SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PWCR25004107

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Sunrex Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Sunrex Technology Corp. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and 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 Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. 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, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

The appropriateness of the timing of revenue recognition

Description

Refer to Note 4(23) for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

The Company and its subsidiaries (investments accounted for using the equity method) mainly manufactures and sells laptop computer keyboards and related products, The timing of revenue recognition is when control of the product is transferred to the customer. Since the Company has marketing channels all over the world, sales to customers involve different types of transaction terms and revenue is recognised after confirming the control of the goods is transferred based on terms of each customer contract and performance obligations. Revenue recognition processes typically involve manual work, which may lead to inappropriate timing of revenue recognition. Therefore, we have identified the accuracy of the timing of revenue recognition as one of the key audit matters for this year.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures:

1. We read the Company's policy and understood the internal controls of sales revenue recognition to confirm the effectiveness of management's control over the timing of sales revenue recognition.
2. We sampled the year-end balance of sales revenue, inspected the terms of the transactions, and verified evidence of product control transfer to confirm the accuracy of the timing of sales revenue recognition.
3. We performed audit procedures on inventory by sending confirmation letters or conducting physical inventory observations for sampled items, and reconciled the quantities with the recorded inventory balances.

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Notes 4(11), 5(2) and 6(3) for accounting policies on inventory, critical accounting estimates and assumptions of inventory evaluation and details of allowance for inventory valuation losses, respectively. The Company's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT$670,909 thousand and NT$61,227 thousand as at December 31, 2025, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries (investments accounted for using the equity method) mainly manufactures and sells laptop computer keyboards and related products. Due to the rapid technology innovation and the short life cycle, there is a higher risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or obsolescence. The assessment of net realizable value for inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date and the adjustment of obsolete inventories aged over a certain period of time involve management's subjective judgment. Therefore, we consider the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses as one of the key audit matters for this year.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures:

1. We evaluated the reasonableness of the inventory valuation allowance policies of the Company and its subsidiaries (investments accounted for using the equity method).
2. We reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan as well as participated to assess the effectiveness of management's identification and control over obsolete and damaged inventories.
3. We obtained the inventory aging report and verified relevant supporting documents related to inventory movement dates to confirm the accuracy of inventory aging classifications and their consistency with the policy.
4. We obtained the net realizable value (NRV) report for each inventory category to confirm that the calculation methodology is consistently applied; tested the underlying data used for estimating inventory NRV, including verifying supporting documents such as sales prices and purchase prices; recalculated and assessed the reasonableness of the inventory write-off allowance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and 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 appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company 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 of the current period 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.

Wu, Sung-Yuan	Wang, Yu-Chuan

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
February 24, 2026

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,095,166	7	$ 1,656,730	9
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		19,125	-	28,740	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	3,633,762	22	4,332,978	24
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7(2)	45,830	-	70,649	-
1200	Other receivables		944	-	1,088	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7(2)	2,522,503	15	1,892,419	11
130X	Inventories	5(2) and 6(3)	609,682	4	794,951	5
1410	Prepayments		13,703	-	10,370	-
11XX	**Current Assets**		7,940,715	48	8,787,925	49
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(4)	8,086,343	48	8,249,989	46
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(5)	603,543	4	590,337	3
1780	Intangible assets		9,012	-	8,862	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(19)	37,708	-	23,252	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(4)	2,874	-	312,660	2
15XX	**Non-current assets**		8,739,480	52	9,185,100	51
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 16,680,195	100	$ 17,973,025	100

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SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(6)	$ 1,070,000	6	$ 1,485,000	8
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(12)	118	-	25,895	-
2170	Accounts payable		3,699	-	10,515	-
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7(2)	4,173,743	25	5,287,163	30
2200	Other payables		88,380	1	118,500	1
2220	Other payables - related parties	7(2)	1,122	-	5,494	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		194,593	1	196,639	1
2399	Other current liabilities, others		1,558	-	1,543	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		5,533,213	33	7,130,749	40
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(9)	445,000	3	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(19)	53,662	-	188,311	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(4)(8)	42,033	-	29,480	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		540,695	3	217,791	1
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		6,073,908	36	7,348,540	41
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(9)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		1,952,510	12	1,952,510	11
	Capital surplus	6(10)				
3200	Capital surplus		133,022	1	126,102	1
	Retained earnings	6(11)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,755,005	11	1,603,195	9
3320	Special reserve		712,936	4	979,211	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		6,701,601	40	6,700,140	37
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		(625,050)	(4)	(712,936)	(4)
3500	Treasury shares	6(9)	(23,737)	-	(23,737)	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		10,606,287	64	10,624,485	59
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 16,680,195	100	$ 17,973,025	100

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

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(12) and 7(2)	$ 10,902,593	100	$ 13,186,482	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)(17)(18) and 7(2)	(10,302,335)	(94)	(12,310,431)	(93)
5950	Net operating margin		600,258	6	876,051	7
	Operating expenses	6(17)(18)				
6100	Selling expenses		(103,682)	(1)	(95,904)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(93,208)	(1)	(97,637)	(1)
6300	Research and development expenses		(116,047)	(1)	(139,189)	(1)
6000	Total operating expenses		(312,937)	(3)	(332,730)	(3)
6900	Operating profit		287,321	3	543,321	4
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(13)	69,157	-	57,791	-
7010	Other income	6(14)	3,320	-	6,937	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(15)	(104,429)	(1)	241,729	2
7050	Finance costs	6(16)	(26,212)	-	(24,410)	-
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(4)	617,380	6	1,173,322	9
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		559,216	5	1,455,369	11
7900	**Profit before income tax**		846,537	8	1,998,690	15
7950	Income tax expense	6(19)	(175,845)	(2)	(487,140)	(3)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 670,692	6	$ 1,511,550	12
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	6(7)	$ 4,505	-	$ 8,191	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(19)	(901)	-	(1,638)	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3,604	-	6,553	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation		81,590	1	266,275	2
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		81,590	1	266,275	2
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the year**		$ 85,194	1	$ 272,828	2
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 755,886	7	$ 1,784,378	14
	Basic earnings per share	6(20)				
9750	Total basic earnings per share		$	3.47	$	7.81
9850	Total diluted earnings per share		$	3.45	$	7.79

