% (inclusive) for 30 consecutive business days or if the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of the original issue amount, the issuer may redeem all of the bonds in cash at the face value of the bonds.

The convertible bonds consist of liabilities and equity components, with the equity components expressed as capital surplus - stock options under equity. The liability components are presented as liabilities embedded in derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial liabilities, respectively. The liabilities for embedded derivative financial instruments was valued at fair value of \$(81) thousand as of December 31, 2024. The liabilities for nonderivative financial instruments was measured at amortized cost of \$34,059 thousand as of December 31, 2024, with an effective interest rate of 2.0907% as originally recognized.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of \$2,730 thousand)	\$ 298,770
Equity component (less transaction costs allocated to the equity components of \$144 thousand)	<u>(15,756)</u>
Liability component at the date of issue (less transaction costs allocated to the liability component of \$2,586 thousand)	<u>\$ 283,014</u>
Liability component on January 1, 2024	\$ 286,828
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 2.0907%	5,295
Valuation gain on financial investments	(1,525)
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	<u>(256,620)</u>
Liability component on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 33,978</u>
Liability component on January 1, 2025	\$ 33,978
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 2.0907%	123
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	<u>(34,101)</u>
Liability component on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>

18. TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Trade payable</u>		
Operating	<u>\$ 1,121,996</u>	<u>\$ 859,489</u>

The average credit period for trade payable is approximately four months. The Company has a financial risk management policy to ensure that all trade payables are repaid within the prearranged credit period.

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	\$ 201,022	\$ 254,937
Payables for equipment and construction	10,088	96,897
Payables for compensation of employees	36,000	30,000
Payables for remuneration of directors	12,000	8,000
Payables for insurance premiums and provident funds	12,491	9,822
Payables for dividends	246,619	-
Payables for business tax	4,889	14,903
Others	<u>89,302</u>	<u>89,273</u>
	<u>\$ 612,411</u>	<u>\$ 503,832</u>
Other liabilities		
Receipts under custody	<u>\$ 3,763</u>	<u>\$ 3,029</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Other liabilities		
Long-term employee benefits payable	\$ 3,412	\$ 3,114
Guarantee deposits received	<u>1,588</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,114</u>

20. PROVISIONS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Current</u>		
Warranties provision	<u>\$ 37,000</u>	<u>\$ 39,000</u>
		Warranty Provision
Balance on January 1, 2024		\$ 55,000
Additions		14,492
Used		<u>(30,492)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024		<u>\$ 39,000</u>
Balance on January 1, 2025		\$ 39,000
Additions		22,165
Used		<u>(24,165)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025		<u>\$ 37,000</u>

The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management’s best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company’s obligations for warranties under contracts for the sale of goods.

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

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.

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

1) Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Shares authorized (in thousands of share)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of share)	<u>82,206</u>	<u>75,282</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 822,063</u>	<u>\$ 752,817</u>

The issued common stock has a par value of NT\$10 per share and each share has one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

To control the timeliness of raising capital, to obtain long-term capital within the shortest period of time, and to restrict the transfer of capital for three years to facilitate the stability of the Company’s operating right and the expansion of its operations, the Company approved the issuance of 6,000 thousand shares of common stock through a private placement cash capital increase on August 11, 2021. The issue price per share was NT\$95, the actual number of shares issued was 4,000 thousand shares, and the actual amount issued was NT\$380,000 thousand, the base date of the capital increase was August 25, 2021, and the change of registration was completed on September 13, 2021. The board of directors resolved to convert the privately placed ordinary shares into publicly placed shares on August 9, 2024. The above transaction was approved by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on December 20, 2024 and public offering on December 31, 2024.

On November 12, 2024, the board of directors resolved the proposal of capital increase by cash and issued 4,000 thousand shares of common stock with a par value of NT\$10 per share at a premium of NT\$185 per share. The proposal of capital increase by cash was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of FSC on December 20, 2024, and resolved by the board of directors to be based on the share exchange date of March 27, 2025, and the capital increase registration was completed on April 28, 2025.

Of the new shares issued under the above cash capital increase proposal, 600 thousand shares were reserved for employee stock options in accordance with Article 267 of the Company Act. Moreover, in accordance with IFRS 2, “Share based Payment”, the fair value of equity instruments at the date of transferred should be measured, and recognized \$10,191 thousand of salary expenses as a capital surplus addition to the issue premium at the date of transferred.

From January 1 to December 31, 2025, convertible bonds were converted into 2,925 thousand shares of common stock with a par value of \$10 per share.

2) Bond conversion entitlement certificates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of shares requested for conversion and change in registration not yet been completed (in thousands)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,581</u>
Shares requested for conversion but change in registration has not yet been completed	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,812</u>

The registration of the change was made after new shares issued on the ex-rights date of the capital increase according to the law.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)</u>		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 2,190,946	\$ 1,480,755
Conversion of bonds	621,877	589,372
Treasury share transactions	9,700	9,700
<u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries (2)	3,192	3,192
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Convertible bond stock options (3)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,838</u>
	<u>\$ 2,825,715</u>	<u>\$ 2,084,857</u>

- 1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).
- 2) Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.
- 3) Such capital surplus represents the value of stock options recognized for the issuance of convertible bonds.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

In accordance with the distribution of earnings policy of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company distributes earnings or makes up for losses after the end of each semi-annual period. When distributing earnings, the Company should first estimate and retain taxes, compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors, and then make compensations for losses as well as set

aside legal reserve in accordance with the law. However, when the legal reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital, it may not be appropriated. When the distribution of earnings is by cash, it shall be resolved by the board of directors; When the distribution of earnings is by issuance of new shares, it shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting. And the remainder may be set aside or reversed to a special reserve in accordance with the law. If there are any unappropriated earnings, the board of directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of earnings and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders. The Company's policy on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors is described in Note 24 (g), "Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors.

