TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED 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. AND SUBSIDIARIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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PWCR 25004294

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taiwan LINE TEK Electronic Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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 Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Cut-off of revenue from distribution warehouse sales

Description

Please refer to Note 4(30) for accounting policies on revenue recognition. Please refer to Note 6(22) for details of significant accounts.

The Group has two primary types of sales, specifically, direct sales from the factory and distribution warehouse sales. For distribution warehouse sales, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's daily warehouse sales volume is huge 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 Group 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 Group in order to confirm whether the significant differences have been adjusted.

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Please refer to Note 4(14) 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.

As of December 31, 2025, the balances of inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT$846,895 thousand and (NT$69,981) thousand, respectively. The Group is primarily engaged in 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 Group'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. We consider the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses for the Group 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 Group'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 Group'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.

Other matter-Parent company only financial statements

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Taiwan LINE TEK Electronic Co., Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’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 Group 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 Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group 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 consolidated 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

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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)	$ 486,173	8	$ 698,893	12
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	17,087	-	58,922	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	1,668,888	29	1,658,999	27
1200	Other receivables, net		42,228	1	74,069	1
130X	Inventories	6(6)	776,914	13	771,274	13
1410	Prepayments		291,641	5	171,885	3
1470	Other current assets		30,851	1	15,395	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		3,313,782	57	3,449,437	57
	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) and 8	94,989	2	97,539	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method, net	6(7)	224,961	4	217,457	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 8	1,003,953	17	1,055,844	17
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	190,111	3	202,243	3
1760	Investment property, net	6(11) and 8	973,165	17	1,011,519	17
1780	Intangible assets		12,737	-	19,201	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(29)	31,369	-	27,761	-
1900	Other non-current assets		8,549	-	5,552	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		2,546,984	43	2,642,473	43
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 5,860,766	100	$ 6,091,910	100

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TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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)	$ 783,366	13	$ 636,111	11
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	977	-	1,314	-
2150	Notes payable		1,944	-	1,642	-
2170	Accounts payable		518,119	9	627,065	10
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	658	-	-	-
2200	Other payables	6(13) and 7	267,898	5	356,158	6
2230	Current tax liabilities		7,203	-	37,183	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		-	-	53	-
2310	Advance receipts	6(14)	5,557	-	495,793	8
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(15)(16)	268,955	5	305,093	5
2399	Other current liabilities, others		24,089	-	21,287	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		1,878,766	32	2,481,699	41
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(16)	276,142	5	361,973	6
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(29)	5,267	-	16,114	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(17)	30,637	-	31,168	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		312,046	5	409,255	6
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		2,190,812	37	2,890,954	47
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(18)				
3110	Ordinary share		1,507,844	26	1,501,440	24
	Capital surplus	6(19)				
3200	Capital surplus		591,248	9	374,250	6
	Retained earnings	6(20)				
3310	Legal reserve		408,363	7	385,877	6
3320	Special reserve		222,773	4	222,773	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		740,599	13	843,454	14
	Other equity interest	6(21)				
3400	Other equity interest		(194,600)	(3)	(146,352)	(2)
31XX	**Total equity attributable to owners of parent**		3,276,227	56	3,181,442	52
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**		393,727	7	19,514	1
3XXX	**Total equity**		3,669,954	63	3,200,956	53
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**		$ 5,860,766	100	$ 6,091,910	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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	Sales revenue	6(22)	$ 4,062,102	100	$ 4,074,594	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)(27)(28) and 7	(3,528,225)	(87)	(3,563,495)	(87)
5900	Gross profit from operations		533,877	13	511,099	13
	Operating expenses	6(27)(28)				
6100	Selling expenses		(148,165)	(4)	(141,542)	(4)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(189,560)	(5)	(222,250)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses		(94,212)	(2)	(90,632)	(2)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	12(2)	119	-	(1,012)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(431,818)	(11)	(455,436)	(11)
6900	Net operating income		102,059	2	55,663	2
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(23)	15,955	1	26,404	1
7010	Other income	6(24)	27,185	1	90,084	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(25)	(69,591)	(2)	125,077	3
7050	Finance costs	6(26) and 7	(32,102)	(1)	(30,799)	(1)
7060	Share of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(7)	11,157	-	16,697	1
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(47,396)	(1)	227,463	6
7900	**Profit before tax**		54,663	1	283,126	8
7950	Income tax expense	6(29)	(14,584)	-	(60,410)	(1)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 40,079	1	$ 222,716	7
	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(17)	($ 10)	-	$ 591	-
8316	Unrealised gains and losses of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(21)	1,793	-	(397)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(29)	(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		(52,701)	(1)	95,018	2
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)(29)	2,498	-	(1,850)	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(50,203)	(1)	93,168	2
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income, net**		($ 48,777)	(1)	$ 93,324	2
8500	**Total comprehensive (loss) income**		($ 8,698)	-	$ 316,040	9
	Profit (loss), attributable to					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 41,256	1	$ 224,386	7
8620	Non-controlling interests		($ 1,177)	-	($ 1,670)	-
	Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to					
8710	Owners of the parent		($ 7,000)	-	$ 316,671	9
8720	Non-controlling interests		($ 1,698)	-	($ 631)	-
	Basic earnings per share	6(30)				
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 consolidated financial statements.