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

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Treasury stock transactions	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury stocks	Total equity
2024										
Balance at January 1,2024		$ 1,952,510	$ 94,242	$ 1,477,692	$ 913,232	$ 5,959,272	($ 972,915)	($ 6,296)	($ 30,871)	$ 9,386,866
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,511,550	-	-	-	1,511,550
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	6,553	266,275	-	-	272,828
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	1,518,103	266,275	-	-	1,784,378
Appropriation and distribution of 2023	6(11)									
Legal reserve		-	-	125,503	-	(125,503)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	65,979	(65,979)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(585,753)	-	-	-	(585,753)
Treasury shares	6(9)(10)									
Disposal of parent company stock by subsidiaries treated as treasury shares		-	26,670	-	-	-	-	-	7,134	33,804
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries		-	5,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,190
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 1,952,510	$ 126,102	$ 1,603,195	$ 979,211	$ 6,700,140	($ 706,640)	($ 6,296)	($ 23,737)	$ 10,624,485
2025										
Balance at January 1,2025		$ 1,952,510	$ 126,102	$ 1,603,195	$ 979,211	$ 6,700,140	($ 706,640)	($ 6,296)	($ 23,737)	$ 10,624,485
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	670,692	-	-	-	670,692
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	3,604	81,590	-	-	85,194
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	674,296	81,590	-	-	755,886
Appropriation and distribution of 2024	6(11)									
Legal reserve		-	-	151,810	-	(151,810)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(266,275)	266,275	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(781,004)	-	-	-	(781,004)
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries		-	6,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,920
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(6,296)	-	6,296	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 1,952,510	$ 133,022	$ 1,755,005	$ 712,936	$ 6,701,601	($ 625,050)	$ -	($ 23,737)	$ 10,606,287

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

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 846,537	$ 1,998,690
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation-property, plant and equipment	6(5)(17)	10,562	7,759
Amortisation	6(17)	5,742	4,743
(Gain) loss on financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	6(15)	(774)	732
Interest expense	6(16)	26,212	24,410
Interest revenue	6(13)	(69,157)	(57,791)
Dividend revenue	6(14)	(1,300)	(5,054)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(4)	(617,380)	(1,173,322)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(15)	7,526	-
Gain on disposal of investments	6(15)	(7,721)	(121,157)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		14,939	24,209
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		724,035	(571,989)
Other receivables		144	148
Inventories		185,269	(58,798)
Prepayments		(3,333)	(1,867)
Other current assests		-	64
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		(25,777)	(44,653)
Accounts payable (including related parties)		(1,120,236)	992,662
Other payables (including related parties)		(24,921)	12,815
Other current liabilities		15	279
Other non-current liabilities		(7,507)	(3,762)
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(57,125)	1,028,118
Interest received		67,915	54,628
Dividend income		1,203,242	1,533,132
Interest paid		(26,283)	(25,306)
Income taxes paid		(327,897)	(315,260)
Net cash flows from operating activities		859,852	2,275,312

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SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		($ 80,650)	($ 181,767)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		98,760	278,807
Increase in other receivables (including related parties)		(602,711)	(921,546)
Prepaid investment	6(4)	-	(307,843)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(47,584)	(49,733)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		8,648	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(5,892)	(8,788)
Increase in refundable deposits paid		(103)	(64)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(629,532)	(1,190,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(22)	2,096,185	(2,843,000)
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(22)	(2,511,185)	3,005,000
Increase in long-term borrowings	6(22)	445,000	-
Cash dividends paid	6(22)	(781,004)	(585,753)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(751,004)	(423,753)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(40,880)	(12,025)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(561,564)	648,600
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,656,730	1,008,130
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 1,095,166	$ 1,656,730

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

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

Sunrex Technology Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on July 22, 1991, merged with Jing Mold Plastic Electronics (Shen-Zhen) Co., Ltd. with January 10, 2002 as the effective date and is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of laptop computer keyboards and its auxiliary equipment. The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange starting from January 1999.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of 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
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRSs Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'	January 1, 2027

Note：The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations, and SIC® Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the company entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Accounts receivable

A. Accounts receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost (including forward-looking), at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor) - operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value 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.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method / subsidiaries

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.

D. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall be equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall be equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	5 ~ 55 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Molding equipment	5 years
Other equipment	5 years

(14) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1-5 years.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(16) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(17) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(18) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(19) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(20) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(21) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(22) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's Board of Directors. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(23) Revenue recognition

The Company manufactures and sells laptop computer keyboards, their auxiliary equipment and related products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. There is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was $609,682 thousand.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 466	$ 278
Checking accounts	4	3
Demand deposits	502,888	674,399
Time deposits	591,808	982,050
	$ 1,095,166	$ 1,656,730

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	$ 3,633,762	$ 4,332,978
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	$ 3,633,762	$ 4,332,978

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not past due	$ 3,633,762	$ 4,332,978
Up to 90 days	-	-
91 to 180 days	-	-
Over 180 days	-	-
	$ 3,633,762	$ 4,332,978

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2024, the Company had receivables due to contract with customers in the amounts are listed below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Receivables	$ 3,633,762	$ 4,332,978	$ 3,793,360

C. As at December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the accounts receivable held by the Company.

D. The Company did not hold any collateral.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for slow-moving and valuation loss	Book amounts
Raw materials	$ 38,988	($ 9,923)	$ 29,065
Finished goods	631,921	(51,304)	580,617
	$ 670,909	($ 61,227)	$ 609,682

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for slow-moving and valuation loss	Book amounts
Raw materials	$ 63,252	($ 7,607)	$ 55,645
Finished goods	768,020	(28,714)	739,306
	$ 831,272	($ 36,321)	$ 794,951

Inventory-related expenses recognised for the year:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 10,277,039	$ 12,300,418
Loss on inventories and valuation loss	24,906	10,001
Loss on disposal of slow-moving inventories	390	12
	$ 10,302,335	$ 12,310,431

(4) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Excellent Global International Ltd.	$ 6,433,581	$ 6,746,990
Sunrex Technology (HK) Co., Ltd.	1,115,390	1,169,825
Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	483,095	261,588
Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	40,359	60,722
Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	13,918	10,864
	$ 8,086,343	$ 8,249,989

Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Sunrex Technology (Thailand)Co. Ltd.	$ 27,676	$ 3,442
American Sunrex Corporation	4,736	4,406
	$ 32,412	$ 7,848

A. Subsidiaries

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

B. Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Excellent Global International Ltd.	$ 572,599	$ 1,030,005
Sunrex Technology (HK) Co., Ltd.	100,434	189,213
Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	(35,430)	(6,234)
Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	143	(1,388)
Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	3,054	(20,553)
Sunrex Technology (Thailand)Co. Ltd.	(22,911)	(14,700)
American Sunrex Corporation	(509)	(3,021)
	$ 617,380	$ 1,173,322

The profit (loss) of investments recognised for the long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method is based on the investees' audited financial statements.

C. On August 9, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to increase its capital in Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd. by US$9,600 thousand (approximately NT$307,843 thousand). On October 4, 2024, the Company had remitted the proceeds from capital increase which was shown as other non-current assets. The effective date was set on January 7, 2025 and the registration had been completed on January 16, 2025.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Transfers	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	$ 478,814	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 478,814
Buildings and structures	62,734	2,050	-	132	64,916
Machinery and equipment	32,742	3,134	(212)	4,080	39,744
Molding equipment	780	17,082	(15,962)	-	1,900
Other equipment	50,015	4,343	(1,450)	-	52,908
Unfinished construction	65,820	9,121	-	-	74,941
	$ 690,905	$ 35,730	($ 17,624)	$ 4,212	$ 713,223
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	44,233	1,814	-	-	46,047
Machinery and equipment	20,659	3,593	-	-	24,252
Molding equipment	60	483	-	-	543
Other equipment	35,616	4,672	(1,450)	-	38,838
	$ 100,568	$ 10,562	($ 1,450)	$ -	$ 109,680
Book value	$ 590,337				$ 603,543

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Transfers	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	$ 478,814	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 478,814
Buildings and structures	59,330	3,404	-	-	62,734
Machinery and equipment	24,115	8,627	-	-	32,742
Molding equipment	-	780	-		780
Other equipment	41,097	8,918	-	-	50,015
Unfinished construction	34,309	31,511	-	-	65,820
	$ 637,665	$ 53,240	$ -	$ -	$ 690,905
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	42,172	2,061	-	-	44,233
Machinery and equipment	18,814	1,845	-	-	20,659
Molding equipment	-	60			60
Other equipment	31,823	3,793	-	-	35,616
	$ 92,809	$ 7,759	$ -	$ -	$ 100,568
Book value	$ 544,856				$ 590,337

A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation: None.