In the case of dividends or legal reserve or capital surplus distributed in cash as described above, the board of directors is authorized to do so with the presence of at least two-thirds of the directors and a resolution of a majority of the directors present, and to report to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is to distribute dividends to shareholders at a rate of not less than 10% of the distributable earnings each year in accordance with the Company's current and future development plans, taking into account the investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and international competition, and the interests of shareholders. However, if the accumulated distributable earnings are less than 5% of the paid-in capital, the dividends may not be distributed. Dividends may be distributed in cash or in shares, with cash dividends not less than 50% of the total dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. 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. When the Company transferred the net decrease in other equity components to special reserves, it only transferred the portion that was not distributed as retained earnings in previous periods.

The appropriations of 2023 semi-annually earnings have been approved by the Board of Directions in its meeting, respectively. The appropriations and cash dividends per share were as follows:

	Second Half of 2023	First Half of 2023
Resolution date of the board of directors in its meeting	February 23, 2024	August 11, 2023
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 28,927</u>	<u>\$ 35,854</u>
Appropriation/reversals of special reserve	<u>\$ (42,455)</u>	<u>\$ 35,598</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 188,204</u>	<u>\$ 214,295</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 2.5</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>

The appropriations of 2024 semi-annually earnings have been approved by the Board of Directions in its meeting, respectively. The appropriations and cash dividends per share were as follows:

	Second Half of 2024	First Half of 2024
Resolution date of the board of directors in its meeting	February 24, 2025	August 9, 2024
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 35,440</u>	<u>\$ 23,380</u>
Appropriation/reversals of special reserve	<u>\$ (14,547)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 232,797</u>	<u>\$ 150,563</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Due to the cash dividends of common stock for the first six months in 2023 and then capital increase by cash, the number of outstanding shares was affected. Therefore, the dividend payout ratio for ordinary shares was adjusted to NT\$2.84657628 per share.

Due to the cash dividends of common stock for the first six months in 2024 and then the issuance of the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds, which were converted into common shares, the number of outstanding shares was affected. Therefore, the dividend payout ratio for ordinary shares was adjusted to NT\$1.94349730 per share.

Due to the cash dividends of common stock for the last six months in 2024 and then the issuance of the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds converted into common shares and the execution of a cash capital increase, the number of outstanding shares was affected. Therefore, the dividend payout ratio for ordinary shares was adjusted to NT\$2.83185877 per share.

The above cash dividends have been approved by the board of directors. The other proposed appropriations were resolved by the shareholders in their meetings on June 4, 2025 and May 30, 2024, respectively.

The appropriations of 2025 semi-annually earnings have been approved by the Board of Directions in its meeting, respectively. The appropriations and cash dividends per share were as follows:

	Second Half of 2025	First Half of 2025
Resolution date of the board of directors in its meeting	March 11, 2026	August 8, 2025
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 42,467</u>	<u>\$ 26,142</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 164,413</u>	<u>\$ 246,619</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

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 29, 2026.

23. REVENUE

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Revenue from customer contracts		
Merchandise sales revenue	<u>\$ 4,253,804</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,714</u>

a. Contract information

The Automation equipment was sold to the manufacturers in Taiwan, China, and United States on a geographical basis and sold at a fixed price under a contractual agreement.

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Trade receivables from unrelated parties (Note 9)	\$ 457,493	\$ 330,509	\$ 547,430
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 31)	<u>5,954</u>	<u>11,646</u>	<u>1,403</u>
	<u>\$ 463,447</u>	<u>\$ 342,155</u>	<u>\$ 548,833</u>
Contract assets - current			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 728,767</u>	<u>\$ 366,158</u>	<u>\$ 536,884</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 100,059</u>	<u>\$ 89,784</u>	<u>\$ 215,058</u>

The Company measures the loss allowance for contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The contract assets will be transferred to trade receivable when the corresponding invoice is billed to the client, and the contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. Therefore, the Company concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables can be applied to the contract assets.

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Expected credit loss rate	1.69%	1.91%
Gross carrying amount	\$ 741,277	\$ 373,278
Allowance for impairment loss (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(12,510)</u>	<u>(7,120)</u>
	<u>\$ 728,767</u>	<u>\$ 366,158</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of contract assets were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	\$ 7,120	\$ 2,990
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>5,390</u>	<u>4,130</u>
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 12,510</u>	<u>\$ 7,120</u>

Revenue in the current year that was recognized from the contract liability balance on the beginning of the year was summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
From contract liabilities at the start of the year		
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 64,370</u>	<u>\$ 180,808</u>

c. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Reportable Segments			Total
	Semiconductor Carriers - PCB Automation Equipment	Semiconductor Packaging and Testing - LCD Panel Automation	Semiconductor Wafers - Semiconductor Automation	
<u>Type of goods or services</u>				
Merchandise sales revenue	\$ <u>1,344,160</u>	\$ <u>30,497</u>	\$ <u>2,879,147</u>	\$ <u>4,253,804</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Reportable Segments				Total
	Semiconductor Carriers - PCB Automation Equipment	Semiconductor Packaging and Testing - LCD Panel Automation Equipment	Semiconductor Wafers - Semiconductor Automation Equipment	AMHS Department - Automated Material Handling System	
<u>Type of goods or services</u>					
Merchandise sales revenue	\$ <u>986,223</u>	\$ <u>49,455</u>	\$ <u>1,754,279</u>	\$ <u>44,757</u>	\$ <u>2,834,714</u>

24. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposits	\$ <u>9,576</u>	\$ <u>8,128</u>

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Consulting and service income	\$ 40,098	\$ 44,713
Dividend income	4,723	3,693
Others	<u>4,094</u>	<u>6,464</u>
	\$ <u>48,915</u>	\$ <u>54,870</u>

