TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page/Number/Index

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR 25004292

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Taiwan LINE TEK Electronic Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Taiwan LINE TEK Electronic Co., Ltd. (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 in 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:

Cut-off of revenue from distribution warehouse sales

<u>Description</u>

Please refer to Note 4(29) for accounting policies on revenue recognition. Please refer to Note 6(20) for details of significant accounts.

The Company has two primary types of sales, specifically, direct sales from the factory and distribution warehouse sales. For distribution warehouse sales, the Company and the subsidiary, Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. which was reinvested by the Company through its 100% owned subsidiary, Everfull Electronic Co., Limited and was listed as the investment accounted for using equity method, delivers the goods to the distribution warehouse for pickup by the customer. Revenue is recognised when the customer actually picks up the goods and the control of the goods and the obsolescence and loss risks have been transferred to the customer. The Company recognises sales revenue based on movements of inventories in the distribution warehouse shown in the statements or other information provided by the warehouse custodian.

The Company has several distribution warehouses in several areas and each warehouse has its own custodian. Thus, the contents of information provided by custodians are different and the warehouse sales revenue recognition process involves manual reconciliations. As the Company’s daily warehouse sales volume is numerous and the transaction amounts around the balance sheet date are material to the financial statements, we consider the cut-off of revenue from distribution warehouse sales a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding and tested the internal control procedures of periodic reconciliations between the Company and customers to assess the effectiveness of internal control used by the management over the timing of revenue recognition for distribution warehouse sales.
2. Performed cut-off test procedures on revenue from distribution warehouse sales recognised during a specific period before and after the balance sheet date, including verifying the supporting documents provided by the warehouse custodian, and ascertaining the movements of inventories and cost of goods sold recognised in the correct period in order to assess the appropriateness of the timing of sales revenue recognition.
3. Confirmed the inventory quantities with warehouse and verified the quantity against accounting records. In addition, inspected the reason for the difference between the confirmation replies and accounting records and tested the reconciling items made by the Company in order to confirm whether the significant differences have been adjusted.

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Please refer to Note 4(13) for accounting policy on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(6) for details of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

The Company and the subsidiary, Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. which was reinvested by the Company through its 100% owned subsidiary, Everfull Electronic Co., Limited and was listed as investment accounted for using equity method, are primarily engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sales of signal connection cables for information peripherals and power transmission cable sets for various computer systems. Due to the short life cycle of electronic products, highly competitive market and high degree of customization, there is a higher risk of inventory losing value. The Company's inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The assessment of the allowance for inventory valuation losses, including identification of obsolete inventory and the determination of net realisable value, often involves management's subjective judgment and a high degree of uncertainty, and the effect of inventory and its allowance for valuation losses on the financial statements is material. Since the aforementioned circumstances were existing in the Company and the subsidiary, Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. which was the investee of the subsidiary, Everfull Electronic Co., Limited, which was accounted for using equity method, we consider the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses for the Company and its subsidiary a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation losses based on our understanding of the Company's operations and the characteristics of the industry, including the classification of inventory for determining net realisable value and the reasonableness of determining the obsolescence of inventory.
2. Obtained an understanding of the Company's warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and participated in the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the procedures used by the management to identify and control obsolete inventories.
3. Obtained and verified the accuracy of the inventory aging report, and sampled the last movement of inventory before the balance sheet date in order to verify the accuracy of aging range and evaluated the reasonableness of the allowance for inventory valuation losses on older inventories

4. Obtained and verified the accuracy of the net realisable value report of inventory, including verifying against supporting documents such as sales contracts and related purchase evidence, and recalculated and evaluated the reasonableness of the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

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 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.

Chen, Chi-Tung   Lee, Hsiu-Ling

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 9, 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.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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)	$ 218,586	5	$ 504,904	12
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	4,373	-	2,775	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	954,640	23	964,798	23
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6(5) and 7	9,035	-	16,477	1
1200	Other receivables		353	-	562	-
1210	Other receivables due from related parties	7	285,670	7	563,015	13
130X	Inventories	6(6)	60,353	2	4,711	-
1410	Prepayments	7	282,068	7	9,985	-
1470	Other current assets		2,629	-	769	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,817,707	44	2,067,996	49
	Non-current assets					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	7,150	-	5,357	-
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4)	-	-	656	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	2,114,055	51	1,972,697	46
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8)	63,014	2	64,407	2
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	-	-	1,128	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(11)	99,815	2	101,201	2
1780	Intangible assets		10,126	-	16,294	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(27)	31,369	1	27,761	1
1900	Other non-current assets		226	-	226	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		2,325,755	56	2,189,727	51
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 4,143,462	100	$ 4,257,723	100

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TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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(12)	$ 448,000	11	$ 345,000	8
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	977	-	1,314	-
2130	Current contract liabilities		108	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable		1,944	-	1,642	-
2170	Accounts payable		705	-	759	-
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	57,744	2	213,369	5
2200	Other payables		37,906	1	58,844	1
2220	Other payables to related parties	7	45	-	-	-
2230	Current tax liabilities		7,203	-	37,077	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		-	-	53	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(13)(14)	251,069	6	277,729	7
2399	Other current liabilities, others		13,774	-	9,475	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		819,475	20	945,262	22
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(14)	40,000	1	112,000	3
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(27)	5,267	-	16,114	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(15)	2,493	-	2,905	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		47,760	1	131,019	3
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		867,235	21	1,076,281	25
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(16)				
3110	Ordinary share		1,507,844	37	1,501,440	35
	Capital surplus	6(17)				
3200	Capital surplus		591,248	14	374,250	9
	Retained earnings	6(18)				
3310	Legal reserve		408,363	10	385,877	9
3320	Special reserve		222,773	5	222,773	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		740,599	18	843,454	20
	Other equity interest	6(19)				
3400	Other equity interest		(194,600)	(5)	(146,352)	(3)
3XXX	**Total equity**		3,276,227	79	3,181,442	75
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 4,143,462	100	$ 4,257,723	100

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

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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(20) and 7	$ 2,413,420	100	$ 2,368,948	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6) and 7	(2,136,003)	(88)	(2,119,721)	(90)
5900	Gross profit from operations		277,417	12	249,227	10
	Operating expenses	6(25)(26)				
6100	Selling expenses		(35,713)	(2)	(32,043)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(71,994)	(3)	(81,607)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses		(30,052)	(1)	(30,788)	(1)
6450	Expected credit (loss) gain	12(2)	2	-	(12)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(137,757)	(6)	(144,450)	(6)
6900	Net operating income		139,660	6	104,777	4
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(21) and 7	17,226	1	30,506	1
7010	Other income	6(22)	7,406	-	51,957	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(23)	(83,300)	(4)	109,923	5
7050	Finance costs	6(24)	(15,074)	(1)	(12,931)	-
7070	Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(10,208)	-	396	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(83,950)	(4)	179,851	8
7900	**Profit before tax**		55,710	2	284,628	12
7950	Income tax expense	6(27)	(14,454)	-	(60,242)	(3)
8000	**Profit from continuing operations**		41,256	2	224,386	9
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 41,256	2	$ 224,386	9
	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 (losses) on defined benefit plans	6(15)	($ 10)	-	$ 591	-
8316	Unrealised gains and losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(19)	1,793	-	(397)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(27)	(357)	-	(38)	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,426	-	156	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(52,180)	(2)	93,979	4
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(19)(27)	2,498	-	(1,850)	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(49,682)	(2)	92,129	4
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income, net**		($ 48,256)	(2)	$ 92,285	4
8500	**Total comprehensive income**		($ 7,000)	-	$ 316,671	13
	Earnings per share	6(28)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 0.27		$ 1.49	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 0.27		$ 1.41	