B. The Company had no property, plant and equipment pledged to others as collateral.

C. The significant components of buildings and structures include buildings and the subsequent engineering works such as fire protection and power distribution, which are depreciated over 35~55 years and 5~20 years, respectively.

(6) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2025	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	$ 1,070,000	1.70%～1.80%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2024	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	$ 1,485,000	1.74%～1.78%	None

(7) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 25, 2025 to February 21, 2030; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in	1.83%	None	$ 240,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from February 14, 2025 to February 14, 2030; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in installments.	1.83%	None	200,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from February 21, 2025 to February 21, 2030; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in installments.	1.83%	None	5,000
				$ 445,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 445,000

As of December 31, 2024: None.

(8) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with the trust department of the Bank of Taiwan and the Mega International Commercial Bank, the trustees, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Additionally, starting from April 2009, the Company makes pension contribution of 4% for appointed managers. Furthermore, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 84,643)	($ 100,197)
Fair value of plan assets	75,022	78,565
Net defined benefit liability	($ 9,621)	($ 21,632)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	2025		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	($ 100,197)	$ 78,565	($ 21,632)
Interest (expense) income	(1,485)	1,169	(316)
	(101,682)	79,734	(21,948)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	5,318	5,318
Change in financial assumptions	(1,452)	-	(1,452)
Experience adjustments	639	-	639
	(813)	5,318	4,505
Pension fund contribution	-	6,799	6,799
Paid pension	17,852	(16,829)	1,023
At December 31	($ 84,643)	$ 75,022	($ 9,621)

	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	($ 107,748)	$ 74,163	($ 33,585)
Current service cost	(148)	-	(148)
Interest (expense) income	(1,238)	856	(382)
	(109,134)	75,019	(34,115)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	6,414	6,414
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	2,713	-	2,713
Experience adjustments	(936)	-	(936)
	1,777	6,414	8,191
Pension fund contribution	-	4,292	4,292
Paid pension	7,160	(7,160)	-
At December 31	($ 100,197)	$ 78,565	($ 21,632)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.35%	1.60%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory. Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,452)	$ 1,491	$ 1,478	($ 1,447)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,637)	$ 1,682	$ 1,671	($ 1,634)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2026 amount to $3,805 thousand.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 7 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 2,851
1-2 year(s)	6,393
2-5 years	21,533
Over 5 years	62,242
	$ 93,019

(h) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Pension costs	$ 10,478	$ 10,470

(9) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was $4,200,000 thousand, consisting of 420,000 thousand shares of ordinary share, and the paid-in capital was $1,952,510 thousand with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. As of December 31, 2025, the number of outstanding shares was 193,521 thousand shares.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares (in thousands) outstanding are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
At January 1	193,521	193,001
Add: Shares of the parent company disposed by subsidiaries	-	520
At December 31	193,521	193,521

B. Treasury shares

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows:

		December 31, 2025	
Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	Number of shares	Carrying amount
Subsidiary - Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	Operational and management considerations	1,730 thousand shares	$ 23,737

Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	December 31, 2024 Number of shares	Carrying amount
Subsidiary - Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	Operational and management considerations	1,730 thousand shares	$ 23,737

(b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.

(c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.

(d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within five years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the three-year period are to be retired. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.

(e) The Company's subsidiary, Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd., sold its 520 thousand shares held in the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024. The disposal proceeds amounted to $33,804 thousand. As of the fiscal year 2025: None.

(10) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Used to offset deficits, distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share		
Treasury shares transactions	$ 133,022	$ 126,102

(11) Retained earnings

A. The Company operates in the electronics industry. To accompany the growth and overall environment of the industry and the Company's long-term financial planning for the sustainable and stable operation, in accordance with the Company's dividend policy, the Board of Directors shall take into consideration its future operations and capital expenditure needs when proposing the appropriation of earnings. Such appropriation is subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The amount and type of dividend distribution may be flexibly adjusted by the Board of Directors depending on the subjective environment and actual operational needs. The current year's earnings, if any, shall be appropriated as follows:

(a) Provision of profit-seeking enterprise income tax.

(b) Offsetting accumulated deficits of prior years.

(c) Setting aside 10% as legal reserve.

(d) Special reserve should be provisioned from the remaining plus accumulated undistributed surplus earnings of prior year, and then the remaining is the accumulated distributable earnings. The appropriation of the aforementioned accumulated distributable earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders.

(e) The remaining amount is distributable as dividends to shareholders according to their shareholding ratios.

B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

C. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

(b) The amount previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be the same as the amount reclassified from accumulated translation adjustment under shareholders' equity to retained earnings for the exemptions elected by the Company. The special reserve increased as a result of retained earnings arising from the adoption of IFRS was $257,070 thousand.

D. The appropriations of 2024 and 2023 earnings had been approved by the shareholders during their meeting on May 29, 2025 and May 29, 2024, respectively. Details are summarised below:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 151,810		$ 125,503	
Reversal of Special reserve	(266,275)		65,979	
Cash dividends	781,004	$ 4.00	585,753	$ 3.00
	$ 666,539		$ 777,235	

E. The appropriation of 2025 earnings as proposed by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 68,059	
Reversal of Special reserve	(87,886)	
Cash dividends	781,004	$ 4.00
	$ 761,177	

As of February 24, 2026, the aforementioned appropriation of 2025 earnings has not yet been resolved at the shareholders' meeting.