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

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent										
		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	Non-controlling interests	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	$ 20,145	$ 3,057,492
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	224,386	-	-	224,386	(1,670)	222,716
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	473	92,129	(317)	92,285	1,039	93,324
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	224,859	92,129	(317)	316,671	(631)	316,040
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings	6(20)											
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	27,011	-	(27,011)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(172,666)	-	-	(172,666)	-	(172,666)
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(19)	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90
Conversion of Convertible Bonds	6(18)	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	$ 19,514	$ 3,200,956
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	$ 19,514	$ 3,200,956
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	41,256	-	-	41,256	(1,177)	40,079
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(49,682)	1,434	(48,256)	(521)	(48,777)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	41,248	(49,682)	1,434	(7,000)	(1,698)	(8,698)
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retained earnings	6(20)											
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	22,486	-	(22,486)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(121,617)	-	-	(121,617)	-	(121,617)
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(19)	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	102
Conversion of Convertible Bonds	6(18)	6,404	-	13,149	-	-	-	-	-	19,553	-	19,553
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	6(31)	-	-	203,747	-	-	-	-	-	203,747	-	203,747
Changes in non-controlling interest	6(31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,911	375,911
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 1,507,844	$ -	$ 591,248	$ 408,363	$ 222,773	$ 740,599	($ 116,714)	($ 77,886)	$ 3,276,227	$ 393,727	$ 3,669,954

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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		$ 54,663	$ 283,126
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense (including investment property and right-of-use assets)	6(8)(9)(11)(25)(27)	103,545	81,983
Amortisation expense	6(27)	7,446	4,052
Expected credit (gains) and losses	12(2)	(119)	1,012
Net gains on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(25)	542	895
Interest expense	6(26)	32,102	30,799
Interest income	6(23)	(15,955)	(26,404)
Dividend income	6(24)	-	(230)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(11,157)	(16,697)
Allowance for inventory write-down	6(6)	328	21,807
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(25)	(1,166)	(439)
Loss on corporate bonds repurchase		173	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value		-	(1,477)
Notes receivable, net		39,765	(30,237)
Accounts receivable, net		(21,612)	(36,916)
Other receivables		27,472	(32,370)
Inventories		(23,885)	(110,823)
Prepayments		(120,068)	(79,559)
Other current assets		(15,456)	(4,438)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(879)	-
Notes payable		302	(1,318)
Accounts payable		(96,330)	36,822
Accounts payable to related parties		658	-
Other payables		(31,771)	(14,466)
Advance receipts		2,302	(7,487)
Other current liabilities		2,579	(33,545)
Other non-current liabilities		(122)	(850)
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(66,643)	63,240
Dividends received		-	230
Interest received		15,955	26,404
Interest paid		(26,544)	(30,799)
Income tax paid		(56,874)	(22,837)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(134,106)	36,238

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TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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 financial assets at amortised cost		$ 656	($ 42)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(32)	(106,421)	(73,310)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		12,447	911
Acquisition of investment property	6(11)	(8,508)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,054)	(1,576)
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		41	208
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,858)	(10,603)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(105,697)	(84,412)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term loans	6(33)	2,363,698	1,811,747
Decrease in short-term loans	6(33)	(2,211,946)	(1,528,760)
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(33)	50,000	169,046
Repayments of long-term debt	6(33)	(145,458)	(155,364)
Repayment of corporate bonds	6(33)	(6,831)	-
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits received	6(33)	(419)	8,082
Payments of lease liabilities	6(33)	(53)	(1,078)
Cash dividends paid	6(20)	(121,617)	(172,666)
Investment received in advance		-	57,105
Unclaimed overdue dividends by shareholders	6(19)	102	90
Increase in non-controlling interest	6(31)	92,583	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		20,059	188,202
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		7,024	(143,358)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(212,720)	(3,330)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		698,893	702,223
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 486,173	$ 698,893

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN LINE TEK ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 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") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") were incorporated in August, 1978. The Group 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, intelligent electric vehicle electrification cable, high efficiency connection cable sets for communication systems, etc., and the Group is also engaged in the real estate leasing. 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 consolidated 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 Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group'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 Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group'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 standards and interpretations are yet to be assessed, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group'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 consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", 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").

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) 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 IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

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

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

(e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership(%) December 31, 2025	Ownership(%) December 31, 2024	Description
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Production and sales of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables and power cord sets	100	100	
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Fu Lin Investment Co., Ltd.	Operating various investment businesses	100	100	
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek International Co., Ltd.	Operating various investment businesses	100	100	
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Linetek Japan Co., Ltd.	Sales of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables, and power cord sets	100	100	
Taiwan Line Tek Electronic Co., Ltd.	Line Tek Electronic(Vietnam) Ltd.	Production of electronic wiring sets, signal connection cables and power cord sets	100	100	
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Regent Union International Limited	Lease of property	100	100	
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, processing and sales of power cord, electric wire, hook-up wire, PVC granules, copper wire and other related products.	100	100	
Everfull Electronic Co., Limited	Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Lease of property	50	90.91	Note

Note：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%.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group

As of December 31, 2025, the non-controlling interest amounted to $393,727. The information of non-controlling interest and respective subsidiaries is as follows:

		Non-controlling interest	
	Principal place	December 31, 2025	
Name of subsidiary	of business	Amount	Ownership(%)
Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	China	393,727	50

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries：

Balance sheets

	Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.
	Year ended December 31, 2025
Current assets	$ 166,326
Non-current assets	917,221
Current liabilities	(46,395)
Non-current liabilities	(249,698)
Total net assets	$ 787,454

Statements of comprehensive income

	Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.
	Year ended December 31, 2025
Revenue	$ 38,126
Profit before income tax	(770)
Income tax expense	-
Profit for the period	(770)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	($ 770)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	$ -
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	$ -

Statements of cash flows

	Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.
	Year ended December 31, 2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 14,217
Net cash used in investing activities	(37,137)
Net cash provided by financing activities	57,445
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	592
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	35,117
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	13,041
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 48,158

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company's functional and the Group's 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, associates and joint arrangements 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 a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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.