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest in financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	\$ -	\$ 1,525
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	254,338
Net (loss) gain on foreign currency exchange	(11,487)	22,546
Others	<u>(13,600)</u>	<u>(2,815)</u>
	<u>\$ (25,087)</u>	<u>\$ 275,594</u>

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	\$ 16,063	\$ 27,004
Interest on lease liability	83	263
Interest on convertible bonds	123	5,295
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>(10,834)</u>	<u>(15,285)</u>
	<u>\$ 5,435</u>	<u>\$ 17,277</u>

Information on capitalized interest is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Capitalized interest amount	\$ 10,834	\$ 15,285
Capitalization rate	1.74%-2.82%	1.83%-3.02%

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 14,540	\$ 16,486
Operating expenses	<u>12,363</u>	<u>8,243</u>
	<u>\$ 26,903</u>	<u>\$ 24,729</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 111	\$ 75
Operating expenses	<u>24,167</u>	<u>21,618</u>
	<u>\$ 24,278</u>	<u>\$ 21,693</u>

Refer to Note 14 for information relating to the line items in which any amortization of intangible assets is included.

f. Employee benefits expense

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Post-employment benefits (refer to Note 21)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 24,169	\$ 21,604
Other employee benefits	<u>790,757</u>	<u>718,243</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 814,926</u>	<u>\$ 739,847</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 332,353	\$ 276,682
Operating expenses	<u>482,573</u>	<u>463,165</u>
	<u>\$ 814,926</u>	<u>\$ 739,847</u>

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees and remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the shareholders of the Company have already resolve the amendments to the Company's Articles at their 2025 regular meeting. The amendments explicitly stipulate the allocation of no less than 10% of the compensation of employees as compensation distributions for non-executive employees. The compensation of employees (including non-executive employees) and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 11, 2026 and February 24, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Compensation of employees	6.29%	3.95%
Remuneration of directors	2.10%	1.05%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Compensation of employees	\$ 36,000	\$ 30,000
Remuneration of directors	12,000	8,000

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

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

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors for 2024 and 2023 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

h. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 31,241	\$ 39,745
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(42,728)</u>	<u>(17,199)</u>
Net (losses) gains	<u>\$ (11,487)</u>	<u>\$ 22,546</u>

25. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 112,253	\$ 119,422
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	9,099
Adjustment for prior year	<u>(1,678)</u>	<u>(5,331)</u>
	<u>110,575</u>	<u>123,190</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(10,757)</u>	<u>24,992</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 99,818</u>	<u>\$ 148,182</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 524,492</u>	<u>\$ 722,290</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 104,898	\$ 144,458
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	441	1,000
Tax-exempt income	(1,188)	(1,044)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	9,099
Adjustments for prior year - deferred tax	(2,655)	-
Adjustments for prior year - current tax	<u>(1,678)</u>	<u>(5,331)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 99,818</u>	<u>\$ 148,182</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year		
Translation of foreign operations	<u>\$ 1,114</u>	<u>\$ 12,485</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 74,445</u>	<u>\$ 33,920</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Allowance for impairment loss	\$ 8,189	\$ 1,526	\$ -	\$ 9,715
Allowance for loss on inventories	26,800	(9,800)	-	17,000
Warranty liabilities	7,800	(400)	-	7,400
Others	<u>27,950</u>	<u>(5,891)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,059</u>
	<u>\$ 70,739</u>	<u>\$ (14,565)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 56,174</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Gain on foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ 165,953	\$ (24,902)	\$ 1,114	\$ 142,165
Others	<u>420</u>	<u>(420)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 166,373</u>	<u>\$ (25,322)</u>	<u>\$ 1,114</u>	<u>\$ 142,165</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Allowance for impairment loss	\$ 4,277	\$ 3,912	\$ -	\$ 8,189
Allowance for loss on inventories	45,000	(18,200)	-	26,800
Warranty liabilities	11,000	(3,200)	-	7,800
Others	<u>32,064</u>	<u>(4,114)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,950</u>
	<u>\$ 92,341</u>	<u>\$ (21,602)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 70,739</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Gain on foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ 150,498	\$ 2,970	\$ 12,485	\$ 165,953
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>420</u>
	<u>\$ 150,498</u>	<u>\$ 3,390</u>	<u>\$ 12,485</u>	<u>\$ 166,373</u> (Concluded)

e. Income tax assessments

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

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per shares were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	\$ 424,674	\$ 574,108
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Interest on convertible bonds	<u>123</u>	<u>5,295</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 424,797</u>	<u>\$ 579,403</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	80,989	75,282
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Compensation of employees	281	181
Convertible bonds	285	343
Bond conversion entitlement certificates	<u>-</u>	<u>2,581</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>81,555</u>	<u>78,387</u>

The Company may settle bonuses or compensation paid to employees in shares or cash; therefore, the Company assumed that the entire amount of the bonus or compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares was included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

27. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Employee Share Options

In March 2025, for the new shares issued under capital increase by cash of the Company, 600 thousand shares were open for stock options to employees of the Consolidated Company, including those who met certain criteria.

The Company adopted the Black-Scholes valuation model, and the inputs used in the valuation model were as follows:

	March 2025
Expected volatility rate	59.60%
Risk-free interest rate	1.29%
Expected life	0.132 years
Exercise price (NT\$)	\$185
Stock market price on the date of transaction (NT\$)	\$201.54
Employee share options (in thousands of share)	600

The remuneration cost recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$10,191 thousand.

28. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

- a. The Company converted convertible bonds and bond conversion entitlement certificates into share capital and capital surplus for the year ended December 31, 2025, with a total impact of \$34,101 thousand.
- b. The cash dividends approved in the Company's board of directors was not yet distributed as of December 31, 2025 (refer to Notes 19 "OTHER LIABILITIES" and 22 "EQUITY", respectively).