(12) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 10,902,593	$ 13,186,482

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

	Keyboard				
Year ended December 31, 2025	Mainland China	Europe and America	Taiwan	Other areas	Total
Total segment revenue	$ 9,100,373	$ 299,160	$ 52,735	$ 1,450,325	$10,902,593
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$ 9,100,373	$ 299,160	$ 52,735	$ 1,450,325	$10,902,593

Year ended December 31, 2024	Keyboard				
	Mainland China	Europe and America	Taiwan	Other areas	Total
Total segment revenue	$11,307,544	$ 526,732	$ 89,342	$ 1,262,864	$13,186,482
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$11,307,544	$ 526,732	$ 89,342	$ 1,262,864	$13,186,482

B. Contract liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities	$ 118	$ 25,895	$ 70,548

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	$ 25,890	$ 70,003

(13) Interest income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 20,855	$ 23,671
Interest income from loans to related parties	48,302	34,120
	$ 69,157	$ 57,791

(14) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Rental income	$ 1,842	$ 1,842
Dividend income	1,300	5,054
Other income, others	178	41
	$ 3,320	$ 6,937

(15) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31, 2025	Years ended December 31, 2024
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	($ 104,894)	$ 121,620
Gains on disposals of investments	7,721	121,157
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(7,526)	-
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	774	(732)
Others	(504)	(316)
	($ 104,429)	$ 241,729

(16) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31, 2025	Years ended December 31, 2024
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	$ 26,212	$ 24,410

(17) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 110,708	$ 174,987	$ 285,695
Depreciation charge	1,163	9,399	10,562
Amortisation charge	1,082	4,660	5,742
	$ 112,953	$ 189,046	$ 301,999

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 126,738	$ 199,297	$ 326,035
Depreciation charge	1,568	6,191	7,759
Amortisation charge	69	4,674	4,743
	$ 128,375	$ 210,162	$ 338,537

(18) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 242,625	$ 281,958
Labour and health insurance fees	22,289	22,149
Pension costs	10,794	11,000
Directors' remuneration	1,800	1,600
Other personnel expenses	8,187	9,328
	$ 285,695	$ 326,035

A. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 262 and 269 employees, among them, including 5 and 3 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. Average employee benefit expense in current year was $1,112 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense in current year–Total directors' remuneration in current year)/(Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)). Average employee benefit expense in previous year was $1,220 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense in previous year - Total directors' remuneration in previous year) / (Number of employees in previous year - Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

C. Average employee salaries in current year was $944 thousand (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)). Average employee salaries in previous year was $1,060 thousand (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year - Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

D. Adjustment of average employee salaries was decrease by 10.94% ((Average employee salaries in current year- Average employee salaries in previous year)/ Average employee salaries in previous year).

E. The directors' rewards includes directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration from earnings are appropriated in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, which shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee, resolved by the Board of Directors and approved at the shareholders' meeting. Mangers' and employees' rewards include salaries, bonuses, employee compensations, certificate of employees' options, etc. Salaries are determined based on the positions and responsibilities assumed by each manager or employee by reference to the pay levels for the same position in the same industry and the individual's performance results. The managers' remuneration shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and resolved by the Board of Directors.

F. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 1% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration. The aforementioned employee remuneration shall allocate no less than 1% to distribute to the rank-and-file employees.

G. The estimated amount of the Company's employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration is as follows, and the above-mentioned amount is included in the account of salary expenses:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	$ 29,000	$ 29,000
Directors' remuneration	1,800	1,600
	$ 30,800	$ 30,600

The employee's compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation estimated ratios	3.31%	1.43%
Directors' remuneration estimated ratios	0.21%	0.08%

H. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were consistent with those amounts recognized in the 2024 financial statements. Both directors' remuneration and employees' remuneration are paid in cash.

I. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(19) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 289,536	$ 440,050
Tax on undistributed earnings	42,578	23,890
Prior year income tax overestimation	(6,263)	(10,032)
Total current tax	325,851	453,908
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(150,006)	33,232
Total deferred tax	(150,006)	33,232
Income tax expense	$ 175,845	$ 487,140

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	($ 901)	($ 1,638)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 169,278	$ 399,738
Effects from items disallowed by the regulation (Note)	(28,204)	97,775
Income exempted from tax according to the Income Tax Act	(1,544)	(24,231)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(6,263)	(10,032)
Tax on undistributed earnings	42,578	23,890
Income tax expense	$ 175,845	$ 487,140

Note: Items disallowed by the regulation primarily comprised of unrealised profit or loss of investments, which included the remittance of overseas earnings of $177,727 thousand in fiscal year 2025.

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
－Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Allowance for losses from inventories obsolescence	$ 7,264	$ 4,981	$ -	$ 12,245
Pensions	(3,222)	3,222	-	-
Others	19,210	6,253	-	25,463
	$ 23,252	$ 14,456	$ -	$ 37,708
－Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on overseas long-term investment	($139,124)	$ 139,124	$ -	$ -
Provision for land increment tax	(26,745)	-	-	(26,745)
Pensions	-	(4,722)	(901)	(5,623)
Others	(22,442)	1,148	-	(21,294)
	($188,311)	$ 135,550	($ 901)	($ 53,662)
		$ 150,006	($ 901)	

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	2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
－Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Allowance for losses from inventories obsolescence	$ 5,264	$ 2,000	$ -	$ 7,264
Pensions	(832)	(752)	(1,638)	(3,222)
Others	35,718	(16,508)	-	19,210
	$ 40,150	($ 15,260)	($ 1,638)	$ 23,252
－Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on overseas long-term investment	($109,572)	($ 29,552)	$ -	($ 139,124)
Provision for land increment tax	(26,745)	-	-	(26,745)
Others	(34,022)	11,580	-	(22,442)
	($170,339)	($ 17,972)	$ -	($ 188,311)
		($ 33,232)	($ 1,638)	

D. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deductible temporary differences	$ 1,295,217	$ 1,254,724

E. The Company’s income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(20) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 670,692	193,521	$ 3.47
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 670,692	193,521	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	822	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 670,692	194,343	$ 3.45

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,511,550	193,418	$ 7.81
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,511,550	193,418	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	611	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,511,550	$ 194,029	$ 7.79

A. When calculating diluted earnings per share, the Company assumes that the employees' compensation will all be distributed in the form of shares and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding if those shares have a dilutive effect.

B. The numbers of weighted-average outstanding shares for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were calculated by taking into consideration the weighted-average number of treasury shares.

(21) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments in Property, Plant, and Equipment:

	Years ended December 31, 2025	Years ended December 31, 2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 39,942	$ 53,240
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	9,688	1,674
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	-	(9,688)
Add: Ending balance of prepayments for business facilities	2,461	4,507
Less: Opening balance of prepayments for business facilities	(4,507)	-
Cash paid during the year	$ 47,584	$ 49,733

(22) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Dividends payable	Liabilities from financing activities - gross
At January 1, 2025	$ 1,485,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,485,000
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(415,000)	445,000	(781,004)	(751,004)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	781,004	781,004
At December 31, 2025	$ 1,070,000	$ 445,000	$ -	$ 1,515,000

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Dividends payable	Liabilities from financing activities - gross
At January 1, 2024	$ 1,323,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,323,000
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	162,000	-	(585,753)	(423,753)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	585,753	585,753
At December 31, 2024	$ 1,485,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,485,000

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Refer to Note 13 for details of relationship between parent company and subsidiaries.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	$ 39,371	$ 60,463

Goods are sold by the Company to related parties at general prices plus transportation costs. The collection term was 30~120 days after monthly billings, T/T. The collection term to domestic general customers was 30~120 days after monthly billings, T/T, and to overseas general customers was advance receipts or 30~120 days after monthly billings, T/T.