(6) 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. The Company’s time deposits mature in excess of three months are classified as current financial assets at amortised cost or non-current financial assets at amortised cost based on their maturity.

(7) 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 Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

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

(8) 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 Group 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 Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group 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 Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group'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.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group 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.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Group 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 Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－lease receivable / 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.

(14) 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 costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(15) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

B. The Group's share of its associates' 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 Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

E. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(16) 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 Group 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 ～ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ～ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 10 years

(17) 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 Group. 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 incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Group 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.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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 Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(23) 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.

(24) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Group contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group 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'.

(25) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(26) 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(27) 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 Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of 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 and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group 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.

(28) 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.

(29) 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.

(30) Revenue recognition

The Group 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 Group'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 Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(31) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group'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 Group'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 Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group 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 identification of individual items that are obsolete. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was $776,914.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$ 4,380	$ 11,492
Checking accounts and demand deposits	283,783	187,715
Time deposits	198,010	499,686
	$ 486,173	$ 698,893

A. The Group 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. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and equivalents subject to restrictions including time deposits pledged as collateral and demand deposit frozen by court order, amounted to $94,989 and $97,539, respectively, and are classified as financial assets at amortized cost.

(2) Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Assets Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted stocks	$ 1,027	$ 1,027
Valuation adjustment	(1,027)	(1,027)
	$ -	$ -

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

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

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivatives-forward foreign exchange contracts	($ 1,843)	$ 488
Redemption (put options) of convertible bonds	1,301	(1,383)
	($ 542)	($ 895)

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

Derivative financial instruments	December 31, 2025	
	Contract amount (notional principal)	Contract period
Current items:		
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

Derivative financial instruments	December 31, 2024	
	Contract amount (notional principal)	Contract period
Current items:		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 1,000 thousand	2024.12.31 ~2025.01.17

The Group 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 Group has no 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 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 Group 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 Group was $7,150 and $5,357, respectively.

D. The Group 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
Demand deposits frozen by the court order	94,989	96,883
	$ 94,989	$ 97,539

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	$ 180	$ 119

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 Group was $94,989 and $97,539, respectively.

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

D. Details of the demand deposits frozen by the court order are provided in Note 9(1).

E. 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	$ 17,100	$ 58,978
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(13)	(56)
	$ 17,087	$ 58,922
Accounts receivable	$ 1,669,618	$ 1,660,901
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(730)	(1,902)
	$ 1,668,888	$ 1,658,999

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

	December 31, 2025	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Not past due	$ 17,100	$ 1,574,483
Later than 1 to 90 days	-	75,628
Later than 91 to 180 days	-	6,635
Later than 181 to 365 days	-	12,872
	$ 17,100	$ 1,669,618

	December 31, 2024	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Not past due	$ 58,978	$ 1,626,705
Later than 1 to 90 days	-	33,584
Later than 91 to 180 days	-	38
Later than 181 to 365 days	-	574
	$ 58,978	$ 1,660,901

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable 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 $1,636,695.

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 Group's notes and accounts receivable was $17,087 and $58,922, $1,668,888 and $1,658,999, respectively.

D. The Group 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
Raw materials	$ 137,503	($ 11,472)	$ 126,031
Work in progress	290,216	(2,911)	287,305
Finished goods	419,176	(55,598)	363,578
	$ 846,895	($ 69,981)	$ 776,914

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 121,412	($ 17,950)	$ 103,462
Work in progress	315,095	(2,680)	312,415
Finished goods	404,420	(49,023)	355,397
	$ 840,927	($ 69,653)	$ 771,274

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 3,529,496	$ 3,554,258
Loss on decline in market value of inventory	328	21,807
Loss (gain) on physical inventory	1,605	(49,288)
Cost of rental revenue	20,105	9,010
Loss on disposal of assets	780	11,912
Other	(24,089)	15,796
	$ 3,528,225	$ 3,563,495

(7) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2025	2024
At January 1	$ 217,457	$ 193,158
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	11,157	16,697
Effect of exchange rate	(3,653)	7,602
At December 31	$ 224,961	$ 217,457

A. Amounts are listed below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Associates:		
Skilful Limited	$ 224,961	$ 217,457

B. The basic information of the associates that are material to the Group is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024		
Skilful Limited	Samoa	45.00%	45.00%	Note	Equity method

Note : An investee corporation of the Group.

C. The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Group is as follows:

(a) Balance sheet

	SKILFUL LIMITED	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	$ -	$ -
Non-current assets	499,913	483,238
Current liabilities	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total net assets	$ 499,913	$ 483,238

(b) Statement of comprehensive income

	SKILFUL LIMITED	
	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Profit for the period from continuing operations	24,793	37,104
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,256	16,894
Total comprehensive income	$ 26,049	$ 53,998
Dividends received from associates	$ -	$ -