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In consideration of the prevailing industry dynamics and the future development as well as the changes in the external economic environment, the Company manages its working capital and dividend payments in the future, to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns to shareholders as well as other related parties through the optimization of capital structure.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Except as detailed in the following table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments in the financial statements that are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

December 31, 2025: None.

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Convertible bonds	<u>\$ 34,059</u>	<u>\$ 70,350</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 70,350</u>

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares	\$ 170,901	\$ -	\$ 195,951	\$ 366,852
Unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,975</u>	<u>61,975</u>
	<u>\$ 170,901</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 257,926</u>	<u>\$ 428,827</u>

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares	\$ 201,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 201,474
Unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,580</u>	<u>79,580</u>
	<u>\$ 201,474</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 79,580</u>	<u>\$ 281,054</u>

Financial assets at FVTPL

Derivatives	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>
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There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior years.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 79,580
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	(43,125)
Additions	<u>221,471</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 257,926</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 39,700
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>39,880</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 79,580</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Valuation Technique and Inputs</u>
Derivatives - selling-/ buying-back of convertible bonds	The binary tree method is used to evaluate the convertible bonds based on the volatility of conversion price, risk-free interest rate, risk discount rate and remaining maturity.

4) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in Level 3 fair value measurement

The fair values of convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, mutual funds and non-publicly traded equity investments (excluding those trading on the Emerging Stock Board) are mainly determined by using the asset approach, income approach and market approach.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	\$ -	\$ 81
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	1,634,084	2,038,185
		(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	\$ 428,827	\$ 281,054
Debt instruments	2,193	3,057
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost (2)	1,854,519	1,857,429 (Concluded)

- 1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable, trade receivables (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties) and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term bank loans, trade payables (including related parties), bonds payable (including current portion), refundable deposits and long-term bank loans (including current portion).

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, equity and debt investments, notes receivable, trade receivables (including related parties), trade payables (including related parties), bonds payable and bank borrowings. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and 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 foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price 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 (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. 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 35.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the Chinese yuan (RMB) and U.S. dollars (USD).

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in NTD (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the NTD weakening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the NTD assets (liabilities) against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

	RMB Impact (Note)		USD Impact (Note)	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit or loss	\$ (540)	\$ 180	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,452

Note: This was mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on RMB and USD cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables in RMB and USD, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

The Company's sensitivity to changes in RMB and U.S. dollars (USD) exchange rates did not change significantly during the current year.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrow 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 and using interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts. 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 financial 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 liabilities	\$ -	\$ 34,059
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	719,952	954,635

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk was determined based on the interest rate risk as of the end of the financial reporting period. If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased by \$7,200 thousand and \$9,546 thousand, respectively.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rates decreased during the current year mainly due to the decrease in variable-rate bank loans.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than for trading purposes, the Company does not actively trade these investments. In addition, the Company has appointed a special team to monitor the price risk and will consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the year.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$21,441 thousand and \$14,053 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily trade receivables.

In order to minimize credit risk, 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 allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company's credit risk is concentrated in its top three customers. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade receivables and contract assets from these customers accounted for 66% and 61%, respectively, of the total.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid marketable securities, and sufficient bank borrowings deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out to \$1,219,540 thousand and \$1,718,036 thousand, respectively.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-interest bearing Lease liabilities	\$ 298,057 309	\$ 386,889 548	\$ 448,033 1,372	\$ - 131	\$ - -
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>37,752</u>	<u>15,372</u>	<u>88,177</u>	<u>615,701</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 336,118</u>	<u>\$ 402,809</u>	<u>\$ 537,582</u>	<u>\$ 615,832</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-interest bearing Lease liabilities	\$ 224,499 819	\$ 306,799 1,638	\$ 337,437 5,160	\$ - 2,048	\$ - -
Variable interest rate liabilities	3,845	7,671	34,360	838,757	136,281
Fixed interest rate liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 229,163</u>	<u>\$ 351,108</u>	<u>\$ 376,957</u>	<u>\$ 840,805</u>	<u>\$ 136,281</u>

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>\$ 45,876</u>	<u>\$ 838,757</u>	<u>\$ 136,281</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

e. Transfers of financial assets

Factored trade receivables that are not yet overdue at the end of the year were as follows:

December 31, 2025

Counterparty	Receivables Factoring Proceeds	Amount Reclassified to Other Receivables	Advances Received - Unused	Advances Received - Used	Annual Interest Rates on Advances Received (Used) (%)
Taipei Fubon Bank	<u>\$ 81,104</u>	<u>\$ 4,055</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 77,049</u>	2.010

December 31, 2024

Counterparty	Receivables Factoring Proceeds	Amount Reclassified to Other Receivables	Advances Received - Unused	Advances Received - Used	Annual Interest Rates on Advances Received (Used) (%)
Taipei Fubon Bank	\$ 160,110	\$ 16,011	\$ -	\$ 144,099	2.055-2.085
O-bank	<u>5,082</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,574</u>	2.151-2.163
	<u>\$ 165,192</u>	<u>\$ 16,519</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 148,673</u>	

Pursuant to the Company's factoring agreements, losses from commercial disputes (such as sales returns and discounts) are borne by the Company, while losses from credit risk are borne by the banks.