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

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Share capital			Retained earnings			Other equity interest		
	Notes	Ordinary share	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2024										
Balance at January 1, 2024		$1,461,521	$ 39,919	$ 374,160	$ 358,866	$ 222,773	$ 818,272	($ 159,161)	($ 79,003)	$3,037,347
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	224,386	-	-	224,386
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	473	92,129	(317)	92,285
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	224,859	92,129	(317)	316,671
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings	6(18)									
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	27,011	-	(27,011)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(172,666)	-	-	(172,666)
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(17)	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90
Conversion of certificates bonds	6(13)	39,919	(39,919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024		$1,501,440	$ -	$ 374,250	$ 385,877	$ 222,773	$ 843,454	($ 67,032)	($ 79,320)	$3,181,442
Year ended December 31, 2025										
Balance at January 1, 2025		$1,501,440	$ -	$ 374,250	$ 385,877	$ 222,773	$ 843,454	($ 67,032)	($ 79,320)	$3,181,442
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	41,256	-	-	41,256
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(49,682)	1,434	(48,256)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	41,248	(49,682)	1,434	(7,000)
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retained earnings	6(18)									
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	22,486	-	(22,486)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(121,617)	-	-	(121,617)
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(17)	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Conversion of certificates bonds	6(13)(17)	6,404	-	13,149	-	-	-	-	-	19,553
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	6(7)(17)	-	-	203,747	-	-	-	-	-	203,747
Balance at December 31, 2025		$1,507,844	$ -	$ 591,248	$ 408,363	$ 222,773	$ 740,599	($ 116,714)	($ 77,886)	$3,276,227

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

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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		$ 55,710	$ 284,628
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense (including investment property and right-of-use assets)	6(8)(9)(11)(25)	4,613	4,725
Amortisation expense	6(25)	6,624	3,388
Expected credit (gains) and loss	12(2)	(2)	12
Net gains on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(23)	542	1,878
Interest expense	6(24)	15,074	12,931
Interest revenue	6(21)	(17,226)	(30,506)
Dividend income	6(22)	-	(230)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	10,208	(396)
Allowance for inventory write-down (Gain from price recovery of inventory)	6(6)	(1,965)	1,083
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(8)(23)	11	-
Loss on corporate bonds redemption		173	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		(1,598)	1,045
Accounts receivable, net		10,160	(167,349)
Accounts receivable due from related parties		7,442	(5,194)
Other receivables		209	263
Inventories		(53,677)	44,433
Prepayments		(272,083)	(6,039)
Other current assets		(1,860)	10,188
Changes in operating liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(879)	-
Current contract liabilities		108	-
Notes payable		302	(1,318)
Accounts payable		(54)	179
Accounts payable to related parties		(155,625)	(35,016)
Other payables		(20,944)	5,582
Other payables to related parties		45	-
Other current liabilities		4,299	(44,500)
Other non-current liabilities		(122)	(874)
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(410,515)	78,913
Dividends received		-	230
Interest received		17,226	30,506
Interest paid		(9,516)	(12,931)
Income tax paid		(56,642)	(22,973)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(459,447)	73,745

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TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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			
Decrease (increase) in other receivables due from related parties		$ 277,345	($ 5,130)
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		656	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(8)	(515)	(2,237)
Acquisition of investment properties	6(11)	(202)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(456)	(395)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		276,828	(7,762)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(29)	1,920,000	1,140,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(29)	(1,817,000)	(1,030,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(29)	50,000	128,000
Repayments of long-term debt	6(29)	(128,000)	(128,000)
Repayments of corporate bonds	6(29)	(6,831)	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	6(29)	(300)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	6(9)(29)	(53)	(1,078)
Cash dividends paid	6(18)	(121,617)	(172,666)
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(17)	102	90
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(103,699)	(63,654)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	6,425
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(286,318)	8,754
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		504,904	496,150
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 218,586	$ 504,904

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

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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 Organization

Taiwan LINE TEK Electronic Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in August, 1978. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sales of power transmission cable sets for various computer systems, power transmission cable sets for electrical appliances, signal connection cables for information peripherals, high efficiency connection cable sets for communication systems, etc. The Company’s shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange on February 1, 1992 as approved by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance and were transferred to be listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on September 17, 2001.

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 March 9, 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 the 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
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

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.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'

A. Clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, covering contractual terms that can change cash flows based on contingent events (for example, interest rates linked to ESG targets), non-recourse features and contractually-linked instruments.

B. Add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets), including a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event, quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows that could result from those contractual terms and the gross carrying amount of financial assets and amortised cost of financial liabilities subject to these contractual terms.

C. Clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception relating to the derecognition of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) settled through an electronic cash transfer system. Applying the exception, an entity is permitted to derecognise a financial liability at an earlier date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction and specific conditions are met. The conditions for the exception are that the entity making the payment does not have:

i. the practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;

ii. the practical ability to access the cash used for settlement; and

iii. significant settlement risk.

D. Update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The entity shall disclose the fair value of each class of investment and is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each investment. In addition, the amendments require the entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period.

(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.

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 assets 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 that came into effect 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 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 and the presentation 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

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign associate after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(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 arising from operating activities 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. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents. Time deposits with maturity over three months are classified as financial assets at amortised cost as current or non current based on their maturity.

(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) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

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

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. 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.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company’s business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, 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.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－lease receivables/ 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.

(13) 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), but 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 cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries

A. Subsidiaries are all 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 companies within the Company 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 recognise loss continuously in proportion to its ownership.

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

(15) 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. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost model subsequently. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method 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 ～ 45 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 5 years

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications, the lessee shall remeasure the lease liability and adjust the right-of-use asset, correspondingly.

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 ~ 45 years.

(18) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly computer software, are stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of 3~5 years.

(19) 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.

(20) 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.

(21) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(22) 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.

(23) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Company classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded call options and put options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’.

B. The host contracts of bonds are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to‘finance costs’over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in ‘capital surplus—share options’ at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including ‘bonds payable’ and ‘financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’) shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total carrying amount of the abovementioned liability component and ‘capital surplus—share options’.

(24) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For the 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. Remeasurement 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' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' 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. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(26) 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 balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction 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.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(27) Share capital

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.

(28) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(29) Revenue recognition

The Company manufactures and sells electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables and power cable sets. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received less business tax, returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, and 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 individual identification of obsolete or slow-moving inventories. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was $ 60,353.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$ 40	$ 40
Checking accounts and demand deposits	92,826	62,266
Time deposits	125,720	442,598
	$ 218,586	$ 504,904

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) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Forward foreign exchange contract	$ 977	$ 13
Redemption (put options) of convertible bonds	-	1,301
	$ 977	$ 1,314

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Forward foreign exchange contract	($ 1,843)	($ 495)
Redemption (put options) of convertible bonds	1,301	(1,383)
	($ 542)	($ 1,878)

B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial liabilities which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below:

	December 31, 2025	
	Contract amount (notional principal)	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD $1,600 thousand	2025.11.18 ~ 2026.01.19
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD $1,200 thousand	2025.11.18 ~ 2026.01.08

	December 31, 2024	
	Contract amount (notional principal)	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD $1,000 thousand	2024.12.31 ~ 2025.1.17

The Company entered into forward foreign exchange contracts to sell USD to hedge exchange rate risk of export proceeds (sell USD buy NTD). However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

C. The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged to others as collateral.

D. Information relating to price risk and fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2),(3).

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

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	$ 97,968	$ 97,968
Valuation adjustment	(90,818)	(92,611)
	$ 7,150	$ 5,357

A. The Company has elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $7,150 and $5,357 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 1,793	($ 397)

C. As at December 31, 2025 and 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 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Company was $7,150 and $5,357, respectively.

D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

E. Information relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2), (3).

(4) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Pledged time deposits	$ -	$ 656

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income	$ 31	$ 57

B. As at December 31, 2025 and 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 financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was $0 and $656, respectively.

