JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED

31 March 2026 AND 2025

Address: 14F.-4, No. 296, Sec. 4, Xinyi Rd., Da’an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

To Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 31 March 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 and consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34,"Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and their consolidated cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Hung, Kuo-Sen

Yao, Shih-Chieh

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

11 May 2026

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		31 March 2026		31 December 2025		31 March 2025	
Assets	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1),12	$529,628	8	$284,134	4	$340,540	5
Accounts receivable, net	4,6(2),12	1,001,597	15	739,654	11	1,622,833	25
Other receivables	4,12	19,904	0	42,713	1	4,335	0
Current tax assets	4	5,046	0	5,046	0	-	-
Inventories	4,6(3)	697,270	10	999,663	15	674,804	11
Prepayments	4,6(4)	107,477	2	171,621	3	150,175	2
Other financial assets, current		-	-	4	0	-	-
Total current assets		2,360,922	35	2,242,835	34	2,792,687	43
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	4,6(5),8	2,359,395	34	2,199,073	34	1,856,556	29
Right-of-use assets	4,6(16),7,8	383,879	6	390,300	6	427,586	7
Intangible assets	4,6(6)	962,636	14	969,574	15	980,969	15
Deferred tax assets	4	263,615	4	250,260	4	176,439	3
Other non-current assets	4,6(7)	481,106	7	428,172	7	197,160	3
Total non-current assets		4,450,631	65	4,237,379	66	3,638,710	57
Total assets		$6,811,553	100	$6,480,214	100	$6,431,397	100

		31 March 2026		31 December 2025		31 March 2025	
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities							
Short-term loans	6(8),12	$1,969,662	29	$1,641,510	25	$1,458,658	23
Contract liabilities, current	4,6(14),12	11,543	0	12,636	0	13,059	0
Accounts payable	12	186,000	3	234,250	4	109,322	2
Other payables	6(10)	208,096	3	251,326	4	529,565	8
Current tax liabilities	4	20,667	0	-	-	175,131	3
Provisions	4,6(12)	105,111	2	97,801	2	88,677	1
Lease liabilities, current	4,6(16),12	34,222	1	36,780	1	36,991	1
Lease liabilities-related parties, current	4,6(16),7,12	2,745	0	2,730	0	2,688	0
Current portion of long-term loans	6(9),12	173,924	3	143,654	2	79,234	1
Other current liabilities		13,068	0	24,026	0	19,101	0
Total current liabilities		2,725,038	41	2,444,713	38	2,512,426	39
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term loans	6(9),12	1,441,586	21	1,468,139	23	1,035,215	16
Deferred tax liabilities	4	10,732	0	-	-	21,533	0
Lease liabilities, non current	4,6(16),12	76,262	1	82,812	1	89,843	2
Lease liabilities-related parties, non current	4,6(16),7,12	4,944	0	5,636	0	7,689	0
Total non-current liabilities		1,533,524	22	1,556,587	24	1,154,280	18
Total liabilities		4,258,562	63	4,001,300	62	3,666,706	57
Equity attributable to the parent company	6(13)						
Capital							
Common stock		843,154	12	843,154	13	803,004	12
Capital surplus		682,138	10	682,138	11	682,138	11
Retained earnings							
Legal reserve		296,880	5	296,808	4	296,808	5
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	13,061	0
Unappropriated earnings		699,900	10	659,286	10	898,738	14
Total retained earnings		996,780	15	956,094	14	1,208,607	19
Other equity		30,919	0	(2,472)	(0)	70,942	1
Total equity		2,552,991	37	2,478,914	38	2,764,691	43
Total liabilities and equity		$6,811,553	100	$6,480,214	100	$6,431,397	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

Items	Notes	For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026		For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating Revenue	4,6(14)	$1,431,210	100	$2,000,496	100
Operating costs	6(4),6(17)	(939,863)	(66)	(1,277,028)	(64)
Gross profit		491,347	34	723,468	36
Operating expenses	6(17)				
Sales and marketing expenses		(262,198)	(18)	(278,159)	(14)
General and administrative expenses		(100,424)	(7)	(124,247)	(6)
Research and development expenses		(35,455)	(2)	(32,182)	(1)
Expected credit impairment (losses)	4,6(15)	(4,573)	(0)	(1,060)	(0)
Subtotal		(402,650)	(27)	(435,648)	(21)
Operating income		88,697	7	287,820	15
Non-operating income and expenses	6(18)				
Interest income		422	0	373	0
Other income		7,465	1	5,059	0
Other (losses) and gains		(15,466)	(1)	2,034	0
Finance costs		(30,092)	(2)	(24,781)	(1)
Subtotal		(37,671)	(2)	(17,315)	(1)
Income from continuing operations before income tax		51,026	5	270,505	14
Tax (expense)	4,6(20)	(10,340)	(1)	(57,422)	(3)
Profit from continuing operations		40,686	4	213,083	11
Net income		40,686	4	213,083	11
Other comprehensive income	6(19)				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		41,739	3	(1,113)	(0)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified		(8,348)	(0)	222	0
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		33,391	3	(891)	(0)
Total comprehensive income		$74,077	7	$212,192	11
Net income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		$40,686	4	$213,083	11
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		$40,686	4	$213,083	11
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		$74,077	7	$212,192	11
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		$74,077	7	$212,192	11
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(21)				
Earnings per share-basic		$0.48		$2.53	
Earnings per share-diluted		$0.48		$2.52	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity Attributable to the Parent Company							Total Equity
	Capital		Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Total	
Balance as of 1 January 2025	$803,004	$682,138	$241,844	$13,061	$941,370	$71,833	$2,753,250	$2,753,250
Legal reserve	-	-	54,964	-	(54,964)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(200,751)	-	(200,751)	(200,751)
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	213,083	-	213,083	213,083
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(891)	(891)	(891)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	213,083	(891)	212,192	212,192
Balance as of 31 March 2025	$803,004	$682,138	$296,808	$13,061	$898,738	$70,942	$2,764,691	$2,764,691
Balance as of 1 January 2026	$843,154	$682,138	$296,808	$-	$659,286	($2,472)	$2,478,914	$2,478,914
Legal reserve	-	-	72	-	(72)	-	-	-
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026	-	-	-	-	40,686	-	40,686	40,686
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026	-	-	-	-	-	33,391	33,391	33,391
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	40,686	33,391	74,077	74,077
Balance as of 31 March 2026	$843,154	$682,138	$296,880	$-	$699,900	$30,919	$2,552,991	$2,552,991