B. Income from technology and managerial services (shown as operating revenue)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	$ 44,350	$ 75,576

The Company provided subsidiaries with consulting services on production, marketing and management, charged managerial services fees based on the relevant expenses plus a markup, and collected in 90~120 days after monthly billings, T/T. Additionally, the Company provided consulting service on production technology of keyboard products, and charged service fees based on a certain percentage of net sales of specific types of machinery sold to entities other than related parties. Aforementioned proceeds were collected annually.

C. Purchases

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries		
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co.,ltd.	$ 4,012,097	$ 4,200,386
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	3,973,173	5,832,611
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	1,619,884	1,602,034
Others	386,760	594,667
Total	$ 9,991,914	$ 12,229,698

The inventories purchased by the Company from related parties were primarily finished goods and semi-finished goods of laptop keyboards. There were no comparable data of prices because the finished goods and semi-finished goods were outsourced based on machinery models. The payment term was 30-120 days after monthly billings, T/T. For domestic general suppliers, the payment term was 30-120 days after monthly billings, T/T or L/C.

D. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	$ 30,726	$ 56,032
Jing Mold Plastic Electronics (Shen-Zhen) Co., Ltd.	8,150	4,778
Others	6,954	9,839
	$ 45,830	$ 70,649

E. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co.,ltd.	$ 1,963,950	$ 2,070,724
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	1,728,804	2,456,745
Others	480,989	759,694
Total	$ 4,173,743	$ 5,287,163

F. Other receivables (shown as other receivables due from related parties)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
Best Elite	$ 2,255,547	$ 1,700,502
Others	266,956	191,917
Total	$ 2,522,503	$ 1,892,419

Note: (a) Other receivables due from Best Elite were the Company loans to Best Elite.

(b) Other receivables, others, were generated from the Company leasing plants and selling equipment.

G. Other payables (shown as other receivables due from related parties)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	$ 1,120	$ -
Jing Mold Plastic Electronics (Shen-Zhen) Co., Ltd.	2	-
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	-	5,450
Forward Optocs Co., Ltd.	-	44
Total	$ 1,122	$ 5,494

Other payables mainly consist of miscellaneous advance payments and similar items.

H. Property transactions

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	$ 1,120	$ 5,618

(b) Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Disposal proceeds	Book value	Loss (gain) on disposal
Subsidiaries			
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	$ 7,977	$ 16,041	($ 8,064)
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co.,ltd.	147	133	14
Total	$ 8,124	$ 16,174	($ 8,050)

As of December 31, 2024: None.

Transactions for the sale of property, plant, and equipment are based on the amount agreed upon by both parties, with payment terms of 120 days after monthly billing.

I. Interest income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Best Elite	$ 37,907	$ 29,753
Others	10,395	4,367
Total	$ 48,302	$ 34,120

J. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	December 31, 2025	
	Guaranteed facilities	Facilities drawn
Subsidiaries	USD 98,000 thousand	USD 13,200 thousand
	NTD 30,000 thousand	NTD 22,500 thousand

	December 31, 2024	
	Guaranteed facilities	Facilities drawn
Subsidiaries	USD 122,700 thousand	USD 15,500 thousand
	NTD 30,000 thousand	NTD 22,500 thousand

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 26,786	$ 24,113
Post-employment benefits	797	726
	$ 27,583	$ 24,839

8. Pledged Assets

None.

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditures contracted and not yet incurred

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 1,841

As of December 31, 2024: None.

B. Information about related parties’ guarantees is provided in Note 7(2).

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Information about the appropriation of 2025 earnings of the Company is provided in Note 6(11)E.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's capital management is based on the scale of the industry which the Company is in, along with the industry's future growth and product development to set an appropriate market share. Furthermore, the Company determines an appropriate capital structure by planning a corresponding capital expenditure, calculating operation funds in accordance with operating plans, and considering the operating profits and cash flows that can be generated by products' competitiveness.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 19,125	$ 28,740
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,095,166	1,656,730
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	3,679,592	4,403,627
Other receivables (including related parties)	2,523,447	1,893,507
Guarantee deposits paid	413	310
	$ 7,317,743	$ 7,982,914

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,070,000	$ 1,485,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)	4,177,442	5,297,678
Other payables (including related parties)	89,502	123,994
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	445,000	-
	$ 5,781,944	$ 6,906,672

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) For the risk management, the Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and investment of current residual capital.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD, RMB, THB and VND). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book amounts (In thousands of NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 136,570	31.43	$ 4,292,395
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	255,403	31.43	8,027,316

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2024 Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book amounts (In thousands of NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 236,376	32.79	$ 7,750,769
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	258,711	32.79	8,483,134
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	161,208	32.79	5,286,010

iii. Total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net	($ 104,894)	$ 121,620

iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Sensitivity analysis		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 42,924	$ -
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	-	80,273

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Year ended December 31, 2024 Sensitivity analysis Degree of variation	 Effect on profit or loss	 Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 77,508	$ -
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	-	84,831
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	52,860	-
Non-monetary items			
THB:NTD	1%	-	34

Price risk

i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The Company primarily invests in equity securities. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by $153 thousand and $230 thousand, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. During 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, if the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 0.1% with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Sensitivity analysis	
	the borrowing interest rate	pre-tax profit
Borrowings	0.1%	$ 1,212

	Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Sensitivity analysis	
	the borrowing interest rate	pre-tax profit
Borrowings	0.1%	$ 1,188

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortized cost.

ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company primarily conducts transactions with well-known domestic and international banks and financial institutions and maintains relationships with multiple institutions to avoid concentration with a single counterparty, thereby mitigating credit risk. Financial services provided and lending terms offered by banks and financial institutions are subject to the Company's internal control and approval authority, and transactions can only proceed after approval by the Board of Directors or authorized management. All documents signed with banks and financial institutions must be reviewed by specialized personnel from the legal or compliance department before formal execution to prevent legal risks. The Company regularly reviews the credit ratings, service terms, quality, and relationship status of its banks and financial institutions. Additionally, based on the Company's operational conditions, it continuously monitors and maintains reasonable credit limits and utilization levels to ensure they adequately meet operational needs.

iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The Company adopts the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 180 days.

vi. The Company uses the following indicators to determine credit impairment of debt instrument investments:

(A)The issuer experiences significant financial difficulty or there is a substantial increase in the likelihood of bankruptcy or other financial restructuring;

(B)The active market for the financial asset disappears due to the issuer’s financial difficulties;

(C)The issuer delays or fails to pay interest or principal;

(D)Changes in national or regional economic conditions adversely affect the issuer, leading to default.

vii. The company classified accounts receivable based on customer credit ratings and applies a simplified approach, using a provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate the expected credit loss.

viii. After the Company’s recourse procedures, amounts of financial assets that are not reasonably expected to be collectible are written off; however, the Company will continue pursuing legal actions to safeguard its rights to the receivables.

ix. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix, loss rate methodology is as follows:

	Individual	Group				
		Not past due	Within 90 days	91-180 days	Over 180 days	Total
December 31, 2025						
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Total book value	$ -	$ 3,633,762	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,633,762
Loss allowance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