31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

- a. Related parties and their relationships with the Company:

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Categories and Relationship with the Company</u>
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary
Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary
Symtek Power Automation Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary
Dongguan Protek Machinery Co., Ltd.	Other related parties - key management companies
Protek Technology Limited	Other related parties - key management companies
Gudeng Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Investor with significant influence over the Company (as a substantial related party prior to January 2025)
Gudeng Inc.	Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company (as a substantial related party prior to January 2025)
Gudeng Equipment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company (as a substantial related party prior to January 2025)
We Solutions Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company (as a substantial related party prior to January 2025)
Linkcom Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party
Synpower Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party

b. Operating revenue

Line Items	Related Party Categories	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2025	2024
Sales	Subsidiary	\$ 12,643	\$ 17,857
	Other related parties - key management companies	-	332
	Substantial related party	23	-
	Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company	<u>4,650</u>	<u>48,270</u>
		<u>\$ 17,316</u>	<u>\$ 66,459</u>

The Company's transaction prices and collection terms of sales transactions with related parties are not materially different from those of unrelated parties.

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidiary	<u>\$ 29,779</u>	<u>\$ 11,053</u>

The Company's purchases transactions with related parties have no comparable transactions for reference, and the terms of the transactions are determined through negotiations between both parties.

d. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2025	2024
Trade receivables from related parties	Subsidiary		
	Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	\$ 2,946	\$ 11,646
	Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company		
	We Solutions Technology Co., Ltd.	<u>3,008</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 5,954</u>	<u>\$ 11,646</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment losses were recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

e. Payables to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2025	2024
Trade payables from related parties	Subsidiary		
	Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	\$ 8,282	\$ 9,246
	Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	<u>2,701</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 10,983</u>	<u>\$ 9,246</u>

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Other transactions with related parties

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Other income (consulting and service income)</u>		
Subsidiary		
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 40,261</u>	<u>\$ 44,713</u>
<u>Selling and marketing expenses</u>		
Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company		
Gudeng Inc.	\$ 9,427	\$ 19,162
Investor with significant influence over the Company	361	451
Substantial related party	<u>265</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 10,053</u>	<u>\$ 19,613</u>

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Other receivables from related parties</u>		
Subsidiary		
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 20,426</u>	<u>\$ 20,826</u>
Other payables		
Subsidiary of investor with significant influence over the Company	\$ 1,300	\$ 496
Investor with significant influence over the Company	<u>159</u>	<u>153</u>
	<u>\$ 1,459</u>	<u>\$ 649</u>

Other income represents the amounts received by the Company for technical consulting services provided to Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd., with the payment terms agreed upon by both parties.

The transaction prices are based on mutual agreement. The credit term are from the day the related party confirms the sale 120 days - parent entity.

g. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 33,948</u>	<u>\$ 44,414</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee with regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

32. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings and the sale of real estate trust account deposits, among others:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,093,929	\$ 1,097,821
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
	<u>\$ 1,163,929</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,821</u>

33. 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 was as follows:

- a. As of December 31 2025, the Company has issued guarantee letters for purchases and sales amounted to \$16 thousand.
- b. The construction contracts the Company has entered into amounted to \$1,396,880 thousand (including tax), and as of December 31, 2025, the payment the Company had not yet paid amounted to \$30,897 thousand (including tax).

34. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD: NONE

35. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company entities and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 4,115	31.43 (USD:NTD)	\$ 129,329
EUR	12	36.90 (EUR:NTD)	432
JPY	2,713	0.20 (JPY:NTD)	545
RMB	9,555	4.50 (RMB:NTD)	<u>42,959</u>
			<u>\$ 173,265</u>

(Continued)

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	\$ 334,331	4.50 (RMB:NTD)	<u>\$ 1,503,172</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	370	31.43 (USD:NTD)	\$ 11,631
EUR	5	36.90 (EUR:NTD)	185
JPY	59,563	0.20 (JPY:NTD)	11,960
RMB	21,567	4.50 (RMB:NTD)	<u>96,967</u>
			<u>\$ 120,743</u>
			(Concluded)

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 4,445	32.79 (USD:NTD)	\$ 145,722
EUR	5	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	176
JPY	70,398	0.21 (JPY:NTD)	14,777
RMB	9,402	4.48 (RMB:NTD)	<u>42,103</u>
			<u>\$ 202,778</u>
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	362,172	4.48 (RMB:NTD)	<u>\$ 1,621,811</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	16	32.79 (USD:NTD)	\$ 532
EUR	114	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	3,886
JPY	74,738	0.21 (JPY:NTD)	15,687
RMB	5,372	4.48 (RMB:NTD)	<u>24,056</u>
			<u>\$ 44,161</u>

The significant unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

Functional Currency	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	
USD	31.43 (USD:NTD)	\$ 1,706	32.79 (USD:NTD)	\$ 3,426
EUR	36.90 (EUR:NTD)	(3)	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	(36)
JPY	0.20 (JPY:NTD)	(26)	0.21 (JPY:NTD)	308
RMB	4.50 (RMB:NTD)	<u>(4,946)</u>	4.48 (RMB:NTD)	<u>(82)</u>
		<u>\$ (3,269)</u>		<u>\$ 3,616</u>

36. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided to others (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)
- 3) Significant marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities) (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 2)
- 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 3)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 4)
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses (Table 5):
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

- d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes.
- e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds.
- f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

SIGNIFICANT MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name (Note)	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	Ending Balance				Note
				Shares	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u>							
	New Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	515	\$ 16,995	2.23	\$ 25,627	
	Ever Radiant Inc.	None	"	560	-	6.77	-	
	SynPower Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party	"	2,916	109,196	8.02	170,901	
	Great Talent Tech Co., Ltd.	None	"	88	1,375	6.25	1,375	
	TSS Holdings Limited	None	"	4,132	40,000	12.50	44,180	
	Chyi Ding Technologies Co., Ltd.	None	"	1,104	64,676	2.84	49,826	
	TSS Japan, Ltd.	None	"	595	1,368	17.00	1,368	
	Adirtek Co., Ltd.	None	"	156	2,052	3.04	2,052	
	Santa Phoenix Technology Co., Ltd.	None	"	1,200	120,000	4.53	120,498	
	Star Bit Innovation Co., Ltd.	None	"	400	1,000	3.98	1,000	
	COHO Advanced Materials Tech. Co., Ltd.	None	"	800	12,000	5.82	12,000	
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	Ultratak Industry (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	None	"	142	30,123	2.61	30,123	
	Add: Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income				<u>60,165</u>		<u>-</u>	
					<u>\$ 458,950</u>		<u>\$ 458,950</u>	

Note 1: The marketable securities listed above includes shares, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and all forms of securities listed under IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.