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$51,026	$270,505
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Income and expense adjustments :		
Depreciation	37,080	30,225
Amortization	6,952	6,959
Expected credit impairment losses	4,573	1,060
Interest expense	30,092	24,781
Interest income	(422)	(373)
(Gain) on inventory valuation	(7,617)	(9,508)
Transfers to operating expense	-	193
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(266,630)	(594,033)
Other receivables	22,809	25,830
Inventories	307,714	479,927
Prepayments	64,144	(51,232)
Other financial assets, current	4	-
Contract liabilities	(1,093)	(23,691)
Accounts payable	(48,250)	(133,070)
Other payables	(42,857)	(68,774)
Provisions	5,476	5,496
Other current liabilities	(10,958)	(8,218)
Cash generated from operations	152,043	(43,923)
Interest received	422	373
Income tax paid	(8)	(3,778)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	152,457	(47,328)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(134,584)	(232,906)
Increase in refundable deposits	(6,580)	(90)
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(798)
Increase in other non-current assets	(34,059)	-
Increase in prepayment for equipment	(12,295)	(108,578)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(187,518)	(342,372)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	320,605	166,431
Increase in short-term notes payable	-	160,295
Decrease in short-term notes payable	-	(240,282)
Increase in long-term loans	10,000	294,063
Repayments in long-term loans	(34,921)	-
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(11,886)	(10,043)
Interest paid	(30,465)	(24,647)
Net cash provided by financing activities	253,333	345,817
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	27,222	12,823
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	245,494	(31,060)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	284,134	371,600
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$529,628	$340,540

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated on 21 April 2005. The Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taipei Stock Exchange (TWSE) on 27 February 2008. Its registered office and the main business location is at 14F.-4, No. 296, Sec. 4, Xinyi Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company mainly engages in the design, development, manufacturing and sales of household products. The Company adjusted its organizational structure to save operating costs. The Company's board of directors (hereinafter "the Board of Directors") resolved on 12 March 2025 that the Company would conduct a merger by absorption with Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and its subsidiary—Tzeng Shyng Industries Corporation (Seychelles).

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board meeting held on 11 May 2026.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment have no material effect on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by the IASB which have not been endorsed by the FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	1 January 2027 (Note)

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
c	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	1 January 2027
d	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	1 January 2027

Note: On 25 September 2025, the FSC announced in a press release that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 in 2028. In addition, entities in Taiwan with a need for early adoption may elect to early adopt IFRS 18 upon approval by the FSC.

(a) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are shown below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)
IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities’ performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures
IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3)Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(c) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This new standard and its amendments permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(d) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify that when the entity's functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall translate its results and financial position using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

(2) In the above circumstances, when the presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts that arose before the beginning of the reporting period.

(3) When the entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by the IASB have not yet endorsed by the FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by the FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (b), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and become effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

<u>Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements</u>

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

(a)power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b)exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
(c)the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a)the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b)rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c)the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries 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.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(a)derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(b)derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(c)recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(d)recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
(e)reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earning if required by other IFRS; and
(f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)		
			31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
The Company (Note)	Achieve Goal Limited (AG)	Investment holding	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note)	Golden Star Ocean Ltd. (GS)	Investment holding	-	-	100%
The Company (Note)	Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA (PREPARA)	Design, development and sales of household products	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note 1)	First Design Global, Inc. (FDG)	International trade	100%	100%	99.87%
The Company (Note 2)	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	Design, development and sales of household products	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note 2)	Jia Wei Shang Lu Viet Nam Limited Company	Short-term accommodation services	100%	100%	-
AG (Note)	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. (TSP)	Design and production of household products	100%	100%	100%
AG (Note)	Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. (TSM)	Design and production of household products	100%	100%	100%
GS (Note)	Tzeng Shyng Industries Corporation. (Seychelles) (TZ)	International trade	-	-	100%
GS (Note)	First Design Global, Inc. (FDG)	International trade	-	-	0.13%

Note: The Company acquired Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and Achieve Goal Limited through an investment agreement on 5 June 2019 and acquired 100% equity of Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA through an investment agreement on 18 July 2019. By investment agreement, the Group obtained control on 1 August 2019, so it was included as the consolidated entity and the wholly owned subsidiaries by Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and Achieve Goal Limited are also included as consolidated entities. The Company adjusted its organizational structure to save operating costs. The board of directors resolved on 12 March 2025, that the Company would conduct a merger by absorption with Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and its subsidiary—Tzeng Shyng Industries Corporation (Seychelles), with 30 April 2025 being the merger reference date. After the merger, the Company will be the surviving entity, while Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and its subsidiary—Tzeng Shyng Industries Corporation (Seychelles) will be the dissolved entities. The cancellation of their registrations was completed on 17 June 2025, and the relevant statutory cancellation procedures are expected to be carried out.

Note 1: Due to the need for the operation and improvement of the financial structure of First Design Global, Inc., as of 11 May 2026, the board of directors of the Company authorized cash capital increase in the amount of US$7,000 thousand and completed cash capital increase in the amount of US$6,500 thousand.

Note 2: Due to operational requirements, the Group's Board of Directors has resolved to approve an investment of US$77,000 thousand in its subsidiary, Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company, for plant construction. As of 11 May 2026, the cumulative amount invested was US$19,500 thousand.

The Group resolved in a board meeting held on 10 November 2025 to adjust its investment structure. Of the abovementioned investment of US$19,500 thousand, part of the original investment in Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company was reallocated and reclassified as an investment in Jia Wei Shang Lu Viet Nam Limited Company. This adjustment represents a reclassification of existing investment and does not involve any additional investment funds.

As of 11 May 2026, the Group's investment in Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company and Jia Wei Shang Lu Viet Nam Limited Company amounted to US$17,200 thousand and US$2,300 thousand, respectively.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

(a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
(b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
(c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
(b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
(c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
(d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
(b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
(c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
(d) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

i. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

A. the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and
B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
(b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

(a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
(b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
(c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

    (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
    (ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
(b) the time value of money; and
(c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

(a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
(b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
(c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
(d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

iii. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
(b) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
(c) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

iv. Financial liabilities and equity

<u>Classification between liabilities or equity</u>

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

<u>Equity instruments</u>

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

<u>Compound instruments</u>

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled; For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
ii. a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</u>

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

<u>Derecognition of financial liabilities</u>

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

v. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - Purchase cost on average basis
Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(11) Non-current assets for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups to be sold refer to those who can be sold immediately under general conditions and business practices under current circumstances, and are highly likely to complete the sale within one year. Non-current assets classified as for sale and the disposal group are measured by the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less the disposal cost.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such costs include the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. 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 is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	6~47 years
Machinery and Equipment	5~15 years
Office Equipment	4~6 years
Other Facilities	4~20 years
Leasehold Improvements	the shorter one of the useful life or lease term

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets’ residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(14) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether the contract, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

<u>Group as a lessee</u>

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
(c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditures are reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least once at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with a non-determined useful life are not amortized, but impairment tests are conducted at the level of individual assets or cash-generating units in each year. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are assessed in each period whether there are events and circumstances that continue to support that the asset’s useful life is still indefinite. If the service life is changed from non-determined to limited service life, the application will be postponed.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss.

