Stock Code: 4441

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Address: 4F., No. 73, Fuxing N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Great Giant Fibre Garment Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Great Giant Fibre Garment Co., Ltd. (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters to be communicated in the Auditors' Review Report, as determined by us, are as follows:

1. Revenue Recognition

   For the accounting policy on revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(m) of the Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements. For an explanation of revenue recognition, please refer to Note 6(p) of the Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Explanation of Key Audit Matters:

The principal activities of the Company are garment manufacturing and processing. Net revenue is one of the important items in the financial report and a matter of concern for users of the financial statements. Therefore, the testing of revenue recognition is one of the important assessment matters in the audit of the financial statements performed by the auditors.

The audit procedures in response:

The principal audit procedures we performed on the aforementioned key audit matters include:
- Test the operating effectiveness of internal control procedures over revenue recognition.
- Select an appropriate sample size covering the entire year and verify supporting documents such as external sales orders, delivery notes, and invoices to ensure that revenue has been properly recorded.
- Selecting shipments before and after a certain period around the balance sheet date, verifying the related shipping documents and forms to ensure that sales revenue is recognized in the appropriate period in the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG

CPA:	Yang, Shu-Chih Lin, Heng-Shen.
Approval Reference Number by the Securities Authority ：	Financial Supervisory Commission Approval No. 1040003949 Taiwan Finance Securities Approval No. 0930105495
March 16, 2026	

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a)	$ 1,843,012	22	739,250	13
1110	Financial assets at FVTPL - current (Note 6(b))	270,916	3	249,593	4
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Note 6(c))	712,175	8	1,147,871	20
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 6(d) and (p))	2,114,055	25	1,344,028	23
1200	Other receivables	15,589	-	30,959	1
1210	Other receivables from related parties (Note 7)	503	-	2,996	-
130X	Inventories (Note 6(e))	1,428,156	17	1,069,389	19
1410	Prepaid expenses	18,161	-	16,171	-
1425	Prepaid processing fee from related parties (Note 7)	108,295	1	47,986	1
1470	Other current assets	9,687	-	940	-
1476	Other financial assets - current (Note 6(a) and Note 8)	1,500	-	17,868	-
	Total current assets	6,522,049	76	4,667,051	81
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current (Note 6(b))	403,161	5	602,434	10
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Note 6(c))	210,466	3	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 6(f))	1,173,148	14	355,901	6
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(g) and 8)	109,096	1	98,053	2
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(h))	12,375	-	16,874	-
1780	Intangible assets	10,684	-	6,246	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(l))	56,477	1	52,378	1
1900	Other non-current assets (Note 6(k))	6,957	-	12,168	-
	Total non-current assets	1,982,364	24	1,144,054	19
	Total assets	**$ 8,504,413**	**100**	**5,811,105**	**100**

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term loans (Notes 6(i) and 8)	$ 314,268	4	-	-
2120	Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current (Note 6(b))	2,082	-	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Note 6(p))	41,162	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable	3,824	-	1,377	-
2170	Accounts payable	692,539	8	582,411	10
2180	Account receivable from related parties (Note 7)	147,602	2	24,333	1
2200	Other payables (Note 6(k))	153,349	2	79,351	1
2220	Other payables from related parties (Note 7)	4	-	157	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities	127,500	1	128,328	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 6(j) and 7)	10,669	-	10,102	-
2300	Other current liabilities	47,297	1	16,252	-
	Total current liabilities	1,540,296	18	842,311	14
	Non-current liabilities:				
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 6(l))	8,269	-	3,901	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 6(j) and 7)	1,856	-	6,973	-
	Total non-current liabilities	10,125	-	10,874	-
	Total liabilities	1,550,421	18	853,185	14
	Equity (Note 6(m) and (n)):				
3100	Capital stock	681,756	8	604,176	11
3200	Capital surplus	2,408,340	28	804,796	14
3310	Legal reserve	464,949	6	372,115	6
3320	Special reserve	6,636	-	12,836	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings	3,389,994	40	3,170,635	55
3400	Others equity	2,317	-	(6,638)	-
	Total equity	6,953,992	82	4,957,920	86
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 8,504,413**	**100**	**5,811,105**	**100**

(Please refer to the accompanying Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

		2025		2024	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenue (Note 6(p))**	$ 7,477,091	100	5,829,100	100
5000	**Operating cost (Notes 6(e)(g)(h)(k)(n) and 7)**	5,934,880	79	4,562,447	78
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	1,542,211	21	1,266,653	22
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(d)(g)(h)(j)(k)(n)(q) and 7):				
6100	Selling expenses	355,146	5	221,265	4
6200	Administrative expenses	142,532	2	121,925	2
6300	Research and development expenses	7,619	-	7,093	-
6450	Expected credit impairment loss (benefit)	3,895	-	(7,472)	-
	Total operating expenses	509,192	7	342,811	6
	Net operating income	1,033,019	14	923,842	16
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 6(j)(k)(r) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	67,222	1	111,664	2
7010	Other income	27,856	-	29,314	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(20,261)	-	134,955	2
7050	Finance costs	(10,771)	-	(7,587)	-
7060	Share of gains or losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	61,158	-	(15,611)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	125,204	1	252,735	4
7900	**Net income before tax**	1,158,223	15	1,176,577	20
7950	**Less: income tax expense (Note 6(l))**	229,929	3	247,944	4
8200	**Net income**	928,294	12	928,633	16
	Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 6(k) and (l)):				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	359	-	180	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	-	-	-	-
	Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	359	-	180	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Foreign currency translation reserve	11,841	-	7,525	-
8367	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments at FVOCI	(874)	-	-	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	2,371	-	1,507	-
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	8,596	-	6,018	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**	8,955	-	6,198	-
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 937,249**	**12**	**934,831**	**16**
	Earnings per share (in NT$) (Note 6(o))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (in NT$)**	**$ 14.79**		**15.41**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (in NT$)**	**$ 14.52**		**15.16**	

(Please refer to the accompanying Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