Note 2: Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for information on the investment of subsidiaries.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer (Seller)	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Trade Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	Protek Technology Limited	Other related parties - key management companies	Sale	\$ 106,056	5.20	30 days after the transaction date	\$ -	-	\$ 66,327	7.32	

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profits (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares (In Thousands)	%	Carrying Amount			
Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd.	Symtek Automation Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	\$ 298,447	\$ 298,447	26,272	100	\$ 1,503,172	\$ (124,510)	\$ (124,209) (Notes 1 and 2)	Subsidiary
Symtek Automation Ltd.	Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	China	Equipment manufacturing and sales	298,447	298,447	26,272	100	1,503,172	(124,510)	(124,209) (Notes 1 and 2)	Sub-subsubsidiary
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	China	Equipment manufacturing and sales	237,940	237,940	54,000	60	211,876	(20,508)	(12,305) (Note 2)	Sub-subsubsidiary
Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	Symtek Power Automation Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Equipment sales	238,882	178,903	2,670	100	225,400	(25,972)	(25,972) (Note 2)	Sub-subsubsidiary

Note 1: The amount of \$(124,510) thousand was recognized as the net loss of the investee based on the equity in the investee, after adjusting the realized gain or loss of \$869 thousand and the unrealized gain or loss of \$(568) thousand from the downstream transactions.

Note 2: The amount was eliminated upon consolidation.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	Equipment manufacturing and sales	\$ 818,750 (RMB 180,000 thousand)	b. (Note 5)	\$ 298,447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,447	\$ (124,510)	100	\$ (124,209) (Note 3)	\$ 1,503,172	\$ 340,114	Note 7
Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	Equipment manufacturing and sales	397,156 (RMB 90,000 thousand)	c. (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	(20,508)	60	(12,305) (Note 4)	211,876	-	Note 7

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
\$298,447 (HK39,800 thousand and RMB30,000 thousand)	\$809,280 (HK48,000 thousand and RMB135,137 thousand)	\$3,222,220

Note 1: The methods of investment are classified as below three types:

- Direct investment in Mainland China.
- Reinvestment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region. (please specify the investment company in a third region).
- Other method.

Note 2: In the column of investment profit (loss) recognized for the period:

- If the Company is in preparation status without investment profit (loss), it shall be remarked.
- Recognized basis of investment profit (loss) includes below three types and shall be remarked.
 - Financial statements audited and certified by international accounting firms in cooperation with accounting firms of Republic of China.
 - The financial statements had been audited and certified by the parent company's certified public accountant in Taiwan.
 - Other - based on the financial statements unaudited by the certified public accountants.

Note 3: Recognized basis of investment profit (loss) is at Note 2, (2) item B., which is according to investee's financial statements audited by Taiwanese parent company's accountant in the correspondent period, and the amount of \$(124,510) thousand was recognized as the net loss of the investee based on the equity in the investee, after adjusting the realized gain or loss of \$869 thousand and the unrealized gain or loss of \$(568) thousand from the downstream transactions.

Note 4: Recognized basis of investment profit (loss) is at Note 2, (2) item B., which is according to investee's financial statements audited by Taiwanese parent company's accountant in the correspondent period, and the amount of \$(12,305) thousand was recognized as the net loss of the investee based on the equity in the investee.

Note 5: The investment company in a third region is Symtek Automation Ltd.

Note 6: The Company reinvested by sub-subsiidiary Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.

Note 7: The amount was eliminated upon consolidation.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

1. Purchase

Investee Company	Transaction Type	Transaction Details			Comparison with Normal Transactions	Purchase		Notes/Trade Payable		Note
		Price	Payment Terms			Amount	%	Ending Balance	%	
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	-	General terms	Within 3 months after purchase	Equivalent	\$ 25,755	1.12	\$ 8,282	0.73	Note	
Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	-	General terms	Within 2 months after purchase	Equivalent	4,024	0.18	2,701	0.24	Note	

2. Sale

Investee Company	Transaction Type	Transaction Details			Sale		Gross Profit	Unrealized Gross Profit	Notes/Trade Receivable		Note
		Price	Payment Terms	Comparison with Normal Transactions	Amount	%			Ending Balance	%	
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	-	General terms	Within 4 months after sale	Equivalent	\$ 12,575	0.30	\$ 3,605	\$ 568	\$ 2,946	0.58	Note

Note: The amount was eliminated upon consolidation.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Item	Summary	Total
Cash on hand		\$ 166
Bank deposit		
Cheques and demand deposits		1,062,734
Foreign currency demand deposits	US\$38 thousand @31.430, EUR12 thousand @36.900, RMB1,100 thousand @4.496, HK\$1 thousand @4.038 and JPY2,673 thousand @0.2008	<u>7,101</u>
		<u>\$ 1,070,001</u>

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Total
Company A	\$ 30
Company B	14
Company C	10
Company D	5
Company E	3
Less: Loss allowance	<u>-</u>
Non-related party	<u>\$ 62</u>

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

Item	Amount
Non-related party	
Company A	\$ 83,391
Company B	80,830
Company C	52,615
Company D	41,802
Company E	40,192
Company F	34,650
Other (Note)	<u>165,123</u>
	498,603
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(41,110)</u>
	<u>\$ 457,493</u>
Related party	
We Solutions Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,008
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	<u>2,946</u>
	<u>\$ 5,954</u>