Patent

The patents have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agency.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

Category	Patent	Computer software	Customer relations	Human Resources	Other
Finite lives	8~10 years	3~5 years	11 years	3 years	3~5 years
Amortization method	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis
Internally generated or externally acquired	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Externally acquired	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Externally acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

(18) Revenue recognition

The Group’s revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follows:

Sale of goods

The Group sells products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers (i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits feom the goods). The main product of the Group is household products and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group’s sale of goods is from 30 to 180 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities. The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financial component is arised.

(19) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(20) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

(21) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

<u>Current income tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

Interim period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period. The estimated average annual effective income tax rate only includes current income tax. The recognition and measurement of deferred tax follows annual financial reporting requirements in accordance with IAS 12. The Group recognizes the effect of change in tax rate for deferred taxes in full if the new tax rate is enacted by the end of the interim reporting period, by charging to profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly to equity.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(1) Inventories

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made.

(2) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company’s domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(3) Accounts receivable-estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(4) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Cash on hand	$1,928	$2,078	$2,035
Demand deposits and time deposits	527,700	282,056	338,505
Total	$529,628	$284,134	$340,540

(2) Accounts receivable, net

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Accounts receivable	$1,027,175	$760,545	$1,679,786
Less: loss allowance	(25,578)	(20,891)	(56,953)
Total	$1,001,597	$739,654	$1,622,833

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

The Group assesses impairment in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards NO.9 requirements. For information about loss allowance, please refer to Note 6(15). For information on credit risk, please refer to Note 12.

(3) Inventories

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Raw Materials	$341,945	$407,789	$338,607
Supplies	25,253	39,266	20,472
Work in progress	178,556	324,154	167,979
Finished goods	151,516	228,454	147,746
Total	$697,270	$999,663	$674,804

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the group recognized the cost of inventories as expenses are NT$939,863 thousand and NT$1,277,028 thousand, respectively, including the gains from inventory price recovery as a result of inventory clearance recognized in the amout of NT$7,617 thousand and NT$9,508 thousand, respectively.

No inventories were pledged.

(4) Prepayments

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Prepayment for purchases	$9,642	$16,427	$65,578
Overpaid sales tax	14,613	24,785	47,133
Others	83,222	130,409	37,464
Total	$107,477	$171,621	$150,175

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other facilities	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:							
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$841,010	$517,874	$6,285	$44,951	$61,267	$1,135,958	$2,607,345
Additions	-	29,736	-	17,380	-	87,468	134,584
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	(1,422)	-	-	(1,422)
Exchange differences	26,445	14,010	120	707	132	19,913	61,327
As of 31 Mar. 2026	$867,455	$561,620	$6,405	$61,616	$61,399	$1,243,339	$2,801,834
As of 1 Jan. 2025	$719,789	$316,773	$2,022	$32,562	$53,829	$885,440	$2,010,415
Additions	-	397	-	441	8,062	224,006	232,906
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	(251)	-	-	-	-	(251)
Exchange differences	10,259	4,510	19	304	1	(32,210)	(17,117)
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$730,048	$321,429	$2,041	$33,307	$61,892	$1,077,236	$2,225,953
Depreciation and impairment:							
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$180,575	$161,383	$1,731	$30,040	$34,543	-	$408,272
Depreciation	7,850	11,050	213	1,418	2,742	-	23,273
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	(1,422)	-	-	(1,422)
Exchange differences	6,249	5,579	36	428	24	-	12,316
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$194,674	$178,012	$1,980	$30,464	$37,309	-	$442,439

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other facilities	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$154,197	$137,940	$1,594	$29,787	$23,964	-	$347,482
Depreciation	7,157	7,426	24	408	2,366	-	17,381
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	(59)	-	-	-	-	(59)
Exchange differences	2,259	2,029	14	290	1	-	4,593
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$163,613	$147,336	$1,632	$30,485	$26,331	-	$369,397
Net carrying amount as at:							
31 Mar. 2026	$672,781	$383,608	$4,425	$31,152	$24,090	$1,243,339	$2,359,395
31 Dec. 2025	$660,435	$356,491	$4,554	$14,911	$26,724	$1,135,958	$2,199,073
31 Mar. 2025	$566,435	$174,093	$409	$2,822	$35,561	$1,077,236	$1,856,556

The capitalization of borrowing costs for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 amounted to NT$16,046 thousand and NT$10,703 thousand, respectively. The relevant capitalization interest rates of borrowing costs for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were 4.76% to 8.85% and 5.31% to 5.70%, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledged.

(6) Intangible assets

	Patents	Computer software	Customer relations	Human resources	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost:							
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$65,796	$32,725	$114,155	$73,263	$845,283	$28,778	$1,160,000
Additions-acquired separately	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	907	475	-	2,496	-	980	4,858
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$66,703	$33,200	$114,155	$75,759	$845,283	$29,758	$1,164,858
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$67,972	$20,383	$239,987	$74,725	$845,283	$28,562	$1,276,912
Additions-acquired separately	-	-	-	-	-	798	798
Exchange differences	675	159	3,074	1,065	-	409	5,382
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$68,647	$20,542	$243,061	$75,790	$845,283	$29,769	$1,283,092
Amortization and impairment:							
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$53,506	$20,961	$14,497	$73,263	-	$28,199	$190,426
Amortization	861	590	5,436	-	-	65	6,952
Amortization (other expense)	-	317	-	-	-	-	317
Exchange differences	698	372	-	2,496	-	961	4,527
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$55,065	$22,240	$19,933	$75,759	-	$29,225	$202,222
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$51,575	$19,450	$118,176	$74,725	-	$27,590	$291,516
Amortization	898	243	5,474	-	-	344	6,959
Exchange differences	472	146	1,563	1,065	-	402	3,648
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$52,945	$19,839	$125,213	$75,790	-	$28,336	$302,123
Net carrying amount as at:							
31 Mar. 2026	$11,638	$10,960	$94,222	-	$845,283	$533	$962,636
31 Dec. 2025	$12,290	$11,764	$99,658	-	$845,283	$579	$969,574
31 Mar. 2025	$15,702	$703	$117,848	-	$845,283	$1,433	$980,969