			Retained Earnings			Others equity			
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI	Remeasurement on Defined Benefit Plans	Total Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 602,800	800,319	298,356	8,898	2,754,007	(14,711)	-	1,875	4,451,544
Net income	-	-	-	-	928,633	-	-	-	928,633
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	6,018	-	180	6,198
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	928,633	6,018	-	180	934,831
Appropriations and distribution of earnings:									
Provision for legal reserve	-	-	73,759	-	(73,759)	-	-	-	-
Provision for special reserve	-	-	-	3,938	(3,938)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(434,016)	-	-	-	(434,016)
Changes in ownership equities of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(292)	-	-	-	(292)
Cost of employee stock options	-	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,822
Exercise of employee stock options	1,376	1,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,013
Other changes in capital surplus	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Balance on December 31, 2024	604,176	804,796	372,115	12,836	3,170,635	(8,693)	-	2,055	4,957,920
Net income	-	-	-	-	928,294	-	-	-	928,294
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	9,470	(874)	359	8,955
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	928,294	9,470	(874)	359	937,249
Appropriations and distribution of earnings:									
Provision for legal reserve	-	-	92,834	-	(92,834)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(6,200)	6,200	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(622,301)	-	-	-	(622,301)
Cost of employee stock options	-	6,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,865
Exercise of employee stock options	1,580	1,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,334
Capital increase by cash	76,000	1,594,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,670,920
Other changes in capital surplus	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Balance on December 31, 2025	**$ 681,756**	**2,408,340**	**464,949**	**6,636**	**3,389,994**	**777**	**(874)**	**2,414**	**6,953,992**

(Please refer to the accompanying Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax for the current period	$ 1,158,223	1,176,577
Adjustments for:		
Income and expense items		
Depreciation expense	17,690	15,574
Amortization expense	1,724	1,549
Expected credit impairment loss (benefit)	3,895	(7,472)
Net loss (gain) from financial assets at FVTPL	32,335	(7,969)
Interest expense	10,771	7,587
Interest income	(67,222)	(111,664)
Share-based payments	6,865	2,822
Share of (gain) loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(61,158)	15,611
Total income and expense items	(55,100)	(83,962)
Changes in operating assets/liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Accounts receivable	(773,922)	(510,960)
Other receivables	15,370	1,216
Other receivables from related parties	2,493	2,663
Inventories	(358,767)	(362,679)
Prepaid expenses	(1,990)	15,168
Prepaid expenses from related parties	(60,309)	53,268
Other current assets	(8,747)	6,254
Net defined benefit assets	(9)	(1)
Total changes in operating assets	(1,185,881)	(795,071)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Contract liabilities	41,162	(667)
Notes payable	2,447	(4,749)
Accounts payable	110,128	75,796
Accounts payable from related parties	123,269	(13,055)
Other payables	73,998	(141,985)
Other payables from related parties	(153)	37
Other current liabilities	31,045	(4,582)
Total changes in operating liabilities	381,896	(89,205)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(803,985)	(884,276)
Total adjustments	(859,085)	(968,238)
Cash inflows from operations	299,138	208,339
Interest received	67,222	111,664
Interest paid	(10,771)	(7,587)
Income taxes paid	(232,857)	(351,404)
Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	122,732	(38,988)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,803,847)	(1,611,658)
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	2,029,077	1,757,883
Acquisitions of other financial assets	(1,738)	(70,215)
Disposal of other financial assets	18,106	302,473
Acquisitions of financial assets at FVTPL	(571,810)	(456,324)
Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	717,425	92,546
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(16,719)	(2,034)
Increase in refundable deposits	(29)	(1,437)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(6,162)	(1,887)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	5,608	(4,029)
Net cash inflows from investing activities	369,911	5,318
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	1,937,395	993,294
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,623,127)	(993,294)
Increase in Financial liabilities at FVTPL	2,082	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(12,065)	(10,466)
Distribution of cash dividends	(622,301)	(434,016)
Capital increase by cash	1,670,920	-
Capital Reserve Transfer Rights	5	18
Exercise of employee stock options	3,334	3,013
Acquisition of subsidiaries equity	(745,124)	(77,430)
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities	611,119	(518,881)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period	1,103,762	(552,551)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	739,250	1,291,801
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,843,012	739,250

(Please refer to the accompanying Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.
NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Great Giant Fibre Garment Co., Ltd. (the Company) was approved for establishment by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on February 21, 1991, with its registered address at 4F., No. 73, Fuxing N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C. The Company's stocks were listed for trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on September 9, 2025. The main businesses and products of the Company are the manufacturing of garments and textiles, as well as the import and export of raw materials and goods.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and published on March 16, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

・Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

・ IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
・ Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 " Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
・ Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards－Volume 11
・ Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.	January 1, 2027
	• A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities. • Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. • Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	Note: On September 25, 2025, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (IFRS 18) starting from fiscal year 2028. If the Company intends to apply the standard earlier, it may do so upon obtaining approval from the FSC.

The Company is evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its inancial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and the Amendments to IFRS 19
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except where otherwise stated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
3) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Functional and reporting currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The Company 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.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequently to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

Some trade receivables are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling by the Company; therefore, those receivables are measured at FVOCI. However, they are included in the ‘trade receivables’ line item.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument by instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and notes receivable, other receivables and other financial assets).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method on investees over which the Company has control when preparing the parent-company-only financial statements. The profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income presented in individual financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners’ equity presented in the individual financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis.

Changes in the Company’ s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Buildings	5~50 years
2) Machinery and Equipment	5 years
3) Office equipment	4~5 years
4) Other equipment	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a 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.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method 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. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
2) there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
3) there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
5) there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right of use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets, including its other equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

(k) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Software	1~10 years
2)	Patent rights	10 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units（CGUs）.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(m) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells garments and textiles. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales of electronic components are made with a credit term from ten to one hundred and twenty days, which is consistent with the market practice. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(n) Government grants and government assistance

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant related to operating activities in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

Government assistance in the form of a guarantee from the government for loans from financial institutions is considered part of the unit of account in determining the fair value of the loan.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in other equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii)Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

The grant date of the Company's share-based payment is the date on which both the company and the employees reach an agreement on the subscription price and the number of shares to be subscribed.