	Individual	Group				
		Not past due	Within 90 days	91-180 days	Over 180 days	Total
December 31, 2024						
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Total book value	$ -	$ 4,332,978	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,332,978
Loss allowance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

x. The loss rate for the Company's accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties) and refundable deposits was assessed to be remote. Therefore, the loss allowance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is considered insignificant.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

ii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year	$ 678,600	$ 1,142,905
Over one year	-	579,870
Fixed rate		
Expiring within one year	3,122,450	1,554,055
Over one year	-	600,000
	$ 3,801,050	$ 3,876,830

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2025	Within one year	Between 1 and 2 year(s)	Over 2 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	$1,078,313	$ -	$ -	$1,078,313
Accounts payable (including related parties)	4,177,442	-	-	4,177,442
Other payables (including related parties)	89,502	-	-	89,502
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	8,127	8,127	455,282	471,536

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024	Within one year	Between 1 and 2 year(s)	Over 2 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	$1,493,981	$ -	$ -	$1,493,981
Accounts payable (including related parties)	5,297,678	-	-	5,297,678
Other payables (including related parties)	123,994	-	-	123,994

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and long-term borrowings (including current portion) are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 19,125	$ -	$ -	$ 19,125

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 28,740	$ -	$ -	$ 28,740

D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics :

	Listed shares
Market quoted price	

Shares at evaluation date

(b) The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial and non-financial instruments. As a result, the estimate generated by valuation model will be slightly adjusted based on additional inputs, such as model risk or liquidity risk. In accordance with the Company's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information and limit of reinvestment in Mainland China: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to Note 13(1) for information related to significant transactions.

14. Operating segments information

Not applicable.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Loans to others

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2025	Actual amount drawn down (Note 4)	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 3)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 2)	Footnote
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	$ 16,603	$ 15,715	$ -	2.50%	(2)	$ -	Working capital	$ -	None	$ -	$ 4,242,515	$ 4,242,515	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	74,763	47,145	43,086	8.00%	(2)	-	Working capital	-	None	-	4,242,515	4,242,515	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology (Vietnam) Company Limited	Other receivables	Yes	365,255	282,870	94,290	5.00%	(2)	-	Working capital	-	None	-	4,242,515	4,242,515	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	BEST ELITE HOLDINGS LTD	Other receivables	Yes	3,017,280	3,017,280	2,247,245	2.50%	(2)	-	Working capital	-	None	-	4,242,515	4,242,515	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Forward Optics Co., Ltd	Other receivables	Yes	160,000	160,000	120,000	3.00%	(2)	-	Working capital	-	None	-	4,242,515	4,242,515	
1	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Other receivables	Yes	320,110	179,840	103,408	5.00%	(2)	-	Working capital	-	None	-	855,492	855,492	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the creditor’s net assets and limit on loans granted between the foreign companies which are directly or indirectly wholly owned by the Company is 100% of the creditor’s net assets.

Note 3: (1) Business transaction.

(2) Short-term financing.

Note 4: Has been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/guarantor	Party being endorsed/ guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/ guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/guarantor (Note 1)	Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2025	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2025	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guarantor	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements /guarantees provided (Note 2)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	BEST ELITE HOLDINGS LTD	Note 1	$ 5,303,144	$ 2,704,240	$ 2,451,540	$ 414,876	$ -	23.11%	$ 10,606,287	Y	N	N	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology (Vietnam) Company Limited	Note 1	5,303,144	2,656,400	628,600	-	-	5.93%	10,606,287	Y	N	N	
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	Note 1	5,303,144	30,000	30,000	22,500	-	0.28%	10,606,287	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
Note 2: Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company is 100% of the Company’s net assets.
Note 3: Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company for a single party is 50% of the Company’s net assets.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2025 Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,730,000	$ 23,737	0.89%	$ 71,363	Note 2
Sunrex Technology Corp.	HON HAI Precision IND.CO.LTD	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	10,000	$ 2,266	0.00%	$ 2,305	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	ACER INCORPORATED	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	50,000	2,081	0.00%	1,320	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Compnay Limited	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	10,000	14,706	0.00%	15,500	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	ACER INCORPORATED	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	30,000	1,250	0.00%	792	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	RDC Semiconductor Co.,Ltd.	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	20,000	10,534	0.03%	2,480	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Compnay Limited	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	50,000	71,532	0.00%	77,500	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	LARGAN Precision Co.,Ltd	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	52,000	114,863	0.04%	129,740	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	HON HAI Precision IND.CO.LTD	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	70,000	16,377	0.00%	16,135	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	10,000	2,786	0.00%	2,720	
Forward Optics Co., Ltd.	PixArt Imagineg INC.	None	Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	60,000	13,320	0.04%	12,150	
			Valuation adjustment		10,927		$ 260,642	
					$ 260,642			

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities.
Note 2: Book value as of December 31, 2025 has been transferred to treasury share in the consolidated financial statements.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	$ 113,802	0.60%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 85,572 thousand	1.48%	Note 2
Kai Zhao (Suzhou)dian Zi You Xian Gong Si	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	223,712	1.18%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 105,330 thousand	1.82%	Note 2
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Crown Trading International Limited	Same ultimate parent	Sales	1,561,773	8.27%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 655,918 thousand	11.35%	Note 2
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Crown Trading International Limited	Same ultimate parent	Sales	150,294	0.80%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 31,351 thousand	0.54%	Note 2
Crown Trading International Limited	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	153,613	0.81%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 31,192 thousand	0.54%	Note 2
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Amiable Development Incorporated	Same ultimate parent	Sales	1,317,215	6.97%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 130,458 thousand	2.26%	Note 2
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Amiable Development Incorporated	Same ultimate parent	Sales	569,550	3.01%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 284,210 thousand	4.92%	Note 2
Amiable Development Incorporated	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	1,092,146	5.78%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 2,213 thousand	0.04%	Note 2
Amiable Development Incorporated	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	573,437	3.04%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 282,762 thousand	4.89%	Note 2
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Elated Develope Limited	Same ultimate parent	Sales	107,521	0.57%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 25,444 thousand	0.44%	Note 2
Elated Develop Limited	Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Sales	107,935	0.57%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 25,315 thousand	0.44%	Note 2
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Sales	3,931,351	20.81%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 1,734,893 thousand	30.02%	Note 2

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Sales	$ 3,996,678	21.16%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 1,971,513 thousand	34.11%	Note 2
Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Sales	298,545	1.58%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 140,207 thousand	2.43%	Note 2
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Sales	1,612,445	8.54%	120 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected by telegraphic transfer	Accounts receivable 307,278 thousand	5.32%	Note 2