C. Details of the Company's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 4,373	$ 2,775
Accounts receivable	$ 963,768	$ 981,370
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(93)	(95)
	$ 963,675	$ 981,275

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable (including related parties) and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable (including related parties)
Not past due	$ 4,373	$ 903,216
Later than 1 to 90 days	-	41,072
Later than 91 to 180 days	-	6,608
Later than 181 to 365 days	-	12,872
	$ 4,373	$ 963,768

	December 31, 2024	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable (including related parties)
Not past due	$ 2,775	$ 952,173
Later than 1 to 90 days	-	29,168
Later than 91 to 180 days	-	29
	$ 2,775	$ 981,370

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable (including related parties) and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $812,564.

C. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposures to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) were $4,373 and $2,775; $963,675 and $981,275, respectively.

D. The Company has no notes receivable and accounts receivable pledged to others.

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

(6) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise	$ 61,630	($ 1,277)	$ 60,353

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise	$ 7,953	($ 3,242)	$ 4,711

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 2,138,398	$ 2,118,638
(Gain) loss on reserval of market value of inventory	(1,965)	1,083
Loss on scrapping inventory	780	-
Others	(1,210)	-
	$ 2,136,003	$ 2,119,721

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reversed a previous inventory write-down because some inventories were subsequently disposed or sold.

(7) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries:		
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	$ 1,783,727	$ 1,624,167
Line Tek International Co., Ltd.	225,245	217,747
Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	100,750	126,770
Linetek Japan Co., Ltd.	2,778	2,466
Fu Lin Investment Co., Ltd.	1,555	1,547
	$ 2,114,055	$ 1,972,697

A. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

B. In December 2025, the Company's subsidiary, Everfull Technology Co., Ltd., did not participate in the capital increase of the subsidiary, Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd., proportionally to its ownership and accordingly, its shareholding ratio decreased to 50%, and the capital surplus of $203,747 was recognised.

C. The aforementioned investments accounted for using the equity method were measured based on the investees' financial statements for the corresponding periods, which were audited by certified public accountants. The Company recognised investment profit (loss) of ($10,208) and $396 for the investments accounted for using equity method for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2025					
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 25,860	$ 84	$ 17,376	$ 94,851
Accumulated depreciation	-	(17,375)	(71)	(12,998)	(30,444)
	$ 51,531	$ 8,485	$ 13	$ 4,378	$ 64,407
2025					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 51,531	$ 8,485	$ 13	$ 4,378	$ 64,407
Additions	-	-	-	515	515
Disposals	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Depreciation charge	-	(665)	(9)	(1,223)	(1,897)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 51,531	$ 7,820	$ 4	$ 3,659	$ 63,014
At December 31, 2025					
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 25,860	$ 84	$ 25,360	$ 102,835
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,040)	(80)	(21,701)	(39,821)
	$ 51,531	$ 7,820	$ 4	$ 3,659	$ 63,014

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2024					
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 25,860	$ 84	$ 15,139	$ 92,614
Accumulated depreciation	-	(16,697)	(63)	(12,120)	(28,880)
	$ 51,531	$ 9,163	$ 21	$ 3,019	$ 63,734
2024					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 51,531	$ 9,163	$ 21	$ 3,019	$ 63,734
Additions	-	-	-	2,237	2,237
Depreciation charge	-	(678)	(8)	(878)	(1,564)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 51,531	$ 8,485	$ 13	$ 4,378	$ 64,407
At December 31, 2024					
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 25,860	$ 84	$ 17,376	$ 94,851
Accumulated depreciation	-	(17,375)	(71)	(12,998)	(30,444)
	$ 51,531	$ 8,485	$ 13	$ 4,378	$ 64,407

A. The abovementioned assets belonged to owner-occupied assets.

B. The significant components of buildings include main plants and renovation construction, which are depreciated over 5 to 45 years.

C. No property, plant and equipment were capitalized interest.

D. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(9) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 4 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ -	$ 1,128

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 1,128	$ 1,578

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no additions to right-of-use assets.

D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ -	$ 48

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were $53 and $1,126, respectively.

(10) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognised rent income in the amounts of $7,168 and $9,289, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

B. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not later than one year	$ 5,918	$ 6,598
Later than one year but not later than five years	9,948	2,993
Over five years	4,357	-
	$ 20,223	$ 9,591

(11) Investment property

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
At January 1, 2025			
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 66,412	$ 152,009
Accumulated depreciation	-	(50,808)	(50,808)
	$ 85,597	$ 15,604	$ 101,201
2025			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 85,597	$ 15,604	$ 101,201
Additions	-	202	202
Depreciation charge	-	(1,588)	(1,588)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 85,597	$ 14,218	$ 99,815
At December 31, 2025			
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 66,614	$ 152,211
Accumulated depreciation	-	(52,396)	(52,396)
	$ 85,597	$ 14,218	$ 99,815

	Land		Buildings and structures		Total
At January 1, 2024					
Cost	$ 85,597	$	66,412	$	152,009
Accumulated depreciation	-	(	49,225)	(	49,225)
	$ 85,597	$	17,187	$	102,784
2024					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 85,597	$	17,187	$	102,784
Depreciation charge	-	(	1,583)	(	1,583)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 85,597	$	15,604	$	101,201
At December 31, 2024					
Cost	$ 85,597	$	66,412	$	152,009
Accumulated depreciation	-	(	50,808)	(	50,808)
	$ 85,597	$	15,604	$	101,201

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rental income from investment property	$ 7,168	$ 9,289
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$ 1,927	$ 1,917

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was $409,293 and $385,459, respectively. The fair value of the investment property on December 31, 2025 and 2024 was valued by independent valuers using the comparison method and income approach and categorized within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Rent per square meter	$ 0.560	$ 0.595
Vacancy rate	8%~12%	8.33%
Expense rate	19%~21%	18.47%

C. Information about the investment property that was pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(12) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2025	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 448,000	1.87%~1.98%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2024	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 290,000	1.87%~2.08%	None
Bank secured borrowings	55,000	2.00%~2.22%	Investment property
	$ 345,000		

Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $9,432 and $7,189 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(13) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Corporate bonds payable	$ 244,300	$ 271,100
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(3,231)	(9,371)
Less: Current portion or exercise of put options	(241,069)	(261,729)
	$ -	$ -

A. The terms of the fourth unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company, as approved by the regulatory authority, are as follows:

(a) The Company issued the fourth unsecured convertible bonds in 2023 amounting to $400,000 based on the face value at an annual rate of 0%, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature in 3 years from the issue date, and the period is from August 11, 2023 to August 11, 2026. The bond is listed on the Taipei Exchange and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date.

(b) Conversion period:

The bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds into common shares of the Company during the period from the date after three months (August 12, 2023) of the bonds issue to the maturity date (August 11, 2026), except for the stop transfer period as specified in the terms of the bonds or the laws. The rights and obligations of the new shares converted from the bonds are the same as the issued and outstanding common shares.

(c) Conversion price:

The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds. and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted; however, the reset conversion price shall not be less than 80% of the conversion price set on the issue date.

(d) Redemption

The Company may redeem the Fourth Convertible Bonds early when one of the following conditions is met:

The Company may redeem the Fourth Convertible Bonds, in whole, at the early redemption amount if the closing price of the Company's common shares is above than the conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after 3 months (November 12, 2023) of the bonds issue to 40 days before (July 2, 2026) the maturity date. Or the Company may redeem the Fourth Convertible Bonds, in whole, at the early redemption amount if the amount of the Company's outstanding shares is lower than the conversion price by 10% of the original total issuance amount during the period from the date after 3 months (November 12, 2023) of the bonds issue to 40 days before (July 2, 2026) the maturity date.