(q) Income tax

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

   1) the same taxable entity; or

   2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee stock options and employee compensation.

(s) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed segment information in the consolidated financial statements; therefore, such information is not disclosed in these separate financial statements.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments and, estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the inventory within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) In accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories," the Company considers the degree of completion of inventories in the processing workflow by outsourced garment manufacturers (i.e., its subsidiary). As of the financial reporting date, inventories increase, and the corresponding liabilities payable are recognized based on the degree of completion of raw materials sent to these outsourced processors. For disclosures related to inventories, please refer to Note 6(e).

The accounting policy does not involve significant judgment and has no significant impact on the amount recognized in the parent company, only financial statements.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$	994	950
Checks and demand deposits		325,008	384,794
Time deposits		946,556	8,447
Repurchase agreement bonds		570,454	345,059
	$	1,843,012	739,250

The Company has reclassified time deposits with a deposit period of more than three months under "Financial assets at amortized costs." Please refer to Note 6(c).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, due to the pledged time deposits, the restricted amounts of the Company were NT$1,500 and NT$17,868 thousand, respectively, classified as "Other financial assets - current". Please refer to Note 8 for details on the collateral pledge situation.

For details on the disclosure of interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, please refer to Note 6(s).

(b) Financial Assets at FVTPL

(i) The details are as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL - current:			
International bonds	$	150,293	156,512
Foreign stocks		23,483	28,102
Structured products		97,140	64,979
Total	$	270,916	249,593

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL - non-current:			
International bonds	$	122,990	602,434
Structured products		280,171	-
Total	$	403,161	602,434
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at FVTPL - current:			
Forward foreign exchange contract	$	2,082	-

(ii) The explanations of transactions and contracts of the Company's derivative financial assets not subject to hedge accounting are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
Derivative Financial Assets	**Contract Amount (Nominal Principal) (NT$ in Thousands)**		**Maturity**
Structured products	NTD	90,000	2025.10.13~2027.11.11
Structured products	NTD	89,600	2025.10.13~2027.12.10
Structured products	NTD	56,900	2025.10.17~2026.8.16
Structured products	NTD	56,300	2025.10.27~2028.10.9
Structured products	NTD	23,600	2025.10.30~2028.10.20
Structured products	NTD	20,000	2025.10.30~2027.8.24
Structured products	NTD	40,000	2025.10.30~2026.9.1

Derivative Financial Liabilities	**Contract Amount (Nominal Principal) (NT$ in Thousands)**		**Maturity**
Forward foreign exchange contract			
Buy forward foreign exchange	USD	11,750	2025.11.5~2026.3.30

	December 31, 2024		
Derivative Financial Assets	**Contract Amount (Nominal Principal) (NT$ in Thousands)**		**Maturity**
Structured products	USD	2,000	2022.8.23~2025.8.23

(iii) For the amount recognized in profit or loss for the remeasurement of the Company at fair value, please refer to Note 6(s).

(iv) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL were not pledged as collateral.

(c) Financial Assets at Amortized Costs

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Time deposits with maturities exceeding three months	$ 712,175	1,147,871
Corporate bond - non-current	210,466	-
Total	**$ 922,641**	**1,147,871**

The evaluation of the Company indicates that these assets are held to maturity to collect contractual cash flows, and the cash flows from these financial assets are solely for the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount and therefore are reported as financial assets at amortized cost.

(d) Accounts Receivable

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	$	2,180,967	1,407,045
Less: Loss allowance		(66,912)	(63,017)
	$	2,114,055	1,344,028

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward looking information. The loss allowance provisions were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
		Carrying Amount of Accounts Receivable	Weighted Average Expected Credit Loss Ratio	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss Allowance
Not past due	$	2,087,121	0.6%	13,224
Past due within 30 days		23,905	9.0%	2,154
Past due 31 to 90 days		35,000	55.3%	19,372
Past due 91 to 180 days		15,580	82.3%	12,817
Past due over 181 days		19,361	99.9%	19,345
	$	2,180,967		66,912

	December 31, 2024			
		Carrying Amount of Accounts Receivable	Weighted Average Expected Credit Loss Ratio	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss Allowance
Not past due	$	1,243,327	0.9%	11,314
Past due within 30 days		114,702	4.2%	4,799
Past due 31 to 90 days		12,133	82.6%	10,021
Past due 91 to 180 days		2,075	100%	2,075
Past due over 181 days		34,808	100%	34,808
	$	1,407,045		63,017

The statement of changes in loss allowance for accounts receivable of the Company is as follows:

		2025	2024
Opening balance	$	63,017	70,489
Impairment losses recognized		3,895	-
Reversal of impairment loss		-	(7,472)
Closing balance	$	66,912	63,017

The Company's accounts receivable has not been provided as collateral.

(e) Inventories

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	$	624,652	522,651
Work in process		305,594	269,854
Finished goods		497,910	276,884
	$	1,428,156	1,069,389

The details of the Company's cost of sales were as follows:

		2025	2024
The cost of sales	$	5,928,847	4,566,959
Write-down of inventories (Reversal of write-downs)		6,033	(4,512)
Total	$	5,934,880	4,562,447

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's inventories have not been provided as collateral.

(f) Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

Investments accounted for using the equity method by the Company at the reporting date are presented below:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary	$	1,173,148	355,901

(i) For the information on the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for 2025.

(ii) In 2023, the Company subscribed for 100% of the cash capital increase of NT$35,483 thousand in subsidiary Giant Lance International Ltd. In 2024 and 2023, Giant Lance International Ltd. subscribed to the cash capital increases of Golden Vigorous Company Limited in the amounts of NT$6,171 thousand and NT$24,684 thousand, respectively. As a result, its shareholding percentage increased from 89.76% to 91.42%, and subsequently from 91.42% to 91.76%. These transactions resulted in changes in ownership interests, leading to decreases in retained earnings of NT$292 thousand and NT$1,294 thousand, respectively. In addition, in 2024, Giant Lance International Ltd. subscribed to the cash capital increase of Great Global International Co., Ltd in the amount of NT$4,628 thousand, with no change in its shareholding percentage.