The group recognized amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Operating costs	-	-
Operating expenses	$6,952	$6,959

(7) Other non-current assets

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Prepayment for equipment	$372,459	$360,164	$177,934
Refundable deposits	27,050	20,470	19,226
Others	81,597	47,538	-
Total	$481,106	$428,172	$197,160

(8) Short-term loans

A. Details of short-term loans are as follows:

Items	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Purchase loans	$244,365	$345,482	$250,872
Unsecured loans	1,453,385	1,125,164	989,971
Secured loans	271,912	170,864	217,815
Total	$1,969,662	$1,641,510	$1,458,658

B. The interest rate ranges, due date, and unused credit are as follows:

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Interest rates applied	2.9%～5.25%	2.90%～5.25%	1.96%～5.59%
Due date	2026.5.9～2027.2.9	2026.2.6～2026.11.5	2025.5.12～2025.9.21

The Group’s unused short-term loans of credits amounted to NT$1,969,580 thousand, NT$1,810,035 thousand and NT$2,744,792 thousand as at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, respectively.

C. Short-term loans are guaranteed by property and plant. Please refer to Note 8 for guarantee status.

(9) Long-term loans

A. Details of long-term loans as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

Lenders	31 Mar. 2026	Interest rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	$777,717	4.76%～4.95%	Effective from 10 December 2024 to 10 March 2034. Followed by 33 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	169,386	4.78%	Effective from 6 December 2024 to 5 December 2029. Followed by 17 equal installments starting from the fourth quarter of 2025, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	446,907	4.84%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2031. Followed by 20 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	166,135	4.84%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2034. Followed by 32 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	38,750	8.85%	Effective from 10 September 2025 to 10 September 2032. Followed by 25 equal installments starting from the third quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	6,772	8.85%	Effective from 10 September 2025 to 10 September 2030. Followed by 17 equal installments starting from the third quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan Cooperative Bank	9,843	2.45%	Effective from 2 February 2026 to 2 February 2031. Followed by 60 equal installments starting from March 2026, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Subtotal	1,615,510		
Less: Due within one year	(173,924)		
Total	$1,441,586		

Details of long-term loans as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Lenders	31 Dec. 2025	Interest rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	$787,604	4.80%～5.25%	Effective from 10 December 2024 to 10 March 2034. Followed by 33 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	177,430	5.11%	Effective from 6 December 2024 to 5 December 2029. Followed by 17 equal installments starting from the fourth quarter of 2025, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	438,874	5.02%～5.07%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2031. Followed by 20 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	163,148	5.02%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2034. Followed by 32 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	38,082	8.55%	Effective from 10 September 2025 to 10 September 2032. Followed by 25 equal installments starting from the third quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	6,655	8.55%	Effective from 10 September 2025 to 10 September 2030. Followed by 17 equal installments starting from the third quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Subtotal	1,611,793		
Less: Due within one year	(143,654)		
Total	$1,468,139		

Details of long-term loans as at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Lenders	31 Mar. 2025	Interest rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Unsecured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	$90,390	2.22%	Effective from 6 October 2021 to 6 October 2026. The principal is repaid in 20 installments, the principal is amortized at $20,000 thousand each quarter, and the balance was settled by the due date.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	521,285	5.31%～5.70%	Effective from 10 December 2024 to 10 March 2034. Followed by 33 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2026, with one installment per quarter.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	199,217	5.68%	Effective from 6 December 2024 to 5 December 2029. Followed by 17 equal installments starting from the fourth quarter of 2025, with one installment per quarter.
Unsecured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	131,151	5.55%～6.01%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2031. Followed by 20 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Unsecured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	172,406	5.56%～6.01%	Effective from 23 October 2024 to 23 October 2034. Followed by 32 equal installments starting from the first quarter of 2027, with one installment per quarter.
Subtotal	1,114,449		
Less: Due within one year	(79,234)		
Total	$1,035,215		

B. Long-term loans are guaranteed by right-of-use assets-Land-Obtained, plant and construction in progress. Please refer to Note 8 for guarantee status.

C. The Company’s long-term borrowings were used for the construction of plants, the acquisition of machinery and equipment, and general operational needs. Certain long-term loan agreements provided that during the loan period, the Company’s annual debt service coverage ratio may not be lower than a specified ratio, and the annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization may not fall below a specified amount. Additionally, during the loan period, the Company’s quarterly current ratio may not be lower than a specified ratio, and the ratio of total liabilities less unpledged deposits to net assets may not exceed a specified ratio.

(10) Other payables

Items	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Salary and wages payable	$49,913	$68,611	$47,119
Accrued employee compensation and director remuneration	5,951	4,003	83,580
Interest payable	15,003	15,376	9,889
Other accrued expenses	98,387	140,313	143,394
Dividends payable (Note)	-	-	200,751
Construction payables	-	-	44,832
Payable on machinery and equipment	38,842	23,023	-
Total	$208,096	$251,326	$529,565

Note: Please refer to Note 6(13) III.

(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 are NT$9,463 thousand and NT$8,940 thousand, respectively.

Short-term paid leave liability

As at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, the accrued liabilities for paid leave amounted to NT$4,613 thousand, NT$4,216 thousand and NT$4,336 thousand, respectively, which were recognized in other payables.

(12) Provisions

	Housing Provident Fund
As at 1 January 2026	$97,801
Arising during the period	5,476
Utilized	-
Unused provision reversed	-
Exchange differences	1,834
As at 31 March 2026	$105,111
Current	$105,111
Non-current	-
As at 1 January 2025	$83,181
Arising during the period	5,496
Utilized	-
Unused provision reversed	-
As at 31 March 2025	$88,677
Current	$88,677
Non-current	-

Housing provident fund

The provision for this liability is estimated and allocated based on the local policy of the subsidiary in China to set aside reserves for related fund.

(13) Equity

I. Common stock

A. On 19 June 2019, the Company conducted cash capital increase via private equity to issue NT$14,975 thousand new shares with a face value at NT$10 per share, issued at a premium of NT$19.624 per share, and paid-in capital amounted to NT$149,750 thousand. On 19 June 2019 is the base date for capital increase. The registration of change was completed on 13 August 2019. The equity obligations of the new private placement shares are the same as those of ordinary shares previously issued. However, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, private placement ordinary shares may not be freely transferred within three years after issuance.