D. The aforementioned investments accounted for using the equity method were determined based on the investees' financial statements for the corresponding periods, which were audited by certified public accountants. The Group recognised investment profit of $11,157 and $16,697 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	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1, 2025						
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 887,506	$ 453,798	$ 91,246	$ 23,820	$ 1,507,901
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(134,089)	(262,618)	(55,350)	-	(452,057)
	$ 51,531	$ 753,417	$ 191,180	$ 35,896	$ 23,820	$ 1,055,844
2025						
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 51,531	$ 753,417	$ 191,180	$ 35,896	$ 23,820	$ 1,055,844
Additions	-	1,472	26,142	5,839	10,525	43,978
Disposals	-	-	(11,193)	(88)	-	(11,281)
Reclassification	-	-	30,334	6,160	(21,975)	14,519
Depreciation charge	-	(17,946)	(48,544)	(7,002)	-	(73,492)
Net exchange differences	-	(17,244)	(5,816)	(1,808)	(747)	(25,615)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 51,531	$ 719,699	$ 182,103	$ 38,997	$ 11,623	$ 1,003,953
At December 31, 2025						
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 869,825	$ 487,555	$ 107,043	$ 11,623	$ 1,527,577
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(150,126)	(305,452)	(68,046)	-	(523,624)
	$ 51,531	$ 719,699	$ 182,103	$ 38,997	$ 11,623	$ 1,003,953

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1, 2024						
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 801,337	$ 348,454	$ 59,297	$ 743,881	$ 2,004,500
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(111,173)	(205,370)	(48,703)	-	(365,246)
	$ 51,531	$ 690,164	$ 143,084	$ 10,594	$ 743,881	$ 1,639,254
2024						
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 51,531	$ 690,164	$ 143,084	$ 10,594	$ 743,881	$ 1,639,254
Additions	-	123	38,777	5,476	118,614	162,990
Disposals	-	-	(472)	-	-	(472)
Reclassification	-	45,592	49,149	24,411	(867,175)	(748,023)
Depreciation charge	-	(17,811)	(47,003)	(4,991)	-	(69,805)
Net exchange differences	-	35,349	7,645	406	28,500	71,900
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 51,531	$ 753,417	$ 191,180	$ 35,896	$ 23,820	$ 1,055,844
At December 31, 2024						
Cost	$ 51,531	$ 887,506	$ 453,798	$ 91,246	$ 23,820	$ 1,507,901
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(134,089)	(262,618)	(55,350)	-	(452,057)
	$ 51,531	$ 753,417	$ 191,180	$ 35,896	$ 23,820	$ 1,055,844

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 50 years.

C. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Amount capitalised	$ -	$ 4,038
Range of the interest rates for capitalisation	-	5.95%~6.05%

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

E. As described in Note 6(11) F, the completed plant which was constructed for rent amounting to $823,859 was reclassified as investment property.

(9) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land use right, buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 4 to 50 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.

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
Land use right	$ 190,111	$ 201,115
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	-	1,128
	$ 190,111	$ 202,243

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Land use right	$ 4,634	$ 5,790
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	1,128	1,578
	$ 5,762	$ 7,368

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 Group’s total cash outflow for leases were $53 and $1,126, respectively.

F. The Group entered into an agreement with the People's Government of Boluo County on November 8, 2013 for the investment and development project in Boluo County, and the Group had acquired all the land use rights in December 2015 with a lease term of 50 years.

G. The Group had acquired the land use rights of Chau Son Industrial Park, Ha Nam province, Vietnam in May 2023 with a lease term of 45 years. All rentals had been paid on the contract date.

H. As described in Note 6(11) F, the land use right assets of the completed plant which was constructed for rent amounting to $40,152 were reclassified as investment property.

(10) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognised rent income in the amounts of $45,753 and $43,372, 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	$ 46,134	$ 46,605
Later than one year but not later than five years	172,791	177,861
Later than five years	181,014	220,390
	$ 399,939	$ 444,856

C. The Group has no overdue lease receivables from the lessee, and the amount of loss arising from credit risk is assessed to be insignificant.

(11) Investment property

	Land	Buildings and structures	Right-of-use assets	Total
At January 1, 2025				
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 902,584	$ 166,217	$ 1,154,398
Accumulated depreciation	-	(63,121)	(79,758)	(142,879)
	$ 85,597	$ 839,463	$ 86,459	$ 1,011,519
2025				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 85,597	$ 839,463	$ 86,459	$ 1,011,519
Additions	-	8,508	-	8,508
Others (Note)	-	-	(3,011)	(3,011)
Depreciation charge	-	(20,969)	(3,322)	(24,291)
Net exchange differences	-	(16,747)	(2,813)	(19,560)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 85,597	$ 810,255	$ 77,313	$ 973,165
At December 31, 2025				
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 894,580	$ 168,439	$ 1,148,616
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84,325)	(91,126)	(175,451)
	$ 85,597	$ 810,255	$ 77,313	$ 973,165

	Land	Buildings and structures	Right-of-use assets	Total
At January 1, 2024				
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 66,411	$ 118,381	$ 270,389
Accumulated depreciation	-	(49,224)	(63,167)	(112,391)
	$ 85,597	$ 17,187	$ 55,214	$ 157,998
2024				
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 85,597	$ 17,187	$ 55,214	$ 157,998
Others (Note)	-	-	(9,294)	(9,294)
Reclassification	-	823,859	40,152	864,011
Depreciation charge	-	(1,583)	(3,227)	(4,810)
Net exchange differences	-	-	3,614	3,614
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 85,597	$ 839,463	$ 86,459	$ 1,011,519
At December 31, 2024				
Cost	$ 85,597	$ 902,584	$ 166,217	$ 1,154,398
Accumulated depreciation	-	(63,121)	(79,758)	(142,879)
	$ 85,597	$ 839,463	$ 86,459	$ 1,011,519

Note: It referred to the adjustment made in accordance with the TIFRS Q&A released by Accounting Research and Development Foundation.