(iii) In 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to subscribe to a cash capital increase of its subsidiary, Great Baobab Garment Sarlu, and the Company injected capital of NT$81,821 thousand (USD 2,687 thousand) and NT$77,430 thousand (USD 2,396 thousand) in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(iv) On September 17, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to subscribe to a cash capital increase of its subsidiary, Giant Lance International Ltd., and the Company had injected capital of NT$663,303 thousand as of December 31, 2025.

(v) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's investments accounted for using the equity method have not been provided as collateral.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Detailed changes in the property, plant and equipment of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Cost or recognized cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 84,140	9,027	10,547	3,356	4,467	111,537
Additions	-	1,179	10,021	2,424	3,095	16,719
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 84,140	10,206	20,568	5,780	7,562	128,256
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 84,140	9,027	35,084	2,473	7,438	138,162
Additions	-	-	210	1,435	389	2,034
Disposals	-	-	(24,747)	(552)	(3,360)	(28,659)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 84,140	9,027	10,547	3,356	4,467	111,537
Depreciation：						
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	1,984	7,030	1,446	3,024	13,484
Depreciation for the current year	-	398	3,360	803	1,115	5,676
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	2,382	10,390	2,249	4,139	19,160
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	1,803	28,692	1,311	5,250	37,056
Depreciation for the current year	-	181	3,085	687	1,134	5,087
Disposals	-	-	(24,747)	(552)	(3,360)	(28,659)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	1,984	7,030	1,446	3,024	13,484
Carrying value:						
December 31, 2025	$ 84,140	7,824	10,178	3,531	3,423	109,096
January 1, 2024	$ 84,140	7,224	6,392	1,162	2,188	101,106
December 31, 2024	$ 84,140	7,043	3,517	1,910	1,443	98,053

The details of the Company's guarantees for bank loans and financing facilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to Note 8.

(h) Right-of-use Assets

The changes in cost, depreciation, and impairment loss of the right-of-use assets recognized by the Company for leased buildings, and transportation equipment are as follows:

		Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$	22,365	8,408	30,773
Additions		7,515	-	7,515
Decrease		(8,280)	-	(8,280)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$	21,600	8,408	30,008
Balance on January 1, 2024	$	21,123	5,116	26,239
Additions		5,688	3,292	8,980
Decrease		(4,446)	-	(4,446)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$	22,365	8,408	30,773
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss of right-of-use assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$	10,534	3,365	13,899
Provision for amortization		9,637	2,377	12,014
Decrease		(8,280)	-	(8,280)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$	11,891	5,742	17,633
Balance on January 1, 2024	$	6,046	1,812	7,858
Provision for amortization		8,934	1,553	10,487
Decrease		(4,446)	-	(4,446)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$	10,534	3,365	13,899
Carrying value:				
December 31, 2025	$	9,709	2,666	12,375
January 1, 2024	$	15,077	3,304	18,381
December 31, 2024	$	11,831	5,043	16,874

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, none of the Company's right-of-use assets were pledged as collateral for short-term loans and financing facilities.

(i) Short-Term Loans

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured bank loans	$ 314,268	-
Unused credit lines	$ 3,466,062	3,459,105
Interest rate	4.23%~4.25%	-

Please refer to Note 8 for details on the collateral pledge situation of the Company's assets for securing bank loans.

(j) Lease Liabilities

The carrying amounts of the Company's lease liabilities are as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	$	10,669	10,102
Non-current	$	1,856	6,973

For maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6(s) for financial instruments.

The amount recognized in profit or loss for leases is as follows:

		2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	321	277
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	$	1,416	1,013

The amount recognized in the statements of cash flow for leases is as follows:

		2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	$	13,802	11,756

(i) Leases of buildings

The Company leases buildings for use as offices and plants, with lease terms ranging from 2 to 4 years. Some leases include options to extend for the same period as the original contract upon expiration of the lease terms.

(k) Employee Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The reconciliation of the fair value of plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligations of the Company is as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$	2,601	2,567
Fair value of plan assets		(5,141)	(4,739)
Net defined benefit liability (asset) (classified under "other non-current assets")	$	(2,540)	(2,172)

The details of the Company's employee benefits liabilities are as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Paid leave liability (classified under "other payables")	$	3,138	5,150

The contributions for defined benefit plans by the Company are deposited into the labor retirement reserve account at Bank of Taiwan. The retirement payment for each employee applicable under the Labor Standards Act is calculated based on the given unit for years of service and the average salary of the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of Plan Assets

The retirement fund appropriated by the Company according to the Labor Standards Act is managed collectively by the Bureau of Labor Funds of the Ministry of Labor (referred to as the Labor Funds Bureau). According to the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard, and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund," the annual final account allocation of the fund's utilization must yield a minimum return not lower than the interest calculated based on the local bank's two-year time deposit rate.

As of the reporting date, the balance of the labor retirement reserve account at Bank of Taiwan for the Company was NT$5,141 thousand. The information on the utilization of labor retirement fund assets includes the fund's rate of return and asset allocation. Please refer to the information published on the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds of the Ministry of Labor.

2) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations

The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations on January 1	$ 2,567	2,315
Current service cost and interest	61	47
Remeasurement on net defined benefit liability (asset)		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	15	(35)
- Experience adjustments	(42)	240
Present value of defined benefit obligations on December 31	**$ 2,601**	**2,567**

3) Changes in the fair value of plan assets

The changes in the fair value of defined benefit plan assets of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets on January 1	$	4,739	4,306
Interest income		71	48
Remeasurement on net defined benefit liability (asset)		331	385
Fair value of plan assets on December 31	**$**	**5,141**	**4,739**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The details of expenses reported by the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Current service cost	$	23	22
Net interest on net defined benefit liability (asset)		(32)	(23)
Total (classified under "operating expenses")	**$**	**(9)**	**(1)**

5) Remeasurement on net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income or loss

		2025	2024
Balance on January 1	$	2,638	2,458
Recognize profits for the current period		359	180
Balance on December 31	**$**	**2,997**	**2,638**

6) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used by the Company to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations as of the reporting date are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.300%	1.500%
Future salary increases	2.000%	2.000%

The Company expects to pay contributions of NT$75 thousand to the Defined Benefit Plans within one year after the reporting date in 2025.

The weighted average expected life of the Defined Benefit Plans is 3 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

The impacts on the present value of defined benefit obligations due to changes in the principal actuarial assumptions adopted as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Impacts on Defined Benefit Obligations	
	Increase 0.25%	**Decrease 0.25%**
December 31, 2025		
Discount rate	$ (19)	19
Future salary increases	13	(12)
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	$ (22)	22
Future salary increases	16	(15)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on analyzing the impact of a single assumption change under the condition that other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice, changes in many assumptions may be interconnected. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net pension liability on the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analysis for the current period are the same as those used in the prior period.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The defined contribution plans of the Company are established in accordance with the Labor Pension Act, with a monthly contribution rate of 6% of each employee's wages, deposited into individual labor pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Under this plan, the Company has no statutory or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts after contributing a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The pension expenses of the Company under the Defined Contribution Pension Plan for 2025 and 2024 were NT$7,622 thousand and NT$6,609 thousand, respectively, which have been contributed to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(l) Income Tax

(i) Income tax expense

The details of the income tax expense of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Current tax expense			
Current tax expense recognized in the current period	$	232,416	232,152
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings		10,970	11,294
Adjustment of prior period's current income tax		(11,355)	615
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(2,102)	3,883
Income tax expense	**$**	**229,929**	**247,944**

(ii) The details of the income tax expense (benefit) recognized under other comprehensive income or loss by the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation reserve	**$**	**(2,371)**	**(1,507)**

(iii) The reconciliation of the relationship between the income tax expense and income before tax of the Company for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

		2025	2024
Income before tax	**$**	**1,158,223**	**1,176,577**
Income tax calculated based on the domestic tax rate of the country where the Company is located	$	231,645	235,315
Non-deductible expenses		20	717
Tax-exempt income		(1,350)	-
Underestimation (Overestimation) in the previous period		(11,355)	615
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings		10,970	11,294
Others		(1)	3
Income tax expense	**$**	**229,929**	**247,944**

(iv) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The changes in recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows.

1) Deferred income tax assets:

	Investment Loss	Inventory Devaluation	Unrealized Exchange Loss	Others	Total
January 1, 2025	$ 30,792	283	-	21,303	52,378
Debit/(credit) income statement	(11,940)	1,206	-	15,104	4,370
Debit/(credit) other comprehensive income (loss)	(271)	-	-	-	(271)
December 31, 2025	**$ 18,581**	**1,489**	**-**	**36,407**	**56,477**
January 1, 2024	$ 28,752	1,185	1,150	22,780	53,867
Debit/(credit) income statement	3,547	(902)	(1,150)	(1,477)	18
Debit/(credit) other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,507)	-	-	-	(1,507)
December 31, 2024	**$ 30,792**	**283**	**-**	**21,303**	**52,378**

2) Deferred income tax liabilities:

	Investment Loss	Unrealized Exchange Gain	Total
January 1, 2025	$ -	(3,901)	(3,901)
Debit/(credit) income statement	-	(2,268)	(2,268)
Debit/(credit) other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,100)	-	(2,100)
December 31, 2025	**$ (2,100)**	**(6,169)**	**(8,269)**
January 1, 2024	$ -	-	-
Debit/(credit) income statement	-	(3,901)	(3,901)
December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**(3,901)**	**(3,901)**

(v) Assessment of tax

The Company's income tax returns have been assessed by the tax authorities through the year 2023.

(m) Capital and Others

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorized capital stock was NT$800,000 thousand with a par value of NT$10 per share, and the paid-in capital stock amounted to NT$68,176 thousand shares and NT$60,418 thousand shares, respectively. All payments for issued shares have been received.

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding for the Company for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Shares in thousands)	Common Stock 2025	Common Stock 2024
Opening balance on January 1	60,418	60,280
Capital increase by cash	7,600	-
Exercise of employee stock options	158	138
Closing balance on December 31	**68,176**	**60,418**

(i) Ordinary shares

On July 16, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 7,600 thousand ordinary shares with a par value of NT$10 per share, totaling NT$76,000 thousand, through a cash subscription. The minimum auction price was set at NT$178 per share, and shares were allocated to the highest bidders. Each successful bidder subscribed at their respective bid price, with the weighted average price of all successful bids amounting to NT$231.84 per share. The public subscription price was NT$190.46 per share. The total proceeds from the capital increase amounted to NT$1,673,920 thousand, net of issuance costs of NT$3,000 thousand, resulting in net proceeds of NT$1,670,920 thousand, all of which have been fully collected. September 5, 2025 was designated as the base date for the capital increase, and the relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company issued new shares of 158 thousand and 138 thousand, respectively, at par value due to the exercise of employee stock warrants, with total amounts of NT$1,580 thousand and NT$1,376 thousand, respectively. The legal registration procedure has been completed, and all the proceeds from the issuance of shares have been collected.

(ii) Capital surplus

The details of the Company's capital surplus balance are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Premium on stock issuance	$ 2,391,503	786,616
Employee stock options	16,814	18,162
Other	23	18
	$ 2,408,340	**804,796**

According to the Company Act, capital surplus must first be used to offset losses before realized capital surplus can be distributed as new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes the premium from issuing shares above par value and the income from donations received. According to the regulations governing the offering and issuance of securities by issuers, the total amount of capital surplus available for capital increase each year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

The cash capital increase for the current period has been reserved for employee subscription in accordance with the law. Please refer to Note 6(n) for details.