B. As of 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, the authorized capital of the Company amounted to NT$2,050,000 thousand, with a face value of NT$10 per share, divided into 205,000 thousand shares; the issued capital amounted to NT$843,154 thousand, 843,154 thousand, and 803,004 thousand, each at a per value of NT$10, divided into 84,315 thousand shares (including 12,317 thousand private shares), 84,315 thousand shares (including 12,317 thousand private shares), and 80,300 thousand shares (including 11,730 thousand private shares). All outstanding stock have been paid and each share has one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

C. On 26 May 2025, the Company resolved in its shareholders' meeting to capitalize earnings and issue new shares and raise capital in the amount of NT$40,150 thousand at a par value of NT$10 per share, with 50 shares distributed gratuitously for every 1,000 shares held, totaling 4,015 thousand shares. The registration of change was completed on 25 July 2025.

D. On 5 March 2026, the Company approved in its board of directors to capitalize earnings and issue new shares and raise capital in the amount of NT$25,295 thousand, totaling 2,529 thousand shares. As of the reporting date, it has not yet been resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

II. Capital surplus

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Additional paid-in capital	$672,119	$672,119	$672,119
Expired share options of convertible bonds	4,908	4,908	4,908
Employee stock options	5,111	5,111	5,111
Total	$682,138	$682,138	$682,138

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

III. Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be estimate and retain taxable contributions, make up for losses in accordance with the law, and reserve 10% of the statutory surplus until such reserve has reached the total paid-in capital of the company. If necessary, the special surplus reserve will be allocated or reversed according to law plus cumulative undistributed surplus to be distributed as distributable earnings. The board of directors shall make the distribution proposal. The shareholder dividends shall be distributed by the board of directors and the board of directors make a resolution with majority resolution and more than two-thirds of attendance by directors in accordance with Article 240-5 of the Company Act when they are distributed in cash; if new shares are to be issued, they shall be submitted to the shareholders meeting for distribution after a resolution.

The Company shall distribute the whole or a part of the legal reserve and capital surplus in accordance with the laws or regulations of the competent authority in consideration of the financial, business, and management factors. If the distribution is made in cash, the board of directors may make a resolution with majority resolution and more than two-thirds of attendance by directors and report to the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as financial situation of the company and capital expenditure in the future and the distribution shall be made according to law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Dividend distribution shall account for more than 20% of the total distributable earnings. Accordingly, at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity in the first-time adoption of the IFRS. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from special reserve.

The distribution of earnings and dividends for 2025 and 2024 was approved in the board of directors' meeting held on 5 March 2026 and the shareholders' meeting held on 26 May 2025, respectively. The details of distribution are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserve	$72	$54,964	-	-
(Reversal of) special reserve	$2,472	($13,061)	-	-
Cash dividend	-	$200,751	-	$2.50
Stock dividend	$25,295	$40,150	$0.30	$0.50

(14) Operating revenues

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$1,431,210	$2,000,496

The Group's revenue related to customer contracts for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

The Group is a single operating department. The income generated from the sale of goods amounted to NT$1,431,210 thousand and NT$2,000,496 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively, which is recognized at a certain point in time.

B. Contract balances

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Contract liabilities, current	$11,543	$12,636	$13,059

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liab ilities for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
The beginning balance transferred to revenue	($6,928)	($31,215)
The amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period	(796)	(389)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period	6,599	8,379
Exchange differences	32	(466)

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations (including partially unsatisfied) amounted to NT$0.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(15) Expected credit losses

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Operating expenses – Expected credit impairment losses		
Accounts receivable	$4,573	$1,060

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Group's accounts receivable are all measured by the amount of expected credit losses during the duration of the allowance loss, as of 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025. The relevant explanation of the estimated amounts of allowance loss are as follows:

The Group considers the grouping of accounts receivable by counterparties' credit ratings, by geographical region, by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

31 March 2026

Group 1		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$18,535	$18,535
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	18,535	18,535
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The accounts balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days were provisioned with 100% allowance.

Group 2

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$959,984	$44,880	$2,055	$497	$87	$1,137	$1,008,640
Loss ratio	0.02%~2.38%	0.10%~15.75%	1.00%~40.35%	5.00%~68.13%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	983	4,108	389	339	87	1,137	7,043
Subtotal	$959,001	$40,772	$1,666	$158	-	-	$1,001,597
Carrying amount of accounts receivable							$1,001,597

31 December 2025

Group 1

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$18,504	$18,504
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	18,504	18,504
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The accounts balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days were provisioned with 100% allowance.

Group 2

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$730,672	$8,407	$1,556	$860	$71	$475	$742,041
Loss ratio	0.02%~2.66%	0.1%~15.70%	1.00%~43.93%	5.00%~59.51%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	934	167	248	492	71	475	2,387
Subtotal	$729,738	$8,240	$1,308	$368	-	-	$739,654
Carrying amount of accounts receivable							$739,654

31 March 2025

Group 1

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$49,653	$49,653
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	49,653	49,653
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The accounts balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days were provisioned with 100% allowance.

Group 2

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,574,758	$33,739	$12,975	$5,158	$458	$3,045	$1,630,133
Loss ratio	0.02%~5.01%	0.02%~18.19%	1%~43.20%	5%~54.38%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	1,294	461	1,454	588	458	3,045	7,300
Subtotal	$1,573,464	$33,278	$11,521	$4,570	-	-	$1,622,833
Carrying amount of accounts receivable							$1,622,833

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Accounts receivable
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$20,891
Net amount recognized (reversed) for the current period	4,573
Write-off the current period	-
Exchange differences	114
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$25,578
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$55,351
Net amount recognized (reversed) for the current period	1,060
Write-off the current period	-
Exchange differences	542
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$56,953

(16) Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as buildings, office equipment and Land-Obtained. The lease terms range from 3 to 48 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

i. Right-of-use assets

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Buildings	$105,965	$120,971	$127,647
Land-Obtained	270,259	301,997	307,349
Office equipment	269	310	432
Exchange differences	7,386	(32,978)	(7,842)
Total	$383,879	$390,300	$427,586

During the three-month periods ended of 31 March 2026 and 2025 the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$0 and NT$36,061 thousand, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Current	$36,967	$39,510	$39,679
Non-current	81,206	88,448	97,532
Total	$118,173	$127,958	$137,211

Please refer to Note 6(18) D for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Buildings	$11,906	$10,822
Land-Obtained	1,860	1,981
Office equipment	41	41
Total	$13,807	$12,844

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$3,148	$8,380
Fees for low-value asset leases (excluding short-term leases for low-value asset leases)	124	113
Changes in lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	13	13

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounted to NT$16,890 thousand and NT$20,870 thousand, respectively.