(e) Put options:

Except for the Fourth Convertible Bonds previously redeemed, repurchased and retired, or converted, the bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem the Fourth Convertible Bonds, in whole or in part, on the date two years after the issuance at the price of the face value plus 100.501% per annum of the face value as the interests (the "early redemption amount").

(f) Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued or re-sold and all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the equity conversion options were separated from the liability component in accordance with IAS 32. As of December 31, 2023, the domestic unsecured convertible bonds amounting to $19,552 were recognised in 'capital surplus—share options'. In addition, the call options and redemption embedded in convertible bonds were not separated from their host contracts and were recognised in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IFRS 9 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rate of the bonds payable after such separation was 2.1846 %.

C. Starting from the record date for distribution of dividend set on August 3, 2025, the conversion price was adjusted to NT$30.09.

D. As of December 31, 2025, the bonds totaling $6,800 (face value) were repurchased by the Company from the Taipei Exchange. The bonds totaling $148,900 (face value) had been converted into 4,632 thousand shares of common stock.

(14) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from February 3, 2025 to February 3, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 4 installments in 18 months after the date of first drawing. For the first three installments, 20% of the outstanding principal as of the final drawdown date shall be repaid; the remaining principal shall be repaid in a lump sum at the maturity.	1.932%	None	$ 3,333
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from February 3, 2025 to February 3, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 4 installments in 18 months after the date of first drawing. For the first three installments, 20% of the outstanding principal as of the final drawdown date shall be repaid; the remaining principal shall be repaid in a lump sum at the maturity.	1.932%	None	6,667
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 27, 2025 to February 3, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 4 installments in 18 months after the date of first drawing. For the first three installments, 20% of the outstanding principal as of the final drawdown date shall be repaid; the remaining principal shall be repaid in a lump sum at the maturity.	1.932%	None	13,333

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 27, 2025 to February 3, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 4 installments in 18 months after the date of first drawing. For the first three installments, 20% of the outstanding principal as of the final drawdown date shall be repaid; the remaining principal shall be repaid in a lump sum at the maturity.	1.932%	None	26,667
				50,000
Less: Current portion				(10,000)
				$ 40,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from July 4, 2024 to July 4, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 8 installments in one year after the date of first drawing. (Note)	2.128%	None	$ 78,000
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from July 4, 2024 to July 4, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in 8 installments in one year after the date of first drawing. (Note)	2.128%	Investment property	50,000
				128,000
Less: Current portion				(16,000)
				$ 112,000

Note : The Company agreed with its banks to repay its borrowings in advance in the second quarter of 2025.

(15) Pensions (Shown as 'other non-current liabilities)

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 Labor Standards Act. 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 Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by 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	($ 9,722)	($ 9,055)
Fair value of plan assets	8,299	7,520
Net defined benefit liability (shown as Other non-current liabilities)	($ 1,423)	($ 1,535)

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2025			
At January 1	($ 9,055)	$ 7,520	($ 1,535)
Interest (expense) income	(145)	122	(23)
	($ 9,200)	$ 7,642	($ 1,558)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	512	512
Change in financial assumptions	(308)	-	(308)
Experience adjustments	(214)	-	(214)
	(522)	512	(10)
	(9,722)	8,154	(1,568)
Pension fund contribution	-	145	145
At December 31	($ 9,722)	$ 8,299	($ 1,423)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2024			
At January 1	($ 8,960)	$ 6,576	($ 2,384)
Interest (expense) income	(116)	87	(29)
	($ 9,076)	$ 6,663	($ 2,413)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	570	570
Change in financial assumptions	298	-	298
Experience adjustments	(277)	-	(277)
	21	570	591
	(9,055)	7,233	(1,822)
Pension fund contribution	-	287	287
At December 31	($ 9,055)	$ 7,520	($ 1,535)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' 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 authorized by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are 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:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.3%	1.60%
Future salary increases	3.875%	3.875%

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	$ 260	($ 270)	($ 257)	$ 249
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 252	($ 261)	($ 249)	$ 241

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 ending December 31, 2026 amount to $132.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 4,485
1-5 years	3,248
Over 5 years	3,466
	$ 11,199

B. (a) 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 contributes 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.

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were $2,598 and $2,192, respectively.

(16) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025 the Company's authorised capital was $1,800,000, consisting of 180,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 10,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $1,507,844 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	2025	2024
	Number of shares (in thousand shares) (Note 2)	Number of shares (in thousand shares) (Note 1)
At January 1	150,144	146,152
Conversion of Convertible Bonds	640	3,992
At December 31	150,784	150,144

Note 1: The registration had been completed on March 12, 2024.

Note 2: The registration had been completed on December 4, 2025.

B. To increase the Company's working capital, purchase machinery and equipment, construct plant or develop matters related to strategic alliance, the stockholders at their annual stockholders' meeting on May 27, 2016 adopted a resolution to raise additional cash by issuing ordinary shares through private placement. The maximum number of shares to be issued through the private placement as resolved by the aforementioned stockholders' meeting is 28,000 thousand ordinary shares. The Board of Directors is authorised to complete the private placement at once. Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, the ordinary shares raised through the private placement are subject to certain transfer restrictions and cannot be listed on the stock exchange until three years after they have been issued and have been offered publicly. Other than these restrictions, the rights and obligations of the ordinary shares raised through the private placement are the same as other issued ordinary shares. On August 12, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to set August 12, 2016 as the pricing date. The price of the private placement is $17 (in dollars) per share which has meet the requirement of not being lower than 80% of the reference price amounting to $18.02 (in dollars). The total number of shares issued through the private placement is 28,000 thousand shares. The total proceeds from shares amount to $476,000. The Chairman is authorised to set the effective date of the capital increase according to the actual collection of proceeds from shares. The effective date of the capital increase was on August 16, 2016. The capital increase had been registered.

(17) 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.

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	Share premium	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Stock options	Other	Total
At January 1	$ 358,530	$ 1,131	$ 13,251	$ 1,338	$ 374,250
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	-	-	-	102	102
Conversion of convertible bonds	14,127	-	(978)	-	13,149
Adjustment to capital surplus arising from the redemption of convertible bonds	-	-	(332)	332	-
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	203,747	-	-	203,747
At December 31	$ 372,657	$ 204,878	$ 11,941	$ 1,772	$ 591,248

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	Share premium	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Stock options	Other	Total
At January 1	$ 358,530	$ 1,131	$ 13,251	$ 1,248	$ 374,160
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	-	-	-	90	90
At December 31	$ 358,530	$ 1,131	$ 13,251	$ 1,338	$ 374,250

(18) Retained earnings

A. If the Company has any profit for the current year, shall first be retained to offset accumulated deficit before appropriating employee’s remuneration and directors’ remuneration. The remaining amount, if any, shall be appropriated no less than 2% for employee remuneration and no higher than 5% for directors’ remuneration.

The current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay income tax and offset prior year's operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. After setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with related laws and competent authority, the appropriation of the remaining earnings, along with the accumulated unappropriated earnings, shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders as dividends to shareholders.

The abovementioned employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration distribution shall be resolved by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors. The resolution of Board of Directors shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting.

Employee compensation can be distributed in the form of shares or cash, and employees must be working for the Company. The Board of Directors shall decide the number of shares and the total amount to be distributed when they intend to distribute the compensation in the form of shares; in addition, the directors' and supervisors' remuneration shall be distributed by cash only.

The Company adopts conservatism principle for its dividend policy and considers profitability, financial structure and future development. At least 10% of the dividends distributed in the current year shall be appropriated as cash dividends.

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 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 amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, dated March 31, 2021, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. Such amounts are reversed upon disposal or reclassified if the assets are investment property of land, and reversed over the use period if the assets are investment property other than land.