(iii) Retained earnings

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when there is net profit after tax at the end of the fiscal year, the Company shall first offset accumulated losses, and then, if there is a surplus, 10% of the remaining earnings shall be set aside as the legal reserve. However, if the legal reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital, this may not be necessary. The remainder shall then be allocated or reversed as a special reserve in accordance with legal requirements. If there is still a surplus, it shall be combined with accumulated unappropriated earnings, and the Board of Directors shall propose an earnings distribution plan to be resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting for distributing shareholder dividends. The distribution of dividends and bonuses, in whole or in part, by issuing new shares should be resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting; distribution in cash should be specially resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting, without being subject to the requirement for Shareholders' Meeting resolution.

The dividend policy of the Company is formulated in line with its current and future development plans, taking into account the investment environment, capital needs, and domestic and international competition, while also considering the interests of shareholders. Each year, at least 10% of the year's earnings, after deducting any accumulated losses, and setting aside legal reserve and special reserve, shall be distributed as dividends to shareholders. However, if the year's earnings are less than 10% of the paid-in capital, no distribution is required. Shareholder dividends may be distributed in the form of cash or stock, with cash dividends being no less than 10% of the total dividend distribution.

1) Appropriations of earnings

The Company, at the meetings of the Board of Directors held on March 14, 2025, and March 29, 2024, resolved the appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023. The amounts of dividends distributed to shareholders were as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Stock Dividend Rate (in NT$)	**Amount**	**Stock Dividend Rate (in NT$)**	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to common stock owners:				
Cash dividends	$ 9.149	**622,301**	7.20	**434,016**

The amount of cash dividends on the 2025 earnings distribution had been proposed during the board meeting on March 16, 2026, as follows:

	2025	
	Stock Dividend Rate (in NT$)	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to common stock owners:		
Cash dividends	$ 10.80	**736,296**

(n) Share-Based Payments

(i) The Share-based Payment Arrangements for the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Agreement Procedures	Grant Date	Contract Quantity	Contract Duration	Vesting Conditions
The first employee stock option plan in 2021	October 1, 2021	1,939 thousand shares	6 years and 1 month	On completion of 1 year of service, vested 29% On completion of 2 years of service, vested 39% On completion of 3 years of service, vested 49% On completion of 4 years of service, vested 64% On completion of 5 years of service, vested 79% On completion of 6 years of service, vested 100%
The second employee stock option plan in 2021	October 1, 2021	267 thousand shares	9 years and 1 month	On completion of 1 year of service, vested 7% On completion of 2 years of service, vested 16% On completion of 3 years of service, vested 25% On completion of 4 years of service, vested 33% On completion of 5 years of service, vested 42% On completion of 6 years of service, vested 52% On completion of 7 years of service, vested 63% On completion of 8 years of service, vested 79% On completion of 9 years of service, vested 100%

The aforementioned Share-based Payment Arrangements are all equity-settled.

(ii) Description of the share-based payment arrangements

Details of the employee stock options and the transfer of treasury stock are as follows:

(in thousands)

	2025		2024	
	Number of Stock Options (In Thousand Shares)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in NT$)	Number of Stock Options (In Thousand Shares)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in NT$)
Outstanding stock options on January 1	$ 1,040	21.9	1,238	22.8
Waived stock options for the current period	-	-	(60)	-
Exercised stock options for the current period	(158)	21.1	(138)	21.9
Period-end outstanding stock options	**882**	21.1	**1,040**	21.9
Period-end exercisable stock options	**434**		**439**	

(iii) The Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of stock options for the Company's share-based payment transactions on the grant date. Relevant information is as follows:

Types of Agreements	Grant Date	Stock Price (in NT$)	Exercise Price (in NT$)	Expected Price Volatility (Note)	Expected Life of Deposit Period	Expected Dividend	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Fair Value per Unit (in NT$)
The first employee stock option plan in 2021	October 1, 2021	$ 89.00	25.00	27.99%	6 years	0%~2.55%	0.45%	52.2~64.6
The second employee stock option plan in 2021	October 1, 2021	$ 89.00	25.00	27.99%	9 years	0%~2.55%	0.45%	47.9~65.5

Note: Expected price volatility is estimated by using the stock price in the sample range of the most recent period equivalent to the expected life of the stock options, and the standard deviation of stock returns during this period.

(iv) The fair value of each employee stock subscription right granted in connection with the cash capital increase was NT$5.53 as of the grant date. As of September 30, 2025, the Company recognized compensation cost of NT$4,073 thousand, which was recorded under operating expenses.

On July 16, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to proceed with a cash capital increase, of which 760 thousand shares were reserved for employee subscription. The relevant information is as follows:

Type	Cash capital increase reserved for employee subscription
Grant date	August 28, 2025
Number granted	760 thousand
Number exercised	737 thousand
Vesting period	Immediately vested

(v) The expenses arising from share-based payment transactions are as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity settlement	$ 6,865	2,822

(o) Earnings per Share

The calculation of the Company's Basic EPS and Diluted EPS is as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic EPS		
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 928,294	928,633
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Shares in thousands)	62,777	60,280
Basic EPS (in NT$)	$ 14.79	15.41

	2025	2024
Diluted EPS		
Net income attributable to the Company's common stock equity holders (basic)	$ 928,294	928,633
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic)	62,777	60,280
Effects of all dilutive potential common shares		
Employee stock options	54	71
The impact of employee stock-based compensation	1,114	922
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential common shares)	63,945	61,273
Diluted EPS (in NT$)	$ 14.52	15.16

(p) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2025	2024
Main geographical markets:			
Americas	$	6,936,748	5,611,676
Others		540,343	217,424
Total	$	7,477,091	5,829,100
Main product/service lines:			
Revenue from sale of garments	$	7,477,091	5,829,100

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Accounts receivable	$	2,180,967	1,407,045	896,085
Less: Loss allowance		(66,912)	(63,017)	(70,489)
Total	$	2,114,055	1,344,028	825,596
Contract liabilities	$	41,162	-	667

Please refer to Note 6(d) for the disclosure of notes and accounts receivable and their impairment.