(e) Other information relating to leasing activities

Option to extend lease and option to terminate lease

Some of the Group's property rental agreement contained extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(17) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

Function / Nature	For the three-month periods ended 31 March					
	2026			2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$47,053	$85,854	$132,907	$53,972	$106,313	$160,285
Labor and health insurance	-	$5,586	$5,586	-	$6,063	$6,063
Pension	-	$9,463	$9,463	-	$10,303	$10,303
Other employee benefits expense	-	$8,729	$8,729	-	$9,348	$9,348
Depreciation	$19,379	$17,701	$37,080	$14,478	$15,747	$30,225
Amortization	-	$6,952	$6,952	-	$6,959	$6,959

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, no less than 3% profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation furthermore, no less than 15% of the amount shall be allocated for distribution as compensation to entry-level employees, and no higher than 5% profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall first have been covered. The aforementioned employee compensation may be made in stock or cash, including employees of subordinate companies that meet legal requirements. The Company may by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a board meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributed as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the TWSE website.

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors to be both 4% profit of the current year, in the amount of both NT$2,211 thousand, recognized as salary expense.

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors to be both 4% profit of the current year, in the amount of both NT$11,663 thousand, recognized as salary expense.

On 5 March 2026, the Board of Director's meeting approved to distribute employee' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year 2025 in cash, amounted to both NT$764 thousand, respectively, which is not significantly different from the amount recognized as expenses in the financial statements for that year. As of 11 May 2026, employee' compensation and remuneration to directors have not been distributed.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Financial assets at amortized cost	$422	$373

B. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Others	$7,465	$5,059

C. Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	($10,736)	$6,262
Other losses	(4,730)	(4,228)
Total	($15,466)	$2,034

D. Finance costs

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Interest on borrowings from bank	($28,374)	($22,461)
Interest on lease liabilities	(1,718)	(2,320)
Total	($30,092)	($24,781)

(19) Components of other comprehensive income

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	$41,739	-	$41,739	($8,348)	$33,391
Total of other comprehensive income (loss)	$41,739	-	$41,739	($8,348)	$33,391

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	($1,113)	-	($1,113)	$222	($891)
Total of other comprehensive income (loss)	($1,113)	-	($1,113)	$222	($891)

(20) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the three-month ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	($20,674)	($52,539)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	-	1,761
Deferred tax income (expense) :		
Related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	10,334	(6,644)
Total income tax expense	($10,340)	($57,422)

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Deferred tax (expense) income:		
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	($8,348)	$222

The assessment of income tax returns

As at 31 March 2026, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2024
Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA	(Note)
Tzehg Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	(Note)
Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	(Note)
First Design Global, Inc.	(Note)
Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	(Note)

(Note): The foreign subsidiary has completed the declaration on time according to the tax laws and regulations of various countries.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized both amounted to NT$0.

(21) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
A. Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$40,686	$213,083
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	84,315	84,315
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$0.48	$2.53

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
B. Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$40,686	$213,083
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation-stock (in thousands)	74	192
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	84,389	84,507
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$0.48	$2.52

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of financial statements.

7. Related party transactions

Significant transactions with the related parties

(1) Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	$10,802	$30,364
Post-employment benefits	108	108
Total	$10,910	$30,472

(2) Others

A. The Group’s loans are jointly and severally guaranteed by related parties.

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

	Carrying amount			
Items	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025	Secured liabilities
Plant and construction in progress	$1,747,634	$1,697,603	$566,434	Long-term and short-term loans
Right-of-use asset-Land-Obtained	230,374	248,615	250,698	Long-term loans
Total	$1,978,008	$1,946,218	$817,132	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments

(1) Amounts available under unused letters of credit as at 31 March 2026 amounted to US$2,916 thousand.

(2) Guaranteed notes issued to the bank due to borrowing as at 31 March 2026 amounted to NT$1,450,000 thousand, US$123,200 thousand, and VND$156,000,000 thousand.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$527,700	$282,056	$338,505
Accounts receivable	1,001,597	739,654	1,622,833
Other receivables	19,904	42,713	4,335
Other financial assets, current	-	4	-
Refundable deposits	27,050	20,470	19,226
Total	$1,576,251	$1,084,897	$1,984,899

Financial liabilities

	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	$1,969,662	$1,641,510	$1,458,658
Accounts payable	186,000	234,250	109,322
Other payables	208,096	251,326	529,565
Long-term loans (including current portion)	1,615,510	1,611,793	1,114,449
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	118,173	127,958	137,211
Total	$4,097,441	$3,866,837	$3,349,205

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the board of directors and audit committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

A. Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore forming a natural hedge. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD and VND. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

A. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 is increased/decreased by NT$3,258 thousand and NT$4,593 thousand, respectively.
B. When VND strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 is increased/decreased by NT$18,382 thousand and NT$9,846 thousand, respectively.

B. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to bank loans with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable loans and borrowings and entering into interest rate swaps. The interest rate sensitivity analysis is as follows:
When the market interest rate is change of ten basis points, could cause the profit for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 to decrease/increase by NT$3,057 thousand and NT$2,235 thousand, respectively.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivable and notes receivable) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancement procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of 31 March 2026 and 2025, accounts receivable from top ten customers represented 93.26% and 91.53% of the total accounts receivable of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group’s treasury in accordance with the Group’s policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

In addition, when the Group assesses that it cannot reasonably expect to recover the financial assets (such as the issuer or debtor's major financial difficulties, or has gone bankrupt), it shall recognize 100% of the allowance loss.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments and bank borrowings. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>

	< 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 Mar. 2026					
Loans	$2,216,793	$642,259	$530,265	$473,094	$3,862,411
Accounts payable and other payables	$394,096	-	-	-	$394,096
Lease liabilities	$42,365	$72,945	$9,967	$3,962	$129,239
As at 31 Dec. 2025					
Loans	$1,863,421	$632,570	$536,600	$523,862	$3,556,453
Accounts payable and other payables	$485,576	-	-	-	$485,576
Lease liabilities	$45,361	$77,849	$13,229	$4,071	$140,510
As at 31 Mar. 2025					
Loans	$1,595,021	$424,017	$362,863	$442,107	$2,824,008
Accounts payable and other payables	$638,887	-	-	-	$638,887
Lease liabilities	$47,380	$69,307	$38,067	-	$154,754

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026:

	Short-term loans	Short-term note payables	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
1 January 2026	$1,641,510	$-	$1,611,793	$127,958	$3,381,261
Cash flow	320,605	-	(24,921)	(13,604)	282,080
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	1,718	1,718
Exchange differences	7,547	-	28,638	2,101	38,286
31 March 2026	$1,969,662	-	$1,615,510	$118,173	$3,703,345

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025:

	Short-term loans	Short-term note payables	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
1 January 2025	$1,290,529	$79,987	$838,106	$110,132	$2,318,754
Cash flow	166,431	(79,987)	294,063	(12,363)	368,144
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	38,381	38,381
Exchange differences	1,698	-	(17,720)	1,061	(14,961)
31 March 2025	$1,458,658	-	$1,114,449	$137,211	$2,710,318

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

c. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange , average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

d. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty quotes or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty quotes or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Group's financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Book value		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial liabilities:			
Short-term loans	$1,969,662	$1,641,510	$1,458,658
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$1,615,510	$1,611,793	$1,114,449

	Fair value		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial liabilities:			
Short-term loans	$1,969,662	$1,641,510	$1,458,658
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$1,634,134	$1,594,858	$1,103,897

(8) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	31 March 2026		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$38,316	31.995	$1,225,920
USD:VND	$2,311	26,247	$73,940

	31 March 2026		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$48,497	31.995	$1,551,662
USD:VND	$59,764	26,247	$1,912,149
Exchange losses, net of monetary financial assets and liabilities			
USD and VND, etc.			($10,736)

	31 December 2025		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$29,801	31.43	$936,645
USD:VND	$513	26,227	$16,124
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$48,228	31.43	$1,515,806
USD:VND	$54,948	26,227	$1,727,016
Exchange losses, net of monetary financial assets and liabilities			
USD and VND, etc.			($63,145)

	31 March 2025		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$51,834	33.205	$1,721,148
USD:VND	$1,354	25,580	$44,960
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD:NTD	$38,001	33.205	$1,261,823
USD:VND	$31,007	25,580	$1,029,587
Exchange gains, net of monetary financial assets and liabilities			
USD and VND, etc.			$6,262

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

(9) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, returning capital to shareholders or issuing new shares.

13. Other disclosure

(1) Information at significant transactions for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026:

A. Financing provided to others: None.
B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.
C. Significant securities held as the end of the period: None.
D. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 2.
E. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 3.
F. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.
G. Business relationships and material transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries and among its subsidiaries: Please refer to Attachment 6.

(2) Reinvestment business related information:

Those who directly or indirectly have significant influence, control or joint venture control on the invested company that is not in the mainland area should disclose their name, location, main business project, initial investment amount, end of period shareholdings, profit and loss and investment profit and loss recognized in the period: Please refer to Attachment 4.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China

A. Information on investments in mainland China:Please refer to Attachment 5.

B. For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026, the following significant transactions with the investee companies in China directly or indirectly through the third area and the relevant prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses:

(a) Purchase, ending balance of related payables and their weightings: Please refer to Attachment 2.
(b) Sales, the ending balance of related receivables and their weightings: Please refer to Attachment 2.
(c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of profits and losses: None.

(d) Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: None.
(e) The maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest of the financial intermediation in current period: None.
(f) Transactions that have significant impact on the profit or loss of current period or the financial position: None.

14. Segment information

The operating income of the Group comes from the household products department. As it is a single operating unit, it does not disclose its departmental information.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ENDORSEMENT/GUARANTEE PROVIDED TO OTHERS

Attachment 1

No (Note 1)	Endorsement/Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 3&4)	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 5)	Ending Balance (Note 6)	Amount Actually Drawn (Note 7)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/Guarantee to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 3&4)	Endorsement provided by parent company to subsidiaries (Note 8)	Endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent company (Note 8)	Endorsement provided to subsidiaries in China (Note 8)	Note
		Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Shang Lu Viet Nam Limited Company	2	$3,829,487	$310,352	$310,352	-	-	12.16%	$3,829,487	Y	N	N	
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Vietnam Limited Company	2	$3,829,487	$2,879,550	$2,879,550	$2,542,248	$2,542,248	99.58%	$3,829,487	Y	N	N	
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development, LLC	2	$3,829,487	$14,398	$14,398	$14,398	$14,398	0.56%	$3,829,487	Y	N	N	

Note 1：Companies are coded as follows:

(1) JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. is coded "0".

(2) The investees are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2：The relationships between endorsement/guarantee providers and guaranteed parties are categorized into the following types :

(1) A company that has a business relationship with Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.

(2) A subsidiary in which Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. holds directly over 50% of common equity interest.

(3) An investee in which Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. and its subsidiaries jointly hold over 50% of common equity interest.

(4) A parent company that holds directly over 90% or indirectly over 90% through a subsidiary of the company's common equity interest.

(5) A company that has provided guarantees to Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc., and vice versa, due to contractual requirements.

(6) A company in which Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. jointly invests with other shareholders, and for which Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. has provided endorsement/guarantee in proportion to its shareholding percentage.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a perfomance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursunat to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3：Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.: According to the Endorsement and Guarantee Management Regulations approved at the shareholders' meeting held on 26 May 2025, the aggregate amount of endorsements/guarantees provided for any single entity shall not exceed 150% of the Company's net worth stated in the latest financial statements.

Note 4：Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.: According to the Endorsement and Guarantee Management Regulations approved at the shareholders' meeting held on 26 May 2025, the aggregate amount of endorsements/guarantees provided shall not exceed 150% of the Company's net worth stated in the latest financial statements.

Note 5 : Maximum balance of endorsements/guarantees provided to others for current period.

Note 6 : The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the board of directors.

Note 7 : The company which endorsements/guarantees by Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. should disclosed the amount actually drawn within ending balance.

Note 8 : Public company provided endorsements/guarantees to subsidiary or subsidiary provided endorsements/guarantees to public company or provided endorsements/guarantees which located in CHINA area coded "Y".

Note 9：Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.： The aggregate amount of endorsements/guarantees for any single entity shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net equity in the lastest Financial Statements

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS FOR PURCHASES AND SALES AMOUNTS EXCEEDING THE LOWER OF NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

Attachment 2

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction(Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note (Note 2)
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	Percentage to Total	Collection/ Payment Terms	Unit Price	Collection/ Payment Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage to Total	
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchases	$390,666	34.84%	Net 30 days from the end of the month	-	-	($438,533)	91.96%	
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchases	$214,655	19.14%	Net 30 days from the end of the month	-	-	-	-	Recognized as prepayments $102,866.
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	Subsidiary	Purchases	$331,212	29.54%	Net 30 days from the end of the month	-	-	($32,692)	6.86%	

Note 1 : If the transcation detail is difference from the general trading terms, the differents and the reasons should be stated in the unit price and the collection/ payment terms columns.