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials	\$ 71,515	\$ 57,493
Work-in-process	1,168,924	1,470,318
Finished goods	<u>10,716</u>	<u>5,100</u>
	1,251,155	<u>\$ 1,532,911</u>
Less: Allowance for inventory write-down	<u>(85,000)</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,166,155</u>	

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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/Thousands of Shares)

Item	At the Beginning of the Year		Increase		Decrease		At the End of the Year		Accumulated Impairment	Guarantees or Pledges	Note
	Number of Shares	Fair Value	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Fair Value			
Investments in equity instruments											
New Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	515	\$ 32,240	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,613	515	\$ 25,627	N/A	None	Note 1
Ever Radiant Inc.	560	-	-	-	-	-	560	-	N/A	None	-
SynPower Co., Ltd.	2,701	201,474	215	12,941	-	43,514	2,916	170,901	N/A	None	Note 2
Great Talent Tech Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	38	375	50	-	88	1,375	N/A	None	Note 3
TSS Holdings Limited	2,132	46,340	2,000	20,000	-	22,160	4,132	44,180	N/A	None	Note 4
Chyi Ding Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,104	64,676	-	14,850	1,104	49,826	N/A	None	Note 5
TSS Japan, Ltd.	-	-	595	1,368	-	-	595	1,368	N/A	None	Note 6
Adirtek Co., Ltd.	-	-	156	2,052	-	-	156	2,052	N/A	None	Note 7
Santa Phoenix Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,200	120,498	-	-	1,200	120,498	N/A	None	Note 8
Star Bit Innovation Co., Ltd.	-	-	400	1,000	-	-	400	1,000	N/A	None	Note 9
COHO Advanced Materials Tech. Co., Ltd.	-	-	800	12,000	-	-	800	12,000	N/A	None	Note 10
		<u>\$ 281,054</u>		<u>\$ 234,910</u>		<u>\$ 87,137</u>		<u>\$ 428,827</u>			

Note 1: The decrease for this period is due to unrealized losses of \$6,613 thousand measured at fair value.

Note 2: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets \$12,941 thousand, the decrease for this period is due to unrealized losses of \$43,514 thousand measured at fair value.

Note 3: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$375 thousand, the decrease for this period is due to capital reduction by the investee to offset losses.

Note 4: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets \$20,000 thousand, the decrease for this period is due to unrealized losses of \$22,160 thousand measured at fair value.

Note 5: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$64,676 thousand, the decrease for this period is due to unrealized losses of \$14,850 thousand measured at fair value.

Note 6: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$1,368 thousand.

Note 7: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$2,052 thousand.

Note 8: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$120,000 thousand and due to unrealized gains of \$498 thousand measured at fair value.

Note 9: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$1,000 thousand.

Note 10: The increase for this period is due to additions of financial assets of \$12,000 thousand.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

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

Investee Company	Opening Balance		Increase (Decrease)		Investment Gains	Investment Loss Recognized During the Year	Realized Gross Profit on Sales	Unrealized Gross Profit on Sales Recognized During the Year	Translation Adjustment	Closing Balance			Guarantees or Pledges
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount						Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount at End of Year	
Symtek Automation Ltd.	26,272	\$ 1,621,811	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (124,510)	\$ 869	\$ (568)	\$ 5,570	26,272	100	\$ 1,503,172	None

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Item	Opening Balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing Balance	Note
Land	\$ 8,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,176	
Buildings	8,560	-	(8,560)	-	
Transportation equipment	8,619	-	(2,565)	6,054	
Other equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>353</u>	
	<u>\$ 25,355</u>	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ (11,125)</u>	<u>\$ 14,583</u>	

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Opening Balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing Balance	Note
Land	\$ 5,075	\$ 1,691	\$ -	\$ 6,766	
Buildings	6,420	2,140	(8,560)	-	
Transportation equipment	4,415	3,321	(2,271)	5,465	
Other equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48</u>	
	<u>\$ 15,910</u>	<u>\$ 7,200</u>	<u>\$ (10,831)</u>	<u>\$ 12,279</u>	

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Lending bank	Type	Balance, End of Year	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Loan Commitments	Collateral or Guarantee
Taipei Fubon Bank	Unsecured loan	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	2025.1.23-2026.1.23	1.69	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	None

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Non-related party		
Company A	Loan	\$ 94,660
Company B	"	56,600
Other (Note)	"	<u>970,736</u>
		<u>\$ 1,121,996</u>
Related party		
Symtek Automation China Co., Ltd.	"	\$ 8,282
Symtek Power Asia Co., Ltd.	"	<u>2,701</u>
		<u>\$ 10,983</u>

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Non-related party	
Company A	\$ 42,991
Company B	40,903
Company C	9,571
Other (Note)	<u>6,594</u>
	<u>\$ 100,059</u>

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bank	Summary	Contract Term	Repayment Method	Annual Interest Rate (%)	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year	Total	Collateral or Guarantee
O-Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2019.04-2026.03	The bank loan is due on March 2026, and the first installment was repaid starting from March 2020. The principal is repaid in 73 monthly installments over 6 years, with interest paid monthly.	1.718	\$ 4,110	\$ -	\$ 4,110	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank Secured loans	2022.07-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from August 2026. The principal is repaid in 48 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.06	5,208	44,792	50,000	See Note 32
O-Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2023.06-2028.06	The bank loan is due on June 2028, and the first installment will be repaid starting from June 2024. The principal is repaid in 49 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.03	12,245	18,367	30,612	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2024.06-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	1,696	24,304	26,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2024.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	4,565	65,435	70,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.01-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	5,022	71,978	77,000	None
O-Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.01-2030.01	The bank loan is due on January 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from January 2026. The principal is repaid in 49 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	1.977	12,245	37,755	50,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.03-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	1,109	15,891	17,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.04-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	2,870	41,130	44,000	None