(q) Employee Compensation and Directors' and Supervisors' Remuneration

On April 25, 2025, the Company resolved at the annual shareholders' meeting to amend its Articles of Incorporation. In accordance with the amended Articles, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, 0.1% shall be allocated as employee remuneration (including a minimum of 0.1% to those base-level employees) and a maximum of 5% as remunerations for directors and supervisors. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, may include employees of the subsidiaries who meet certain specific requirements. Prior to the amendment, the Articles of Incorporation stipulated that, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, 0.1% should be allocated as employee remuneration and no more than 5% as remunerations for directors and supervisors. However, when the company still has a deficit, it should reserve the amount needed to cover the deficit in advance and then allocate the compensation to employees and remuneration to directors according to the aforementioned proportions.

The compensation to employees can be distributed in the form of stock or cash, and eligible recipients include employees of controlled or affiliated companies who meet certain conditions. The distribution proposal of compensation to employees and remuneration to directors, once resolved by the Board of Directors, will be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting.

In 2025 and 2024, the estimated amounts of compensation to employees were NT$9,500 thousand and NT$9,489 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts of remuneration to directors and supervisors were both NT$0 thousand. These estimations were based on the amount of the income before tax for these periods, before deducting the compensation to employees and remuneration to directors multiplied by the distribution percentages stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation. These amounts were reported as operating expenses for those periods. If there is any discrepancy between the actual distribution amount in the following year and the estimated amounts, it will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimates, and the impact of this change will be recognized in the profit and loss of the following year. There is no significant difference between the amounts of compensation to employees and remuneration to directors approved by the Board of Directors and the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements for 2025 and 2024. The relevant information is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(r) Non-Operating Income and Expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of the interest income of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest on bank deposits	$ 30,749	69,347
Bond interest income	35,498	41,998
Others	975	319
	$ 67,222	**111,664**

(ii) Other income

The details of other income of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Sample revenue	$ 9,118	5,373
Compensation income from suppliers	6,551	6,227
Rental income	46	46
Others	12,141	17,668
	$ 27,856	**29,314**

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains	$ 14,259	131,685
(Loss) Gain from financial assets at FVTPL	(32,335)	7,969
Others	(2,185)	(4,699)
	$ (20,261)	134,955

(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest expense	$ 10,450	7,310
Other financial expense	321	277
	$ 10,771	7,587

(s) Financial Instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Maximum credit risk exposure amount

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure amount.

2) Credit risk concentration

In 2025 and 2024, the accounts receivable balances of the Company were 82% and 86%, respectively, comprised of four customers, leading to a significant concentration of credit risk for the Company. To mitigate credit risk, the Company continuously evaluates the financial status of its customers and periodically assesses the collectability of accounts receivable, recognizing loss allowances for impairment. The impairment losses remain within the expectations of the management.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to deliver cash or other financial assets to settle financial liabilities, thereby failing to fulfill its obligations. The table below shows the contractual maturity dates of financial liabilities, excluding the impact of estimated interest.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The table below shows the contractual maturity dates of financial liabilities, including estimated interest but excluding the impact of netting agreements.

		Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Within 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	More than 5 Years
December 31, 2025								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Short-term loans	$	314,268	320,929	320,929	-	-	-	-
Notes payable		3,824	3,824	3,824	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		692,539	692,539	692,539	-	-	-	-
Account payable from related parties		147,602	147,602	147,602	-	-	-	-
Other payables		153,349	153,349	153,349	-	-	-	-
Other payables from related parties		4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		12,525	12,691	6,323	4,500	1,868	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities								
Forward foreign exchange contract		2,082	2,082	2,082				
	$	1,326,193	1,333,020	1,326,652	4,500	1,868	-	-
December 31, 2024								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Notes payable	$	1,377	1,377	1,377	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		582,411	582,411	582,411	-	-	-	-
Account payable from related parties		24,333	24,333	24,333	-	-	-	-
Other payables		79,351	79,351	79,351	-	-	-	-
Other payables from related parties		157	157	157	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		17,075	17,347	5,643	4,645	6,208	851	-
	$	704,704	704,976	693,272	4,645	6,208	851	-

The Company does not anticipate that the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis will be significantly expedited, nor that the actual amount will differ significantly.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Currency risk exposure

The significant financial assets and liabilities of the Company exposed to substantial foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate		NTD	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate		NTD
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD	$ 83,475	USD/NTD=	31.410	2,621,950	61,570	USD/NTD=	32.785	2,018,571
RMB	11,015	RMB/NTD=	4.493	49,490	247	RMB/NTD=	4.479	1,106
JPY	897,456	JPY/NTD=	0.201	179,940	747,167	JPY/NTD=	0.210	156,830
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD	34,617	USD/NTD=	31.410	1,087,320	17,659	USD/NTD=	32.785	578,950
RMB	26	RMB/NTD=	4.493	117	34	RMB/NTD=	4.479	152

2) Sensitivity analysis

The currency risk of the Company primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, and other payables denominated in foreign currencies, resulting in foreign exchange gains or losses during translation. If the NTD depreciates or appreciates by 1% against the USD, RMB, and JPY, with all other factors remaining unchanged, the income before tax for 2025 and 2024 will increase or decrease by NT$17,639 thousand and NT$15,974 thousand, respectively. The analyses for the two periods are based on the same foundation.

3) Exchange gain (loss) on monetary items

Due to the variety of functional currencies in the Company, the exchange gain (loss) on monetary items was disclosed in an aggregated manner. In 2025 and 2024, the foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized) was NT$14,259 thousand and NT$131,685 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate risk

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.25% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.25%, with all other variables remaining unchanged, the Company's net income for 2025 and 2024 will decrease or increase by NT$27 thousand and NT$962 thousand, respectively, mainly due to the variable rate borrowings and bank deposits of the Company.