D. The distribution of earnings for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 resolved by the stockholders on May 27, 2025 and May 27, 2024, respectively, is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2024		Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (In dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (In dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 22,486		$ 27,011	
Reversal of special reserve	-		4,839	
Cash dividends	121,617	$ 0.81	172,666	$ 1.15

The aforementioned distribution of earnings for the year 2024 was in agreement with those amounts proposed by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2025. Information about appropriation of earnings of the Company as resolved by the stockholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System'' at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

E. The appropriation of 2025 earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share (In dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 4,125	
Reversal of special reserve	28,173	
Cash dividends	30,157	$ 0.20

As of March 9, 2026, the appropriation of 2025 earnings as proposed has not yet been resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

(19) Other equity items

	2025		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	($ 79,320)	($ 67,032)	($ 146,352)
Revaluation – gross	1,793	-	1,793
Revaluation – tax	(359)	-	(359)
Foreign exchange differences:			
–Group	-	(52,180)	(52,180)
–Tax on Group	-	2,498	2,498
At December 31	($ 77,886)	($ 116,714)	($ 194,600)

	2024		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	($ 79,003)	($ 159,161)	($ 238,164)
Revaluation – gross	(397)	-	(397)
Revaluation – tax	80	-	80
Foreign exchange differences:			
–Group	-	93,979	93,979
–Tax on Group	-	(1,850)	(1,850)
At December 31	($ 79,320)	($ 67,032)	($ 146,352)

(20) Operating revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company’s revenue is sales revenue derived from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Power transmission cable sets for computer system,power transmission cable sets for electrical appliances,and signal connection cables for information peripherals	$ 2,381,474	$ 2,356,715
Others	31,946	12,233
	$ 2,413,420	$ 2,368,948

(21) Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 13,011	$ 23,267
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	31	57
Other interest income	4,184	7,182
	$ 17,226	$ 30,506

(22) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rent income	$ 7,168	$ 9,289
Dividend income	-	230
Others income, others	238	42,438
	$ 7,406	$ 51,957

(23) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	($ 80,461)	$ 114,135
Depreciation charge on investment property	(1,588)	(1,583)
Net losses on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(542)	(1,878)
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(11)	-
Other gains and losses	(698)	(751)
	($ 83,300)	$ 109,923

(24) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense-bank borrowings	$ 9,432	$ 7,189
Interest expense- amortisation of discounts	5,558	5,705
Other financial expense	84	37
	$ 15,074	$ 12,931

(25) Costs and expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Employee benefit expense	$ 78,781	$ 90,880
Depreciation charges (Note)	3,025	3,142
Amortisation charges	6,624	3,388
	$ 88,430	$ 97,410

Note: The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 does not include the depreciation expense of investment property amounting to $1,588 and $1,583, respectively (shown as "7020 Other gains and losses").

(26) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 59,087	$ 62,728
Directors' remuneration	8,260	16,986
Labour and health insurance fees	5,005	4,888
Pension costs	2,621	2,221
Other personnel expenses	3,808	4,057
	$ 78,781	$ 90,880

A. Under the Company's unrevised Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has any profit for the current year, it shall first be retained to offset accumulated deficit before appropriating employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The remaining amount, if any, shall be appropriated no less than 2% for employees' compensation (excluding any amount of less than 0.5% allocated to rank and file employees), and no higher than 5% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at $2,409 and $12,308, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $2,108 and $10,770, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 4% and 3.5% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements.

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

(27) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 25,070	$ 42,782
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,993	2,901
Prior year income tax over estimation	(2,295)	(157)
Total current tax	26,768	45,526
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(12,314)	14,716
Income tax expense	$ 14,454	$ 60,242

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

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Currency translation differences	$ 2,498	($ 1,850)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	2	(118)
Unrealised (losses) gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(359)	80
	$ 2,141	($ 1,888)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 11,142	$ 56,926
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,993	2,901
Effect from items disallowed by tax regulation	1,614	572
Prior year income tax over estimation	(2,295)	(157)
Income tax expense	$ 14,454	$ 60,242

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
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Inventory valuation loss	$ 649	($ 393)	$ -	$ 256
Unrealised loss on pension	1,900	-	-	1,900
Unrealised exchange loss	-	717	-	717
Unrealised gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,522	-	(359)	18,163
Currency translation differences	4,808	-	2,498	7,306
Investment loss on foreign long-term equity investments	1,843	1,145	-	2,988
Others	39	-	-	39
	$ 27,761	$ 1,469	$ 2,139	$ 31,369
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Book-tax differences on pension fund contribution	($ 619)	$ -	$ -	($ 619)
Unrealised exchange gain	(10,806)	10,806	-	-
Actuarial (losses) gains on defined benefit plan	(1,304)	-	2	(1,302)
Unrealised gains or losses from financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	3	(3)	-	-
Others	(3,388)	42	-	(3,346)
	($ 16,114)	$ 10,845	$ 2	($ 5,267)
	$ 11,647	$ 12,314	$ 2,141	$ 26,102

	2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Inventory valuation loss	$ 432	$ 217	$ -	$ 649
Unrealised loss on pension	1,900	-	-	1,900
Unused compensated absence	69	(69)	-	-
Unrealised exchange loss	4,868	(4,868)	-	-
Unrealised gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,442	-	80	18,522
Currency translation differences	6,658	-	(1,850)	4,808
Investment loss on foreign long-term equity investment	1,217	626	-	1,843
Others	39	-	-	39
	$ 33,625	($ 4,094)	($ 1,770)	$ 27,761
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Book-tax differences on pension fund contribution	($ 619)	$ -	$ -	($ 619)
Unrealised exchange gain	-	(10,806)	-	(10,806)
Actuarial (losses) gains on defined benefit plan	(1,186)	-	(118)	(1,304)
Unrealised gains or losses from financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	(140)	143	-	3
Others	(3,429)	41	-	(3,388)
	($ 5,374)	($ 10,622)	($ 118)	($ 16,114)
	$ 28,251	($ 14,716)	($ 1,888)	$ 11,647

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

(28) 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	$ 41,256	150,456	$ 0.27
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 41,256	150,456	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	197	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 41,256	150,653	$ 0.27

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Retroactive adjustment Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 224,386	150,144	$ 1.49
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 224,386	150,144	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	-	8,085	
Employees' compensation	-	537	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 224,386	158,766	$ 1.41

Note：As the Company's convertible bonds had anti-dilution effect for the year ended December 31, 2025, thus, they were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share.

(29) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Corporate bonds payable (including Current portion)	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2025	$ 345,000	$ 128,000	$ 261,729	$ 53	$ 1,370	$ 736,152
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	103,000	(78,000)	(6,831)	(53)	(300)	17,816
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	(13,829)	-	-	(13,829)
At December 31, 2025	$ 448,000	$ 50,000	$ 241,069	$ -	$ 1,070	$ 740,139

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Corporate bonds payable (including Current portion)	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2024	$ 235,000	$ 128,000	$ 256,072	$ 1,083	$ 1,370	$ 621,525
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	110,000	-	-	(1,078)	-	108,922
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	5,657	48	-	5,705
At December 31, 2024	$ 345,000	$ 128,000	$ 261,729	$ 53	$ 1,370	$ 736,152

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

None.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited (Everfull Hongkong)	The Company's subsidiary
Fu Lin Investment Co., Ltd. (Fu Lin)	The Company's subsidiary
Line Tek International Co., Ltd. (Line Tek International)	The Company's subsidiary
Linetek Japan Co., Ltd. (Linetek Japan)	The Company's subsidiary
Linetek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd. (Linetek Vietnam)	The Company's subsidiary
Regent Union International Limited (Regent Union)	The Company's second-tier subsidiary
Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. (Everfull Huizhou)	The Company's second-tier subsidiary
Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. (Development Huizhou)	The Company's second-tier subsidiary
Directors, supervisors and general manager	The Company's key management

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Linetek Japan	$ 60,711	$ 57,494
Everfull Huizhou	2,067	-
	$ 62,778	$ 57,494

(a) The price of the goods which the Company sells to LINETEK JAPAN are in accordance with the agreement. The credit term is 65 days and 95 days after monthly billings for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(b) The price of the goods which the Company sells to EVERFULL HUIZHOU are in accordance with the agreement. The credit term is 70 days and 130 days after monthly billings for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(c) The credit terms for sales to general customers are 30 to 150 days after monthly billing.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Everfull Huizhou	$ 2,042,958	$ 2,037,756
Linetek Vietnam	146,107	4,878
	$ 2,189,065	$ 2,042,634

(a) The purchase transactions of the Company made with EVERFULL HUIZHOU were for purchasing goods. The purchase price of the goods was made based on the agreement. The payment terms are based on the company's requirement of working capital. Refer to Note 7(3)E. for details.