(Continued)

Bank	Summary	Contract Term	Repayment Method	Annual Interest Rate (%)	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year	Total	Collateral or Guarantee
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.06-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	\$ 498	\$ 7,132	\$ 7,630	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.07-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	3,196	45,804	49,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.07-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	241	3,459	3,700	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.07-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	117	1,683	1,800	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.07-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	59	841	900	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.08-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	261	3,739	4,000	None
O-Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.08-2030.01	The bank loan is due on January 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from January 2026. The principal is repaid in 49 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	1.977	36,735	113,265	150,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.09-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	196	2,804	3,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.09-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	1,109	15,891	17,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	1,695	24,305	26,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	1,695	24,305	26,000	None

(Continued)

Bank	Summary	Contract Term	Repayment Method	Annual Interest Rate (%)	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year	Total	Collateral or Guarantee
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	\$ 117	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,800	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	143	2,057	2,200	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.10-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	33	467	500	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.11-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	215	3,085	3,300	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.11-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	978	14,022	15,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.12-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	26	374	400	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.12-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	65	935	1,000	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.12-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	463	6,637	7,100	None
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Bank guaranteed loans	2025.12-2030.07	The bank loan is due on July 2030, and the first installment will be repaid starting from September 2026. The principal is repaid in 46 monthly installments over 4 years, with interest paid monthly.	2.305	<u>59</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>900</u>	None
					<u>\$ 96,971</u>	<u>\$ 592,981</u>	<u>\$ 689,952</u>	

(Concluded)

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Item	Summary	Amount
Semiconductor carriers - PCB automation equipment (IBU)	760	\$ 1,347,226
Semiconductor packaging and testing - LCD panel automation equipment (BBU)	3	34,990
Semiconductor wafers - Semiconductor automation equipment (FBU)	533	2,879,147
Less: Sales discounts and returns		<u>(7,559)</u>
		<u>\$ 4,253,804</u>

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Direct raw materials	
Raw material at the beginning of the year	\$ 45,865
Current feedstock	2,295,725
Raw material at the end of the year	<u>(71,515)</u>
Direct materials	2,270,075
Direct labor	262,211
Manufacturing costs	<u>833,993</u>
Total manufacturing costs	3,366,279
Inventory of work in process at the beginning of the year	829,103
Inventory of work in process at the end of the year	<u>(1,168,924)</u>
Cost of finished goods	3,026,458
Inventory of finished goods at the beginning of the year	12,006
Inventory of finished goods at the end of the year	<u>(10,716)</u>
Cost of production and sales	3,027,748
Reversal of write-down of inventories	<u>(49,000)</u>
Total operating costs	<u>\$ 2,978,748</u>

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

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

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Impairment Loss	Total
Salary expenses	\$ 52,440	\$ 168,841	\$ 214,599	\$ -	\$ 435,880
Insurance premiums	5,771	5,735	21,276	-	32,782
Amortization expenses	-	17,569	6,598	-	24,167
Consumable	-	-	24,083	-	24,083
Miscellaneous	394	19,728	1,742	-	21,864
Service expenses	1,000	14,980	1,792	-	17,772
Traveling expenses	5,015	1,142	10,245	-	16,402
Advertising expenses	6,735	1,349	-	-	8,084
Entertainment expenses	5,284	2,186	38	-	7,508
Expected credit impairment loss	-	-	-	8,830	8,830
Other (Note)	<u>9,818</u>	<u>17,459</u>	<u>29,675</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,952</u>
	<u>\$ 86,457</u>	<u>\$ 248,989</u>	<u>\$ 310,048</u>	<u>\$ 8,830</u>	<u>\$ 654,324</u>

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

SYMTEK AUTOMATION ASIA CO., LTD.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary	\$ 262,211	\$ 423,880	\$ 686,091	\$ 223,368	\$ 413,170	\$ 636,538
Labor and health insurance	31,931	30,277	62,208	25,447	27,581	53,028
Pension	12,343	11,826	24,169	10,472	11,132	21,604
Remuneration of directors	-	12,000	12,000	-	8,000	8,000
Other employee benefit expenses	<u>25,868</u>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>30,458</u>	<u>17,395</u>	<u>3,282</u>	<u>20,677</u>
	<u>\$ 332,353</u>	<u>\$ 482,573</u>	<u>\$ 814,926</u>	<u>\$ 276,682</u>	<u>\$ 463,165</u>	<u>\$ 739,847</u>
Depreciation expenses	<u>\$ 14,540</u>	<u>\$ 12,363</u>	<u>\$ 26,903</u>	<u>\$ 16,486</u>	<u>\$ 8,243</u>	<u>\$ 24,729</u>
Amortization expenses	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 24,167</u>	<u>\$ 24,278</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 21,618</u>	<u>\$ 21,693</u>

1. The number of employees in the current and previous years were 780 and 680, respectively, of which the number of directors who were not also employees was 8 both, which were calculated on the same basis as the employee benefit expenses.
2.
 - a. The average employee benefit expenses for the year was \$1,040 thousand.
The average employee benefit expenses for the previous year was \$1,089 thousand.
 - b. The average salary expense for the year was \$889 thousand.
The average salary expense of the previous year was \$947 thousand.
 - c. The average salary expense decreased by 6%.
 - d. Remuneration of supervisors for the year: The Company has no supervisors.
 - e. The Company's salary and compensation policy: Employees' salaries are based on the current year's company results and personal performance; year-end bonuses are based on 3 months of salary and the actual amount is adjusted according to the Company's current year's operating conditions; performance bonuses are based on 10% of the pre-tax net income before allocating compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the current year; managers' salaries are evaluated according to the current year's performance achievement rate, in addition to referring to all employees.