Note 2 : If there is an advance receipt (payment), the reason, contractual terms, amount, and differences from the general transaction terms should be stated in the note column.

Note 3 : The ampunt of paid-in capital refers to the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issuer’s stock has no par value or the par value per share is not NT$10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated based on the 10% of the equity attributable to the owner of the parent company on the balance sheet .

Note 4 : All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES WITH AMOUNTS EXCEEDING THE LOWER OF NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF CAPITAL STOCK

Attachment 3

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance (Note 1)	Turnover Ratio (times)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Periods	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Sub-subsidiary	$438,533	3.50	-	-	$88,020	-
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global, Inc.	Subsidiary	$147,611	2.10	-	-	$20,418	-

Note 1 : Please fill in separately according to accounts receivable, notes, other receivables... etc.

Note 2 : All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANIES (Not including investment in Mainland China)

Attachment 4

Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment		Investment as of 31 March 2026			Net income (loss) of investee company (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 2(3))	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares (thousand)	Percentage of	Carrying amount			
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Achieve Goal Limited	Darawa, USA	Investment holding	$688,524 (USD23,600)	$688,524 (USD23,600)	-	100.00%	$899,039	($76,463)	($76,463)	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development, LLC.DBA PREPARA	New York, USA	Design, development and sales of household products	$483,898 (USD16,000)	$483,898 (USD16,000)	-	100.00%	$230,591	($10,609)	($10,609)	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global, Inc.	Texas, USA	International trade	$191,236 (USD6,500)	$191,236 (USD6,500)	-	100.00%	($19,755)	$16,779	$16,779	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	Vietnam	Design, development and sales of household products	$552,570 (USD17,200)	$552,570 (USD17,200)	-	100.00%	$362,817	($16,522)	($16,522)	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Shang Lu Viet Nam Limited Company	Vietnam	Short-term accommodation services	$73,916 (USD2,300)	$73,916 (USD2,300)	-	100.00%	$73,901	$5,387	$5,387	Subsidiary

Note 1 : If a public offering company has a foreign holding company and uses consolidated statements as the main financial statements in accordance with local laws and regulations,

the disclosure of information about the foreign invested company may only disclose relevant information to the holding company.

Note 2 : For those who are not in the circumstances described in (Note 1), fill in according to the following regulations:

（1）All columns above should be filled, and the nature of relationships should be stated in the Note column.

（2）Net income (loss) should be stated in the Investee Company column.

（3）It is only necessary to fill in the profit and loss amount of each subsidiary recognized by the (public offering) company for direct reinvestment and each invested company evaluated by the equity method, and the rest is not required.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA

Attachment 5

(1)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method ofInvestment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 1 January 2026	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 31 March 2026	Profits/ Losses of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership (Direct or Indirect Investment)	Share of Profits/Losses (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of 31 March 2026	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of 31 March 2026
					Outflow	Inflow						
Gamma Optical Investment (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and processing of optical products, conductive films and related materials	—	2	$141,963	—	—	$141,963	—	—	—	—	—
Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Design and production of household products	USD 16,500 thousand (NT$514,305 thousand)	2	$461,311 (USD 15,812)	—	—	$461,311 (USD 15,812)	($51,647)	100.00%	($51,647) (2).B	$294,941 (USD9,218)	—
Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Design and production of household products	USD 6,500 thousand (NT$202,605 thousand)	2	$227,213 (USD 7,788)	—	—	$227,213 (USD 7,788)	($23,596)	100.00%	($23,596) (2).B	($49,043) (-USD1,533)	—

(2)

Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 31 March 2026	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment (Note5)
$832,270 (USD 28,087,831.39)	$864,225 (USD 29,087,831.39)	$1,531,795

(Note 1) : The methods for investment in Mainland China are categorized into the following three types. Please specify the type.

(1) Direct investment in Mainland China.

(2) Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third area (Please specify the name of the company in third region).

(3) Others.

(Note 2) : In Share of Profits/Losses column

(A) If it is in preparation and there is no investment gain or loss, it should be indicated

(B) The recognition basis of investment gains and losses is divided into the following three types, which should be specified

1. The approved financial statements have been checked by all international accounting firms in cooperation with the Republic of China Accounting Firm.

2. The financial statements of the visa are reviewed by the Taiwanese parent company's visa accountant.

3.Other

(Note 3) : The table is expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars.

(Note 4) : All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

(Note 5) : 60％ of combined net worth。

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE PARENT COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND AMONG ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Attachment 6

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global,Inc.	1	Sales revenue (sales)	$64,234	General trading terms	4.49%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development, LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Sales revenue (sales)	$14,599	General trading terms	1.02%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.	2	Cost of goods sold (Purchases)	$390,666	General trading terms	27.30%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	2	Cost of goods sold (Purchases)	$214,655	General trading terms	15.00%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	1	Cost of goods sold (Purchases)	$331,212	General trading terms	23.14%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global, Inc.	1	Other expenses	$13,458	Business dealings	0.94%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development, LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Accounts receivable	$33,903	General trading terms	0.50%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global, Inc.	1	Accounts receivable	$147,611	General trading terms	2.17%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.	2	Accounts payable	$438,533	General trading terms	6.44%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	1	Accounts payable	$32,692	General trading terms	0.48%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	2	Prepayments	$102,866	General trading terms	1.51%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.	2	Other receivables	$172,387	Business dealings	2.53%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	1	Other receivables	$372,036	Business dealings	5.46%
1	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	4	Other income	$14,700	Business dealings	1.03%
1	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Products (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd.	Jia Wei Lifestyle Viet Nam Limited Company	4	Other receivables	$8,310	Business dealings	0.12%

Note 1 : The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
(1) The parent company is coded "0".
(2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2 : Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following five categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between 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 two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):
(1) Transactions from parent company to a subsidiary.
(2) Transactions from parent company to a sub-subsidiary.
(3) Transactions between subsidiaries.
(4) Transactions from a subsidiary to a sub-subsidiary.
(5) Transactions between sub-subsidiaries.

Note 3： Regarding the percentage of transaction amount to consolidated net revenue or total assets, it is computed based on the ending balance to consolidated total assets for balance sheet items; and based on interim accumulated amount to consolidated net revenue for income statement items.

Note 4： The important transactions in this form may be listed by the company in accordance with the principle of materiality.

Note 5： All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.