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	$ 45,753	$ 43,372
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$ 24,630	$ 5,144

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was $2,536,625 and $2,537,720, respectively. The fair value on December 31, 2025 and 2024 was valued by independent valuers using the comparison method, income approach and cost method, taking into consideration the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property, which were both 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 ratio	19%~21%	18.47%

C. In 1992, the Group signed a land use right contract with Planning and Natural Resources Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality for the use of the land in Shenzhen with a term of 50 years. All rentals had been paid on the contract date.

D. On February 25, 2014, the Board of Directors resolved that the Group intended to cooperate with Shenzhen Megaworld Industry Co., Ltd. by using the land use rights and renewal rights of the existing factory site in exchange for the composite building located in Guanlan Avenue, Longhua New District and cash compensation, to meet the future operational needs and the city renewal in the Shenzhen area. The Group entered into a cooperation framework agreement on March 1, 2014, additionally, the Group entered into a demolition compensation agreement with Shenzhen Citizen Foundation Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. which was the subsidiary of Shenzhen Megaworld Industry Co., Ltd. on August 25, 2017, and changed Shenzhen Citizen Foundation Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. as the counterparties and the entity who is reported to the relevant government department. On March 12, 2022, the cooperation of city renovation in Nanmushecun area had been approved by the city renewal and land development bureau of Longhua District and the relevant procedures are in the progress.

E. The aforementioned city renovation planning project had been approved by the city renewal and land development bureau of Longhua District, Shenzhen City on March 12, 2022, finally reviewed and approved by the statutory plan committee of the Urban Planning Board of Shenzhen in January 2023, and approved and announced by the Longhua District People's Government on April 26, 2023 and April 28, 2023, respectively. The Company handles the city renovation project together with Shenzhen Citizen Foundation Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. from January 2023. In accordance with the regulation of IFRS Q&A, 'Question on the accounting treatment of participating in urban renewal' issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the R.O.C. (ARDF) on October 2, 2017, the Group recognizes the old buildings on the land use rights it held and the demolition compensation income received from Shenzhen Citizen Foundation Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. as part of the urban renewal costs. These amounts are accordingly adjusted against the carrying amount of the land use right. Therefore, the demolition compensation income receivable from Shenzhen Citizen Foundation Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. under the agreement for the years 2025 and 2024, amounting to $3,011 and $9,294 respectively, are included as part of urban renewal costs and are deducted from the carrying amount of land use rights, amounting to $3,011 and $9,294.

F. The Group's construction in progress located in Boluo County, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province had been completed in April 2024 and started for lease. In August 2024, the leasing business was designated as a main operating business of the Group's subsidiary, Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. As a result, the plant and land use right assets were reclassified from property, plant, and equipment and right-of-use assets to investment properties amounting to $823,859 and $40,152, respectively, and subsequently evaluated using the cost model.

G. 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				
Unsecured borrowings	$	662,634	1.868%~2.65%	None
Short-term secured borrowings		120,732	2.7%	Property and Investment property
	$	783,366		

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2024		Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	$	581,111	1.87%~4.40%	None
Short-term secured borrowings		55,000	2.00%~2.22%	Investment property
	$	636,111		

Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $26,192 and $23,684 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(13) Other account payables

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Payable on salary and bonus	$	69,601	$	70,144
Other payables to related parties		49,187		50,168
Payable on purchased materials		29,642		22,509
Freight payable		27,528		27,407
Payable on construction in progress		27,311		87,117
Payable on equipment		13,927		16,564
Service fees payable		4,893		4,390
Payable on employees' compensation and directors' remuneration		4,517		23,078
Accrued processing charges		2,746		3,033
Others		38,546		51,748
	$	267,898	$	356,158

Information about other payables to related parties is provided in Note 7.

(14) Advance receipts

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Investment received in advance	$	-	$	492,544
Others		5,557		3,249
	$	5,557	$	495,793

Note : Investment received in advance refers to the proceeds from capital increase that the Group's second-tier subsidiary, Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd., received in advance. Refer to Note 6(31) for details.

(15) 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.

(16) 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 May 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
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from May 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
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 21, 2022 to December 5, 2032; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in accordance with the repayment agreement	3.60%	Investment property	254,028
				304,028
Less: Current portion				(27,886)
				$ 276,142

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

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 21, 2022 to December 5, 2032; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in accordance with the repayment agreement	5.95%	Investment property	277,337
				405,337
Less: Current portion				(43,364)
				$ 361,973

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

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

A. (a) The Company and domestic subsidiaries have 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)
Paid pension	-	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)
Paid pension	-	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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
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 Group 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 and domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) Everfull Technology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. and Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

(c) Line Tek Electronic(Vietnam) Ltd. has a defined contribution plan, the social security insurance system. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

(d) Except for Everfull Electronic Co., Limited, Line Tek International Co., Ltd. and Regent Union International Limited, which did not hire any employees and did not have the pension plan for employees, Linetek Japan Co., Ltd. hired part-time employees and is not required to recognise related pension costs in accordance with the local regulations.