Note 1: As the finished goods and semi-finished goods purchased by the Company are outsourced according to different models, there was no relevant information for comparison.
Note 2: Has been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2025		Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date (Note 1)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Footnote
						Amount	Action taken			
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co.,	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Accounts receivable	307,278 thousand	4.17	$ -	$ -	$ 316,800	$ -	(Note 2)
Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	The Company	Accounts receivable	140,207 thousand	2.26	-	-	376,682	-	
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	1,971,513 thousand	2.15	-	-	67,493	-	
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	1,734,893 thousand	2.09	-	-	20,954	-	
Amiable Development Incorporated	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	655,918 thousand	2.53	-	-	96,610	-	
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Amiable Development Incorporated	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	284,210 thousand	1.71	-	-	67,494	-	
Amiable Development Incorporated	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	282,762 thousand	1.73	-	-	20,904	-	
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Amiable Development Incorporated	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	130,458 thousand	2.25	-	-	189,860	-	
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Crown Trading International Limited	Same ultimate parent	Accounts receivable	105,330 thousand	2.66	-	-	24,056	-	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	BEST ELITE HOLDINGS LTD	The Company	Other receivables	2,255,547 thousand	0.00	-	-	29,671	-	(Note 2)
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	The Company	Other receivables	112,639 thousand	0.00	-	-	-	-	(Note 2)
Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Same ultimate parent	Other receivables	110,525 thousand	0.00	-	-	90,855	-	(Note 2)

Note 1: Subsequent collection is the amount collected as of January 31, 2026.
Note 2: The amount was composed of other receivables and thus the turnover rate was not calculated.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 5)	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	BEST ELITE HOLDINGS LTD	1	Other receivables	$ 2,255,547	The transaction was aroused from loans and the principal was repayable at the maturity date	11.15
0	Sunrex Technology Corp.	Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	1	Other receivables	112,639	The transaction was aroused from loans and the principal was repayable at the maturity date	0.56
1	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Crown Trading International Limited	3	Sales	1,561,773	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	8.27
1	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Crown Trading International Limited	3	Accounts receivable	655,918	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	3.24
1	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Sales	3,931,351	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	20.81
1	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	1,734,893	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	8.58
2	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Amiable Development Incorporated	3	Sales	1,317,215	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	6.97
2	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Amiable Development Incorporated	3	Accounts receivable	130,458	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.65
2	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Sales	3,996,678	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	21.16
2	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	1,971,513	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	9.75
3	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	3	Other receivable	110,525	The transaction was aroused from loans and the principal was repayable at the maturity date	0.55
3	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Sales	298,545	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	1.58
3	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	140,207	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.69
4	Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Sales	1,612,445	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	8.54
4	Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Sunrex Technology Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	307,278	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	1.52
5	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	113,802	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.60
5	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Crown Trading International Limited	3	Sales	150,294	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.80
5	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Amiable Development Incorporated	3	Sales	569,550	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	3.01
5	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Amiable Development Incorporated	3	Accounts receivable	284,210	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	1.41
5	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Elated Develop Limited	3	Sales	107,521	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.57
7	Crown Trading International Limited	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	153,613	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.81

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount (Note 5)	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
8	Amiable Development Incorporated	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	$ 1,092,146	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	5.78
8	Amiable Development Incorporated	Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	573,437	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	3.04
8	Amiable Development Incorporated	Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	3	Accounts receivable	282,762	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	1.40
9	Elated Develop Limited	Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	107,935	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	0.57
10	KAI ZHAO(SUZHOU)DIAN ZI YOU	Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	223,712	The price was negotiated and the payment was 120 days after monthly billings	1.18

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Only the related party transactions that reach $10 million or more were disclosed.

Note 5: Has been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Information on investees

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Note 1)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Production and sales of various investments	$ 16,723	$ 16,723	2,900,000	100%	$ 64,096	$ 7,063	$ 143	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	American Sunrex Corporation	U.S.A	Sales of computers and their ancillary equipment	35,572	35,572	218,420	100%	(4,736)	(509)	(509)	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology (HK) Co Ltd	Hong Kong	Distribute of computers and their ancillary equipment	252,178	252,178	8,400,000	100%	1,115,390	100,434	100,434	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Excellent Global International Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Various investments	843,471	843,471	31,907,470	100%	6,433,581	572,599	572,599	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Production of plastic and rubber products	332,440	332,440	19,244,000	74.59%	13,918	4,094	3,054	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Singapore	Various investments	561,116	253,273	17,600,000	100%	483,095	(35,430)	(35,430)	
Sunrex Technology Corp.	Sunrex Technology (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	13,260	13,260	1,499,999	100%	(27,675)	(22,911)	(22,911)	
Sunrex Technology (HK) Co Ltd	Sunrex Technology (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	-	-	1	0.00%	-	-	-	Note 3
Sunrex Technology (HK) Co Ltd	Leading Growth Industrial Co., Ltd.	Mauritius	Various investments	250,530	250,530	-	14.92%	1,109,726	672,598	-	Note 3
Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Sunrex Technology (Vietnam) Company Limited	Vietnam	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	558,960	558,960	-	100%	475,772	(33,420)	-	Note 3
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Leading Growth Industrial Co., Ltd.	Mauritius	Various investments	1,428,081	1,428,081	-	85.08%	7,434,576	672,598	-	Note 3
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Golden Point Trading International Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Import and export trades	-	-	-	100%	1,617	(4,358)	-	Note 3
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Golden Point Trading International Limited	Hong Kong	Import and export trades	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	Note 3
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Crown Trading International Limited	Hong Kong	Import and export trades	-	-	-	100%	6,463	2,376	-	Note 3

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Information on investees

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025					
Investor	Investee (Note 1)	Location	Main business activities	Balance as at December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Amiable Development Incorporated	Samoa	Import and export trades	$ -	$ -	-	100%	$ 9,513	($ 436)	$ -	Note 3
Excellent Global International Ltd.	Elated Devolop Limited	Samoa	Import and export trades	-	-	-	100%	72,568	2,972	-	Note 3
Leading Growth Industrial Co., Ltd.	Best Elite Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Various investments	1,678,611	1,678,611	-	100%	7,430,543	672,712	-	Note 3

Note 1: Investees accounted for using the equity method by the Company.
Note 2: Investment amount as on December 31, 2025.
Note 3: The investment income (loss) was not shown as the investee was a second-tier subsidiary reinvested by the Company.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Information on investments in Mainland China

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025: Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 5)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	USD 29,510	2	$ 612,103	$ -	$ -	$ 612,103	$ 507,117	100%	$ 508,767	$ 5,079,692	$ 1,722,544	Note 4
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co., Ltd.	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	USD 18,750	2	227,981	-	-	227,981	460,854	100%	462,715	2,272,576	1,054,328	Note 4
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	USD 17,400	2	-	-	-	-	62,704	100%	62,726	1,770,798	1,693,069	Notes 3 and 4
Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Production and operation of plastic molds, computer (phone) keyboards and plastic injection molding	USD 28,680	2	343,948	-	-	343,948	(69,949)	50%	(34,985)	1,069,365	-	
Sunrex Technoloy (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd	Production and operation of plastic molds, computer (phone) keyboards and plastic injection molding	USD 16,769	3	-	-	-	-	(41,793)	50%	(20,897)	1,065,058	-	Note 2
KAI ZHAO (SUZHOU)DIAN ZI YOU XIAN GONG SI	Production of laptop computer keyboards and related products	CNY 10,000	3	-	-	-	-	7,698	100%	7,698	116,998	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Sunrex Technology Corp.	$ 1,184,032	$ 1,398,439	$ 6,363,772

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3) Others.