(b) The purchase transactions of the Company made with LINETEK VIETNAM were for purchasing goods. The purchase price of the goods was made based on the agreement. The payment terms are made in accordance with the company's requirement of working capital, and the terms are 60 days after monthly billings

(c) The credit term for general suppliers is 30 to 120 days after monthly billing.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable:		
Linetek Japan	$ 8,382	$ 15,796
Everfull Huizhou	653	681
	$ 9,035	$ 16,477

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable:		
Everfull Huizhou	$ 532	$ 210,930
Linetek Vietnam	57,212	2,439
	$ 57,744	$ 213,369
Other payables:		
Everfull Honkong	$ 45	$ -

Other payables pertained to miscellaneous expenses paid on behalf of others.

E. Prepayments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Everfull Huizhou	$ 270,826	$ -

The purchase transactions of the Company made with EVERFULL HUIZHOU were for purchasing goods. The purchase price of the goods was made based on the agreement. The payment terms are based on the company's requirement of working capital.

F. Loans to related parties

(a) Loans to related parties (shown as "Other receivables -related parties")

i. Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Everfull Huizhou	$ 253,936	$ 530,070
Linetek Vietnam	31,734	32,945
	$ 285,670	$ 563,015

ii. Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Everfull Huizhou	$ 3,547	$ 7,022
Linetek Vietnam	637	160
	$ 4,184	$ 7,182

(i) Loans to EVERFULL HUIZHOU are repaid at one time based on agreements after granting loans. Interest for both the years ended December 2025 and 2024, was charged at an annual interest rate of 1.2% for medium-term fund loans.

(ii) Loans to LINETEK VIETNAM are repaid in a lump sum according to the agreements upon loan issuance. Interest for both the years ended December 2025 and 2024, was charged at an annual interest rate of 2% in accordance with the agreement between both parties, respectively.

(iii) Related information of lending of capital is provided in Note 13(1) A.

G. Endorsements and guarantees

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Everfull Huizhou	$ 366,671	$ 511,466

	Endorsed and guaranteed facilities	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Everfull Huizhou	USD 0 thousand	USD 20 thousand
Everfull Huizhou	RMB 82,000 thousand	RMB 112,000 thousand

(4) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 14,903	$ 24,260

8. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment	$ 57,304	$ 57,793	Guarantee for borrowing facilities
Investment properties	81,034	82,525	Guarantee for borrowing facilities
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	656	Performance bank guarantee
	$ 138,338	$ 140,974	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Information about endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties is provided in Notes 7(3) G and 13(1) B.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Information about earnings distribution for the year ended December 31, 2025 is provided in Note 6(18).

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total assets.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liabilities	$ 867,235	$ 1,076,281
Total equity	3,276,227	3,181,442
Total assets	$ 4,143,462	$ 4,257,723
Debt Ratio	21%	25%

(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		
Designation of equity instrument	$ 7,150	$ 5,357
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 218,586	$ 504,904
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	656
Notes receivable	4,373	2,775
Accounts receivable	954,640	964,798
Accounts receivable－related parties	9,035	16,477
Other receivables	353	562
Other receivables－related parties	285,670	563,015
Guarantee deposits paid	46	46
	$ 1,472,703	$ 2,053,233

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities held for trading	$ 977	$ 1,314
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 448,000	$ 345,000
Notes payable	1,944	1,642
Accounts payable	705	759
Accounts payable－related parties	57,744	213,369
Other accounts payable	37,906	58,844
Other accounts payable－related parties	45	-
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	241,069	261,729
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	50,000	128,000
Guarantee deposits received	1,070	1,370
	$ 838,483	$ 1,010,713
Lease liability	$ -	$ 53

B. Financial risk management policies

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

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

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

ii. Management has set up a policy to require companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency.

iii. The Company hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).

iv. The Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

v. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). 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 amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	46,157	31.43	$ 1,450,705
Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method				
USD:NTD		67,124	31.43	2,109,722
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD		2,058	31.43	64,673

	December 31, 2024			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	61,861	32.79	$ 2,028,100
Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method				
USD:NTD		60,048	32.79	1,968,684
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD		6,717	32.79	220,220

vi. The total exchange (loss) gain arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to ($80,461) and $114,135, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 14,507	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	647	$ -

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 20,281	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	2,202	$ -

Price risk

i. The Company’s equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held 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’s investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. 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, other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by $72 and $54, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow interest rate risk

i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowing and long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 0.25% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by $996 and $946, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(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, and notes receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of financial assets at amortised cost.

ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with investment grade are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing 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 in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. 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.

iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 365 days.

v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. On December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company had no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.

viii. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable (including related parties), notes receivable and other receivables (including related parties). On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 1-90 days past due	91~180 days past due	181~365 days past due	Over one year past due	Total
December 31, 2025						
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	100%	
Total book value	$ 1,193,612	$ 41,072	$ 6,608	$ 12,872	$ -	$1,254,164
Loss allowance	(87)	(4)	(1)	(1)	-	(93)

	Not past due	Up to 1-90 days past due	91~180 days past due	181~365 days past due	Over one year past due	Total
December 31, 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	100%	
Total book value	$ 1,518,489	$ 29,204	$ 29	$ -	$ -	$1,547,722
Loss allowance	(92)	(3)	-	-	-	(95)

ix. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable (including related parties), notes receivable and other receivables (including related parties) are as follows:

	2025	2024
At January 1	$ 95	$ 83
(Reversal of) Provision for impairment	(2)	12
At December 31	$ 93	$ 95

(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 need. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable, external regulatory and legal requirements.

ii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed rate		
Expiring within one year	$ 964,079	$ 1,186,775
Expiring beyond one year	350,000	172,000
	$ 1,314,079	$ 1,358,775

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

December 31, 2025

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 449,785	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,944	-	-
Accounts payable	705	-	-
Accounts payable－related parties	57,744	-	-
Other payables	37,906	-	-
Other payables－related parties	45	-	-
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	244,300	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	10,884	40,594	-
Other financial liabilities	666	104	300
Derivative financial liabilities:			
Forward exchange contracts	$ 977	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2024

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 346,675	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,642	-	-
Accounts payable	759	-	-
Accounts payable－related parties	213,369	-	-
Other payables	58,844	-	-
Lease liability	53	-	-
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	271,100	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	18,622	113,960	-
Other financial liabilities	704	666	-
Derivative financial liabilities:			
Forward exchange contracts	$ 13	$ -	$ -
Embedded derivatives— call (put) options of convertible bonds	1,301	-	-

(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. The fair value of the Company’s investment in convertible bonds and certain derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company’s investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(11).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	December 31, 2025			
	Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 241,069	$ -	$ 241,069	$ -

	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 261,729	$ -	$ 261,729	$ -

(b) The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Corporate bonds payable: They are measured at present value, which is calculated based on the cash flow expected to be paid and discounted using a market rate prevailing at balance sheet date.

D. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 7,150	$ 7,150
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Derivative instruments - Forward foreign exchange contract	$ -	$ 977	$ -	$ 977

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 5,357	$ 5,357
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Derivative instruments - Forward foreign exchange contract	$ -	$ 13	$ -	$ 13
Derivative instruments - Redemption (put options) of convertible bonds	-	1,301	-	1,301
	$ -	$ 1,314	$ -	$ 1,314

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

ii. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

iii. 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. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. 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.

iv. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest derivative instruments are measured by using appropriate option pricing models (i.e. Black-Scholes model) or other valuation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.

v. The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
	Equity instrument	Equity instrument
At January 1	$ 5,357	$ 5,754
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,793	(397)
At December 31	$ 7,150	$ 5,357

H. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares					
Shin Kong Global Venture Capital Corp	$ 7,150	Market price method	Discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Brightman Optoelectronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	-	Net asset value	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares					
Shin Kong Global Venture Capital Corp	$ 5,357	Market price method	Discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Brightman Optoelectronics (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	-	Net asset value	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

I. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			December 31, 2025			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Discount for lack of marketability	±5%	$ -	$ -	$ 446	($ 446)

	Input	Change	December 31, 2024			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
			Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Discount for lack of marketability	±5%	$ -	$ -	$ 334	($ 334)

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): None.

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 3.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period (Individual transactions less than $10,000 are not disclosed. Corresponding transactions from the other side are not disclosed.) : Please refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 7.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 8.

14. Segments information

Not applicable.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No.	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	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 2, 3)	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 1)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 1)	Footnote
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Y	$ 565,740	$ 251,440	$ 251,440	1.2% annual interest; interest is calculated monthly	Business transactions	$ 2,045,025	-	$ -	None	-	$ 1,310,491	$ 1,310,491	Note 4
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Y	94,290	62,860	31,430	2.0% annual interest; interest is calculated monthly	For companies with short-term financing	-	Note 3	-	None	-	327,623	1,310,491	Note 5

Note 1: For companies with short-term financing, limit on loans granted to a single party should not exceed 10% of the Company’s net assets. For the companies having business relationship with the Company, limit on loans granted to a single party shall not exceed the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower.
Ecept for ceilling on total loans granted to all direct or indirect wholly-owned foreign companies is the creditor's net asset based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statement, otherwise, celling on loans to others is 40% of the Company's net assets.

Note 2: The funds loaned to Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. are used for its operation revolving.

Note 3: The funds loaned to Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd. are used for its short-term financing revolving.

Note 4: The Company approved the credit line of loans to Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. amounting to USD 8,000 thousand, the actual used amount at end of year was USD 8,000 thousand.

Note 5: The Company approved the credit line of loans to Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd. amounting to USD 2,000 thousand, the actual used amount at end of year was USD 1,000 thousand.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Party being endorsed/guaranteed												
Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 1, 2)	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 company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 1, 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	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary	$ 1,638,114	$ 501,448	$ 366,671	$ 214,637	$ -	11.19%	$ 1,638,114	Y	N	Y	Note 3
1	Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary	535,607	268,296	268,296	254,032	-	15.03%	892,678	Y	N	Y	Note 4

Note 1: The total guarantee amount to subsidiaries should not be in excess of 50% of the Company's net assets. The guarantee amount to a single company should not be in excess of 30% of Company's net assets for each one. Endorsement/guarantee provided to all direct or indirect wholly-owned foreign companies of the Company, the guarantee amount to a single company should not be in excess of 50% of Company's net assets. For business transaction with the Company, the guarantee amount should not exceed the amount of business transaction, which is the higher between sales and purchases.

Note 2: The total guarantee amount to Everfull Electronic Co., Limited should not be in excess of 50% of the Company's net assets. The guarantee amount to a single company should not be in excess of 30% of Company's net assets .

Note 3: As of December 31, 2025, the amount of guarantee was RMB 82,000 thousand by the Company to Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd., and actual used guarantee amounts of Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. amounted to RMB 48,000 thousand.

Note 4: As of December 31, 2025, the amount of guarantee was RMB 60,000 thousand by Everfull Electronic Co., Limited to Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd., and actual used guarantee amounts of Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. amounted to RMB 56,810 thousand.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		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
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary	Purchases	$ 2,042,958	93%	Pay according to capital needs	No significant differences	Note 1	(532)	-1%	
Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary	(Sales)	(2,042,958)	(54%)	Pay according to capital needs	No significant differences	Note 1	532	2%	

Note 1: The credit period for general clients is 30 to 150 day after monthly billings while the credit period for general suppliers is 30 to 120 day after monthly billings.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties reaching $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)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2025	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables: Amount	Overdue receivables: Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary	$ 254,589	-	$ -	Not applicable	$ 58	$ -

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting year

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Linetek Japan Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	60,711	65 days after monthly billings	1.49%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Purchases	2,042,958	Note 4	50.29%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Prepayments to suppliers	270,826	Note 4	4.62%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	253,936	Based on company policy	4.33%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	1	Purchases	146,107	60 days after monthly billings	3.60%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	57,212	60 days after monthly billings	0.98%
0	Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	1	Other receivables	31,734	Based on company policy	0.54%
1	Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Purchases	11,756	40 days after monthly billings	0.29%
1	Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	52,851	Based on company policy	0.90%

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-end to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The transaction price is determined under mutual agreement and the credit terms are based on capital needs of Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.

Note 5: The inter-company transactions not exceeding $10,000 are not disclosed. In addition, counterparty related parties' transactions are not disclosed.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on investees (excluding information on investments in Mainland china)

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2025	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2024	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Production and sales of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables and power cord sets	$ 941,184	$ 941,184	-	100%	$ 1,783,727	($ 3,905)	($ 4,493)	Notes 1,2
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Fu Lin Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Operating various investment businesses	1,000	1,000	100,000	100%	1,555	9	9	Note 1
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Operating various investment businesses	236,327	236,327	-	100%	225,245	11,163	11,163	Note 1
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Linetek Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Sales of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables, and power cord sets	2,853	2,853	200	100%	2,778	379	379	Note 1
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic (Vietnam) Ltd.	Vietnam	Production of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables and power cord sets	153,467	153,467	-	100%	100,750	(17,266)	(17,266)	Note 1
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Regent Union International Limited	Hong Kong	Real estate business	2,420	2,524	-	100%	70,529	83	83	Note 1
Line Tek International Co., Ltd.	Skilful Limited	Samoa	Operating various investment businesses	155,579	162,286	-	45%	224,961	24,793	11,157	Note 1

Note 1：It was recognised based on the company's financial statements audited by the independent auditors.

Note 2：The Company recognised investment income comprising of downstream and upstream transactions.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	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	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China / Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025: Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended 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	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
Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of electronic wiring, cables, plastic accessories and electronic accessories	1,146,712	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee subsidiaries in Mainland China	$ 610,360	$ -	$ -	$ 610,360	($ 5,162)	100%	($ 5,750)	$ 1,102,502	$ -	Notes 1, 4 and 7
Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Real estate business	447,150	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee subsidiaries in Mainland China	-	-	-	-	(770)	50%	232	393,724	-	Notes 1, 6 and 7
Longwell Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of communication and information peripheral products	385,465	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China	155,579	-	-	155,579	24,793	45%	11,157	224,961	-	Notes 2
Brightman Optoelectronics (Yangzhou) Co., Limited	Engaged in the development and production of display materials and electronic special materials	-	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China	62,860	-	-	62,860	-	12.12%	-	-	-	Note 3

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
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	$ 828,799	$ 2,718,946	$ 2,201,972

Note 1: Reinvested through a directly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in the third area, Everfull Electronic Co., Limited.