(e) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were $52,520 and $43,656, respectively.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

	2025				
	Additional paid-in capital	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Share options	Others	Net change in equity of associates
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 arisingfrom 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

	2024				
	Additional paid-in capital	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Share options	Others	Net change in equity of associates
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

(20) 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 employees' 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 total capital stock balance. 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 aforementioned employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration shall be approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors, with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the directors and the consent of more than half of the attending directors, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Employees' 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' 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 2024		Year ended December 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 earning of the company as resolved by the shareholders will be posted on 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 2025 earnings as proposed has not yet been resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

(21) 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)

(22) Operating revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group revenue is sales revenue and derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major items, and the related revenue is generated from each reportable segment:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Power transmission cable sets for computer system, and signal connection cables for information peripherals	$ 3,891,216	$ 3,880,035
Rental revenue	38,585	34,083
Others	132,301	160,476
	$ 4,062,102	$ 4,074,594

(23) Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 15,775	$ 25,469
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	180	119
Other interest income	-	816
	$ 15,955	$ 26,404

(24) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rent income	$ 7,168	$ 9,289
Gains on doubtful debt recoveries	-	14,025
Dividend revenue	-	230
Other income, others	20,017	66,540
	$ 27,185	$ 90,084

(25) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	($ 58,502)	$ 130,469
Depreciation charge on investment property	(3,967)	(4,810)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	1,166	439
Net loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(542)	(895)
Other gains and losses	(7,746)	(126)
	($ 69,591)	$ 125,077

(26) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense-bank borrowings	$ 26,192	$ 23,684
Interest expense- amortisation of discounts	5,558	5,705
Other finance charges	352	1,410
	$ 32,102	$ 30,799

(27) Costs and expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2025			Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 575,834	$ 181,569	$ 757,403	$ 574,038	$ 183,254	$ 757,292
Depreciation charges (Note)	51,884	27,370	79,254	47,264	29,909	77,173
Amortisation charges	106	7,340	7,446	-	4,052	4,052

Note: The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 does not include the depreciation expense of investment property amounting to $24,291 and $4,810, respectively (shown as “5000 Operating costs“ and “7020 Other gains and losses“).

(28) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 647,883	$ 652,483
Pension costs	52,543	43,685
Labour and health insurance fees	20,475	18,270
Directors' remuneration	8,260	16,986
Other personnel expenses	28,242	25,868
	$ 757,403	$ 757,292

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.

(29) Income tax expense

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	$ 25,200	$ 42,950
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,993	2,901
Prior year income tax over estimation	(2,295)	(157)
Total current tax	26,898	45,694
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(12,314)	14,716
Income tax expense	$ 14,584	$ 60,410

(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 (Note)	$ 10,084	$ 57,093
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	1,188	-
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,993	2,901
Effect from items disallowed by tax regulation	1,614	573
Prior year income tax over estimation	(2,295)	(157)
Income tax expense	$ 14,584	$ 60,410

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate are the rates applicable in the respective countries where the Group entities operate.

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
Investments 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	-	-
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of 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
Investments loss on foreign long-term equity investments	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)
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of 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. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2025				
Year incurred	Amount filed / assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets amount	Expiry year
2021	$ 220,550	$ 30,574	$ 30,574	2026
2022	51,873	51,873	51,873	2027
2024	21,136	21,136	21,136	2029
2025(Estimated)	4,754	4,754	4,754	2030

December 31, 2024				
Year incurred	Amount filed / assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets amount	Expiry year
2021	$ 220,550	$ 30,574	$ 30,574	2026
2022	51,873	51,873	51,873	2027
2024	21,136	21,136	21,136	2029

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

F. The income tax returns of the Company's consolidated subsidiary, Fu Lin Investment Co., Ltd., through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(30) 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 the parent	$ 41,256	150,456	$ 0.27
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 41,256	150,456	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	197	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent 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 the parent	$ 224,386	150,144	$ 1.49
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 224,386	150,144	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	-	8,085	
Employees' compensation	-	537	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 224,386	158,766	$ 1.41

Note : As the Group'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.

(31) Transactions with non-controlling interest

The Group did not participate in the capital increase raised by a subsidiary proportionally to its interest to the subsidiary.

Subsidiary of the Group, Everfull Development (Huizhou) Co., Ltd., increased its capital by issuing new shares in December 2025. The Group did not acquire shares proportionally to its interest. As a result, the Group decreased its share interest by 40.91%. This transaction resulted in an increase in the non-controlling interest by $375,911 and an increase in the equity attributable to owners of the parent by $203,747.

(32) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 43,978	$ 162,990
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	103,681	14,001
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(41,238)	(103,681)
Cash paid during period	$ 106,421	$ 73,310

(33) 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	$ 636,111	$ 405,337	$ 261,729	$ 53	$ 29,633	$ 1,332,863
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	151,752	(95,458)	(6,831)	(53)	(419)	48,991
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	(4,497)	(5,851)	-	-	-	(10,348)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	(13,829)	-	-	(13,829)
At December 31, 2025	$ 783,366	$ 304,028	$ 241,069	$ -	$ 29,214	$ 1,357,677

	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	$ 347,283	$ 378,621	$ 256,072	$ 1,083	$ 21,551	$ 1,004,610
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	282,987	13,682	-	(1,078)	8,082	303,673
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	5,841	13,034	-	-	-	18,875
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	5,657	48	-	5,705
At December 31, 2024	$ 636,111	$ 405,337	$ 261,729	$ 53	$ 29,633	$ 1,332,863

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 Group
LONGWELL TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	Other related party
LONGWELL ELECTRONICS (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.	Other related party

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Purchases:

	Year ended December 31 2025	Year ended December 31 2024
LONGWELL ELECTRONICS (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.	$ 1,262	$ 38

Purchase prices were determined in accordance with mutual agreement. Payment terms were approximately to third parties.

B. Payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable:		
LONGWELL ELECTRONICS (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.	$ 658	$ -

C. Loans to /from related parties:

Loans from related parties (shown as other payables)

(a) Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables:		
LONGWELL TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	$ 49,187	$ 50,168

(b) Interest expense

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
LONGWELL TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	$ 748	$ 1,070

Other payables to related parties mainly arose from the other payables which was the borrowings from Longwell Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to meet the subsidiary's needs of working capital. The terms of the borrowings are repaid within 1 year after the borrowing is made and interests are repaid at 1.45% ~2% per annum, respectively.

(4) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 17,013	$ 26,410

8. Pledged Assets

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

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose
Investment properties	$ 877,081	$ 906,398	Guarantee for borrowing facilities
Property, plan and equipment	728,490	757,762	Guarantee for borrowing facilities
Financial assets at amortised cost	94,989	97,539	Letter of guarantee and demand deposits frozen by the court order
	$ 1,700,560	$ 1,761,699	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

A. Everfull Huizhou filed a lawsuit against Shenzhen Huntkey Electric Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Huntkey) because it did not settle the payment for purchases and for the loss of slow-moving inventories. The court's final judgement has ruled that Shenzhen Huntkey shall repay the payment and loss in a total amount of RMB 3,340,066.93. However, Shenzhen Huntkey did not execute the judgement. It had paid the amount including interests of RMB 3,520,512.15 through compulsory enforcement. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Everfull Huizhou recognised the gain on recoverable overdue amount of NTD 14,025 thousand. Subsequently, Shenzhen Huntkey filed a counter-claim, requesting Everfull Huizhou to indemnify RMB 71,627,974.26 for its product quality issues and default fine. The court had accepted the case and made a civil ruling to freeze the bank deposits of Everfull Huizhou in the amount of RMB 21,242,974.26 (NTD 94,989 thousand). After the judgment of the first instance in September 2025, the court ruled that Everfull Huizhou shall compensate Shenzhen Huntkey for losses totaling RMB 3,425,934.8, of which RMB 2,799,560.8 was offset against payments for goods that had previously been withheld and recognised as losses. Additionally, the Company recognised a litigation loss of RMB 626,374 (NTD 2,734 thousand) for the current period. As both the Group and Shenzhen Huntkey disagree with the judgement, each has filed a lawsuit against Everfull Huizhou in the Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's

Court. The Company will continue to consult with lawyers regarding the litigation, and to date the litigation has no significant impact on the Company's operations, financial position and business.

B. Changzhou Amachine Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd. (Amachine) did not deliver the equipment on time after receiving the advance payment, and the equipment subsequently delivered failed to meet the agreed acceptance standards. After the parties terminated the contract, Everfull Huizhou filed a lawsuit against Amachine because Amachine did not refund the amounts required under the contract. In 2025, Everfull Huizhou filed a lawsuit against Amachine in Boluo County People's Court of Huizhou Municipality, to request Amachine to pay RMB 5,799,000 (NTD 25,922 thousand). As of March 9, 2026, the first instance hearing had not yet been held. The Company will continue to consult with lawyers regarding the litigation, and to date the litigation has no significant impact on the Company's operations, financial position and business.

(2) Commitments

A. Information about endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties is provided in Note 13(1)B.

B. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 40,986	$ 101,252

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 (20).

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group'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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group 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	$ 2,190,812	$ 2,890,954
Total equity	3,669,954	3,200,956
Total assets	$ 5,860,766	$ 6,091,910
Debt Ratio	37%	47%

(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	486,173	698,893
Financial assets at amortised cost	94,989	97,539
Notes receivable	17,087	58,922
Accounts receivable	1,668,888	1,658,999
Other receivables	42,228	74,069
Guarantee deposits paid	2,780	2,821
	$ 2,312,145	$ 2,591,243
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	$ 783,366	$ 636,111
Notes payable	1,944	1,642
Accounts payable (including related parties)	518,777	627,065
Other accounts payable (including related parties)	267,898	356,158
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	241,069	261,729
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	304,028	405,337
Guarantee deposits received	29,214	29,633
	$ 2,146,296	$ 2,317,675
Lease liability	$ -	$ 53

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group'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 (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group'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 Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, RMB and HKD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require Group 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 Group has certain investment in in foreign operations whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

v. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD, RMB and HKD). 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	$ 36,928	31.43	$ 1,160,645
RMB:USD	13,948	0.1423	62,371
Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method			
USD:NTD	7,158	31.43	224,961

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 44,358	32.79	$ 1,454,279
RMB:NTD	37	4.5608	170
USD:RMB	900	7.1884	29,491
RMB:USD	3,281	0.1391	14,963
Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method			
USD:NTD	6,633	32.79	217,457
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	254	32.79	8,337
USD:RMB	408	7.1884	13,389

vi. The total exchange (loss) gain arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to ($58,502) and $130,469, 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%	$ 11,606	$ -
RMB:USD	1%	624	-

	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%	$ 14,543	$ -
RMB:NTD	1%	2	-
USD:RMB	1%	295	-
RMB:USD	1%	150	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 83	$ -
USD:RMB	1%	134	-

Price risk

i. The Group'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 Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

ii. The Group'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, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by $10 and $11, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by $72 and $54 respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow interest rate risk

i. The Group'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 Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in RMB and NTD.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of NTD 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.

iii. If the borrowing interest rate of RMB 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 $1,105 and $1,066, 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 Group 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 Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire Group's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with investment grade are accepted. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Group applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