Note 2: The paid-in capital included USD 7,249 of capitalisation of earnings by Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. and USD 9,520 of capitalisation of loans in 2009.

Note 3: The Department of Investment Review, MOEA has approved the Company to reinvest Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd. with the earnings that the investees in Mainland China remitted back to existing companies in the third area in the amount of USD 17,400 on September 20, 2010, August 1, 2011 and June 25, 2013.

Note 4: Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025 included sidestream and upstream unrealised gains or losses.

Note 5: Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 was recognised based on the financial statements audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		$ 466
Bank deposits:		
Checking accounts		4
Time deposits	USD 9,800 thousand Exchange rate 31.38	307,524
	JPY 1,430,000 thousand Exchange rate 0.1988	284,284
Demand deposits		158,099
Foreign currency deposits	USD 10,968 thousand Exchange rate 31.38	344,190
	RMB 14 thousand Exchange rate 4.471	62
	JPY 1,243 thousand Exchange rate 0.1988	247
	HKD 5 thousand Exchange rate 4.008	20
	GBP 3 thousand Exchange rate 36.70	123
	EUR 3 thousand Exchange rate 42.13	147
		$ 1,095,166

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Related parties:			
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.		$ 30,726	
Jing Mold Electronic Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,ltd.		8,150	
ASC		4,183	
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co.,ltd.		2,771	
		$ 45,830	
Non-related parties:			
Company A		$ 806,173	
Company B		669,516	
Company C		576,535	
Company D		431,603	
Company E		378,870	
Company F		182,190	
Others		588,875	The balance of each company has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
		$ 3,633,762	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
OTHER RECEIVABLE DUE DROM RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 3

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Related parties			
Best Elite		$ 2,255,547	
Others		266,956	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
		$ 2,522,503	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 4

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Market Value	Note
Raw Materials		$ 38,988	$ 38,988	Use replacement cost as market value
Finished goods		631,921	692,527	Use net realisable value as market price
		670,909	$ 731,515	
Less: Allowance for slow-moving and valuation loss		(61,227)		
		$ 609,682		

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 5

	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Name	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Valuation Basis	Collateral
Investments accounted for using the equity method													
Excellent Global Interational Ltd.	31,097	$ 6,746,990	-	$ 685,756	-	($ 999,165)	31,097	100.00%	$ 6,433,581	201.64	$ 6,433,581	Equity method	None
Sunrex Technology (HK) Co Ltd	8,400	1,169,825	-	120,916	-	(175,351)	8,400	100.00%	1,115,390	132.78	1,115,390	Equity method	None
Forward Optocs Co., LTD.	19,244	10,864	-	3,054	-	-	19,244	74.59%	13,918	0.72	13,918	Equity method	None
Ching Yi Investment Co., Ltd.	2,900	60,722	-	7,062	-	(27,425)	2,900	100.00%	40,359	13.92	40,359	Equity method	None
Sunrex Technology Singapore PTE. Ltd.	8,000	261,588	-	307,843	-	(86,336)	8,000	100.00%	483,095	60.39	483,095	Equity method	None
		$ 8,249,989		$ 1,124,631		($1,288,277)			$ 8,086,343		$ 8,086,343		
Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method													
Sunrex Technology (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	1,500	($ 3,442)	-	$ -	-	($ 24,234)	1,500	100.00%	($ 27,676)	(18.45)	($ 27,676)	Equity method	None
American Sunrex Corporation	219	(4,406)	-	179	-	(509)	219	100.00%	(4,736)	(21.63)	(4,736)	Equity method	None
		($ 7,848)		$ 179		($ 24,743)			($ 32,412)		($ 32,412)		

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

CHANGES IN COST AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 6

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance

Please refer to Note 6(5) for the related information on ‘changes in cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment’.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 7

Nature	Creditor	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Credit Line	Collateral	Note
Short-term borrowings	First Commercial Bank	$ 780,000	2025.07.15~2026.07.15	1.78%	$ 846,000	None	
Short-term borrowings	HSBC Bank	200,000	2025.11.10~2026.05.11	1.76%	628,000	None	
Short-term borrowings	Cathay Bank	40,000	2025.10.14~2026.01.14	1.80%	350,000	None	
Short-term borrowings	Mega Bank	50,000	2025.12.29~2026.01.28	1.70%	300,000	None	
		$ 1,070,000					

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 8

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Related parties:			
Changshu Sunrex Technology Co.,ltd.		$ 1,963,950	
Sunrex Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.		1,728,804	
Sunrex Technology (Chongqing) Co.,		302,190	
Others		178,799	The balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
		$ 4,173,743	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 9

Creditor	Description	Amount		Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral	Note
Taipei Fubon Bank	Unsecured borrowings	$	445,000	2025.02.14-2030.02.21	1.83%	None	
Less: Current portion			-				
		$	445,000				

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 10

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Laptop computer keyboards	42,489 thousand pieces	$ 9,617,085	
Revenue from sales of raw materials		1,241,365	
Other operating revenue		44,350	The balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
Total sales revenue		10,902,800	
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(207)	
Net sales revenue		$ 10,902,593	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 11

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials and supplies	$ 63,252
Add: Net raw materials purchased	1,148,094
Transfers from finished goods	848
Less: Raw materials sold	(1,165,889)
Ending raw materials and supplies	(38,988)
Transfers to various expenses	(1,602)
Raw materials used	5,715
Direct labor	20,362
Manufacturing expense	108,576
Manufacturing cost	134,653
Add: Beginning finished goods	768,020
Finished goods purchased	8,882,378
Less: Ending finished goods	(631,921)
Transfers to fixed assets	(15,962)
Transfers to various expenses	(25,170)
Transfers from finished goods to materials	(848)
Manufacturing and selling costs	9,111,150
Cost of raw materials sold	1,165,889
Loss on inventories obsolescence	390
Revenue from sale of scraps	24,906
Cost of goods sold	$ 10,302,335

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 79,343	
Manufacturing overhead- out sourced		9,937	
Insurance expense		8,713	
Others		10,583	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
		$ 108,576	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 13

Item	Selling Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total	Note
Wages and salaries	$ 27,285	$ 45,816	$ 82,412	$ 155,513	
Service expense	-	11,255	9,166	20,421	
Insurance expense	2,077	4,895	7,173	14,145	
Depreciation charge	141	6,752	2,506	9,399	
Others	74,179	24,490	14,790	113,459	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
	$ 103,682	$ 93,208	$ 116,047	$ 312,937	

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
STATEMENT OF NET AMOUNT OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 14

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(15) for the related information on ‘other income and expenses - net’.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.
FINANCE COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 15

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(16) for the related information on ‘finance costs’.

SUNREX TECHNOLOGY CORP.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 16

Function / Nature	Years ended December 31					
	2025			2024		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Please refer to Notes 6(17) and 6(18) for the related information on 'summary of current period employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortisation expenses by function'.						