Note 2: Reinvested through the investee company, Skilful Limited, which indirectly holds 45% of the shares in the third region.

Note 3: Reinvested through investee company, BRIGHTMAN OPTOELECTRONICS (Cayman) CO., LTD., which indirectly holds 12.12% of the shares in the third region. The investee was recognised in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. In 2024, many debts were insolvent due to the suspension of production and business due to poor management. The company has obtained a bankruptcy ruling from the court and the liquidation process is in progress.

Note 4: The amount of paid-in capital, of which RMB 98,500 thousand was invested by Everfull Electronic Co., Limited with its own funds. This case has been approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) No.Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 10300121460 of June 6, 2014, No. Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 10400236950 of September 24, 2015, No. Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 10400330760 of December 28, 2015, No. Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 10600201420 of September 6, 2017 and No.Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 10600243300 of October 16, 2017.

Note 5: In 1999 and 1998, through the reinvestment of Everfull Electronic Co., Limited, the Company rented factories in Shenzhen City and Dongguan City, Guangdong Province in mainland China, and invested the business in the way of processing with imported materials. The processing factory was not a legal entity and the manufacturing plant affiliated to Everfull Electronic Co., Limited. The main business items are engaged in the production and sales of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables, and power cable sets. However, the processing plant has been transformed into a sole proprietorship with a legal entity in 2013 and 2011, respectively. The accumulated investment amount remitted out is $62,058.

Note 6: The establishment of Everfull Huizhou (Development) Co., Ltd. by spin-off of Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. was approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) No. Jing-Shen-II-Zi No 11000081680 of April 12, 2021, and the capital verification procedure was completed on July 13, 2021.

Note 7: It was recognised based on the company's financial report audited by independent auditors.

Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Significant transactions conducted with investees in Mainland China directly or indirectly through other companies in the third areas

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing				
Investee in Mainland China	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance at December 31, 2025	%	Balance at December 31, 2025	Purpose	Maximum balance during the year ended December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2025	Interest rate	Interest during the year ended December 31, 2025	Others
Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	($ 2,042,958)	-93%	$ -	-	($ 532)	-1%	$ 366,671	Working capital needs	$ 565,740	$ 251,440	1.2% annual interest; interest is calculated monthly	$ 3,547	
Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,296	Working capital needs	-	-		-	Note 1

Note 1：Transaction through a directly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in the third area, Everfull Electronic Co., Limited.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash on hand		$ 40	
Demand deposits and checking accounts－NTD		9,277	
－USD deposits	USD 2,601 thousand dollars, exchange rate 31.43	81,763	
－HKD deposits	HKD 392 thousand dollars, exchange rate 4.04	1,581	
－RMB deposits	RMB 34 thousand dollars, exchange rate 4.47	153	
－EUR deposits	EUR 2 thousand dollars, exchange rate 36.90	52	
Time deposits			
－USD deposits	USD 4,000 thousand dollars, exchange rate 31.43	125,720	
		$ 218,586	

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties			
A		$ 446,195	
B		167,834	
Others		340,704	The balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total accounts balance.
		954,733	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(93)	
		$ 954,640	

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 3

	Beginning Balance		Addition (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 2)		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Name	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (in dollars)	Total Amount	Basis for Valuation	Collateral
EVERFULL ELECTRONIC CO., LIMITED	-	$ 1,624,167	-	$ 159,560	$ -	$ -	-	100%	$ 1,783,727	$ -	$ 1,785,355	Equity method	None
FU LIN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	100,000	1,547	-	8	-	-	100,000	100%	1,555	15.55	1,555	Equity method	None
LINE TEK INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	-	217,747	-	7,498	-	-	-	100%	225,245	-	225,245	Equity method	None
LINETEK JAPAN CO., LTD.	200	2,466	-	312	-	-	200	100%	2,778	13,890.84	2,778	Equity method	None
LINE TEK ELECTRONIC (VIETNAM) LTD.	-	126,770	-	-	-	(26,020)	-	100%	100,750	-	100,750	Equity method	None
		$ 1,972,697		$ 167,378		($ 26,020)			$ 2,114,055		$ 2,115,683		

Note 1: It pertained to recognition of investment income, accumulated translation adjustment and recognition of changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries, etc.

Note 2: Including recognition of investment loss, cumulative translation adjustment, etc.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Credit Line	Collateral	Note
Taipei Fubon Bank	Unsecured borrowings	$ 228,000	2025/12/10-2026/03/10	1.90%	$ 377,160	None	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Unsecured borrowings	100,000	2025/04/09-2026/04/09	1.87%	100,000	None	
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Unsecured borrowings	50,000	2025/10/30-2026/05/25	1.88%	50,000	None	
First Bank	Unsecured borrowings	40,000	2025/12/24-2026/01/23	1.98%	110,000	None	
E.SUN BANK	Unsecured borrowings	30,000	2025/12/24-2026/01/23	1.90%	100,000	None	
		$ 448,000			$ 737,160		

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

Creditor	Description	Amount	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral
KGI Bank	General medium and long-term unsecured borrowings	$ 50,000	2025/2/3-2028/2/3	1.932%	None
Less: current portion		(10,000)			
		$ 40,000			

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

Item	Volume	Amount
Power transmission cable sets for computer system,power transmission cable sets for electrical appliances,and signal connection cables for information peripherals	82,681 KPS	$ 2,418,265
Others	153 KPS	31,984
Total sales revenue		2,450,249
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(36,829)
Net operating revenue		$ 2,413,420

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Item	Amount
Opening balance of merchandise	$ 7,953
Add: Net purchase for the year	2,192,075
Less: Ending balance of merchandises	(61,630)
Cost of merchandises sold	2,138,398
Gain from price recovery of inventory	(1,965)
Loss on scrapping inventory	780
Others	(1,210)
Operating cost	$ 2,136,003

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT 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, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

Function / Nature	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Operating Expenses
Employee benefit expense (Note 1)	$ 78,781	$ 90,880
Wages and salaries	59,087	62,728
Directors’ remuneration	8,260	16,986
Labour and health insurance	5,005	4,888
Pension costs	2,621	2,221
Other personnel expenses	3,808	4,057
Depreciation expenses (Note 2)	3,025	3,142
Amortisation expenses	6,624	3,388

Note 1:

A. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 58 and 57 employees, including 7 and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information：

(1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was $1,383 (‘total employee benefit expense in current year – total directors’ remuneration in current year’ / ‘the number of employees in current year – the number of non-employee directors in current year’).

Average employee benefit expense in previous year was $1,478 (‘total employee benefit expense in previous year – total directors’ remuneration in previous year’ / ‘the number of employees in previous year – the number of non-employee directors in previous year’)

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

(2) Average employees salaries in current year were $1,159 (total salaries and wages in current year / 'the number of employees in current year-the number of non-employee directors in current year').

Average employees salaries in previous year were $1,255 (total salaries and wages in previous year / 'the number of employees in previous year-the number of non-employee directors in previous year')

(3) Adjustments of average employees salaries were -7.6% ('the average employee salaries and wages in current year - the average employee salaries and wages in previous year' / the average employee salaries and wages in previous year)

(4) The compensation policy and payment were mainly implemented in accordance with the relevant rules of the Company's personnel regulations and the rules of the Compensation Committee. Directors' remuneration and employees' compensation were mainly distributed in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation (please refer to Note 6(26) for details), resolved by the Salary and Remuneration Committee, and reported to the shareholders' meeting after approval by the Board of Directors. Directors and managers of the Company are remunerated based on the usual industry standard, the individual's performance and the Company's performance. Besides reviewing the industry standard, employees' compensation also considers the Company's overall operational performance and profit, and reviews individual performance.

Note 2: For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the deprecation charge not including the investment property amounted to $1,588 and $1,583, respectively. (listed as "7020 Other gains and losses")