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

viii. The Group used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable. 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 1 year past due	Individual	Total
December 31, 2025							
Expected loss rate	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	100%	(Note)	
Total book value	$ 1,593,056	$ 75,628	$ 6,635	$ 12,872	$ -	$ 55,026	$ 1,743,217
Loss allowance	(700)	(41)	(1)	(1)	-	(14,271)	(15,014)

	Not past due	Up to 1-90 days past due	91~180 days past due	181~365 days past due	Over 1 year past due	Individual	Total
December 31, 2024							
Expected loss rate	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	0.01%~0.1%	100%	(Note)	
Total book value	$ 1,687,778	$ 33,620	$ 38	$ 574	$ -	$ 86,701	$ 1,808,711
Loss allowance	(1,948)	(9)	-	(1)	-	(14,763)	(16,721)

Note：Expected loss rates are calculated on an individual basis.

ix. Movements in relation to the Group applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Notes and accounts receivable	Notes and accounts receivable
At January 1	$ 16,721	$ 40,368
(Reversal of) provision for impairment	(119)	1,012
Write-offs	(1,038)	(27,169)
Effect of foreign exchange	(550)	2,510
At December 31	$ 15,014	$ 16,721

(e) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational need. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable, external regulatory and legal requirements.

ii. The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed rate:		
Expiring within one year	$ 1,599,046	$ 2,301,352
Expiring beyond one year	350,000	231,190
	$ 1,949,046	$ 2,532,542

iii. The table below analyses the Group'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 non-derivative 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	$ 789,539	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,944	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	518,777	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	267,898	-	-
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	244,300	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	37,235	139,650	174,530
Other financial liabilities	14,382	2,753	12,079
Derivative financial liabilities:			
Forward foreign 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	$ 642,219	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,642	-	-
Accounts payable	627,065	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	356,158	-	-
Lease liability	53	-	-
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	271,100	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	59,714	338,599	61,163
Other financial liabilities	14,228	2,646	12,759
Derivative financial liabilities:			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ 13	$ -	$ -
Embedded derivatives			
Redemption (put options) of convertiable 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 Group’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 Group’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) The carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), long-term borrowings and guarantee deposit 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 at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 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 at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 13	$ -	$ 13
Embedded derivative instruments - Redemption (put options) of convertible bonds	-	1,301	-	1,301
	$ -	$ 1,314	$ -	$ 1,314

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group 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 Group 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 Group’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 Group’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 Group 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 Group'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:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Equity instrument	Equity instrument
At January 1	$ 5,357	$ 5,754
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Recorded as unrealised (losses) gains 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
Amkor Technology Taiwan 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
Amkor Technology Taiwan Ltd.	-	Net asset value	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

I. The Group 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)

			December 31, 2024			
			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%	$ -	$ -	$ 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 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 periods: Please refer to table 5. (Individual transactions less than $10,000 are not disclosed. Corresponding transactions from the other side are not disclosed.)

(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

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker that are used to make strategic decisions. The Group increased the lease segment in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information, in the year ended December 31, 2024.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The accounting policies of the Group's operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of material accounting policies in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The chief operating decision-maker evaluates each operating segment by their profit.

(3) Information about segment

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2025	Information, computer appliances and power transmission lines segment	Lease segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue from external	$ 4,023,517	$ 38,585	$ -	$ 4,062,102
Inter-segment revenue	2,391,562	-	(2,391,562)	-
Segment revenue	$ 6,415,079	$ 38,585	($ 2,391,562)	$ 4,062,102
Segment income (loss)	$ 41,256	($ 830)	($ 347)	$ 40,079

Year ended December 31, 2024	Information, computer appliances and power transmission lines segment	Lease segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue from external	$ 4,040,511	$ 34,083	$ -	$ 4,074,594
Inter-segment revenue	2,191,257	-	(2,191,257)	-
Segment revenue	$ 6,231,768	$ 34,083	($ 2,191,257)	$ 4,074,594
Segment income (loss)	$ 217,310	($ 18,374)	$ 23,780	$ 222,716

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The Group's net profit or loss after tax for each region provided to the chief operating decision-maker are measured in a manner consistent with the revenues and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. The amounts provided to the chief operating decision maker with respect to total assets and total liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. As the amounts in the statement provided to the chief operating decision-maker for managing segment are in agreement with the amounts of the segment relevant financial information, therefore, reconciliation is not needed.

(5) Information on products and services

Please refer to Note 6(22).

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Asia	$ 2,709,389	$ 2,410,696	$ 3,107,484	$ 2,508,996
Europe	820,647	-	506,738	-
America	532,066	-	460,372	-
	$ 4,062,102	$ 2,410,696	$ 4,074,594	$ 2,508,996

(7) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025			Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Revenue	Ratio	Segment	Revenue	Ratio	Segment
A	$ 790,467	19%	Taiwan Segment	$ 598,255	15%	Taiwan Segment
C	492,761	12%	Taiwan Segment	510,903	13%	Taiwan Segment
B	487,411	12%	South China Segment	523,052	13%	South China Segment

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 companies with short-term financing.

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)

Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		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
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor											
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 were 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 NT$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 NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

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 periods

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) recognised 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)	Note 1 Note 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	$ -	Note 1 Note 4 Note 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	-	Note 1 Note 6 Note 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 subsidiaries in Mainland China	155,579	-	-	155,579	24,793	45%	11,157	224,961	-	Note 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 subsidiaries 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. As of December 31, 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)

Investee in Mainland China	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing				Others
	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	
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.