(v) Fair value information

1) Categories and fair value of financial instruments

The financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI of the Company are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts and fair values of each category of financial assets and liabilities (including fair value hierarchy information, and the fair value information is not required to be disclosed for the carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value which approximate fair value, as well as lease liabilities) are listed below:

	December 31, 2025				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL					
International bonds	$ 273,283	-	273,283	-	273,283
Foreign stocks	23,483	23,483	-	-	23,483
Structured products	377,311	-	377,311	-	377,311
Subtotal	674,077	23,483	650,594	-	674,077
Financial assets at amortized costs					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,843,012	-	-	-	-
Time deposits exceeding three months	712,175	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	210,466	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	2,114,055	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	15,589	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from related parties	503	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	4,417	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1,500	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,901,717	-	-	-	-
Total	**5,575,794**	**23,483**	**650,594**	**-**	**674,077**
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at FVTPL					
Forward foreign exchange contract	**$ 2,082**	**-**	**2,082**	**-**	**2,082**
Financial liabilities at amortized costs					
Short-term loans	$ 314,268	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	3,824	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	692,539	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable from related parties	147,602	-	-	-	-
Other payables	153,349	-	-	-	-
Other payables from related parties	4	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	12,525	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,324,111	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,326,193**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	December 31, 2024				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL					
International bonds	$ 758,946	-	758,946	-	758,946
Foreign stocks	28,102	28,102	-	-	28,102
Structured products	64,979	-	64,979	-	64,979
Subtotal	852,027	28,102	823,925	-	852,027
Financial assets at amortized costs					
Cash and cash equivalents	739,250	-	-	-	-
Time deposits exceeding three months	1,147,871	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	1,344,028	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	30,959	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from related parties	2,996	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	4,388	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	17,868	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,287,360	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 4,139,387	28,102	823,925	-	852,027
Financial liabilities at amortized costs					
Notes payable	$ 1,377	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	582,411	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable from related parties	24,333	-	-	-	-
Other payables	79,351	-	-	-	-
Other payables from related parties	157	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	17,075	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	704,704	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 704,704	-	-	-	-

2) Fair value valuation techniques for measuring the financial instruments at fair value

The methods and assumptions used by the Company to estimate instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

A. Non-derivative financial instruments

If there is a quoted price in an active market for financial instruments, the fair value is determined based on this quoted price in the active market. The announced market prices by major exchanges and the over-the-counter trading center for central government bonds deemed to be active are the basis for the fair value of listed equity instruments and debt instruments with quoted prices in an active market.

If a quoted price for financial instruments can be obtained timely and frequently from the exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industrial associations, pricing service agencies or competent authorities, and the price represents fair market transaction that is actual and often occurs, then such financial instrument has quoted price in an active market. If the above conditions are not met, the market is considered inactive. Generally, wide bid-ask spreads, significant increases in bid-ask spreads, or very low trading volumes are all indicators of an inactive market.

The financial instruments held by the Company are distinguished as follows according to the valuation sources used to determine their fair values:

- Financial instruments with an active market: Listed stocks are assets with standard terms and conditions and traded in an active market, and their fair value is determined based on market quotations.
- Financial instruments without an active market: the fair value of equity investments in non-publicly traded stocks is estimated using comparable publicly traded companies' market approach. The primary assumptions are based on the investee's net value and the valuation multiples derived from the market quotations of comparable publicly traded companies. The estimated amount has been adjusted for the discount impact due to the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

B. Derivative financial instruments

The evaluation is based on the valuation models widely accepted by market participants, such as discounted cash flow method and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rates. Structured interest rate derivative financial instruments are measured using appropriate option pricing models (e.g., the Black-Scholes model) or other valuation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.

(t) Financial Risk Management

(i) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the use of financial instruments:

1) Credit risk
2) Liquidity risk
3) Market risk

This note includes information on the exposure to the aforementioned risks of the Company, as well as the objectives, policies, and procedures for measuring and managing these risks. For further quantitative disclosures, please refer to the respective notes of the Notes to financial statements.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors is fully responsible for controlling and supervising the risk management framework of the Company. In the event of significant interest rate or exchange rate changes, severe inflation, or the company engaging in high-risk, high-leverage investments, financings provided, endorsements/guarantees, and derivative transactions, the finance department will present an evaluation plan and benefit analysis. These will be submitted for approval to the authorized management in accordance with the duty authority management measures or relevant regulations. Depending on the type and amount of the transaction, prior approval or subsequent acknowledgment by the Board of Directors may be required.

(iii) Credit risk

The primary potential credit risk of the Company arises from cash and deposits in banks, accounts receivable, and securities investments.

1) Accounts receivable

The policy adopted by the Company is to trade only with reputable counterparties and obtain collateral when necessary to mitigate the risk of financial loss due to defaults. The Company only engages in transactions with entities that have credit ratings equivalent to investment grade. Such information is provided by independent rating agencies; if such information cannot be obtained, the Company will use other publicly available financial information and transaction records to rate major customers. The Company continuously monitors credit exposure and the credit ratings of counterparties, disperses the total transaction amount to customers with qualified credit ratings, and controls credit exposure by reviewing and approving counterparties' credit limits.

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate the credit risk of financial assets.

2) Investment

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the financial department of the Company. Because the counterparties and obligors of the Company are reputable banks and organizations with investment grade or higher credit ratings, there are no significant concerns regarding performance, hence no significant credit risk.

3) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, other than the endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company for its 100%-owned subsidiaries, the Company has not provided any other endorsements or guarantees.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Company manages and maintains adequate levels of cash and cash equivalents to support its operations and mitigate the impact of fluctuations in the financing cash flow. The management of the Company supervises the use of bank financing facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of loan agreements.

Bank loans are an important source of liquidity for the Company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unused short-term bank financing facilities of the Company amounted to NT$3,466,062 thousand and NT$3,459,105 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, and prices of equity instruments, will affect the income of the Company or the value of the financial instruments it holds. The objective of market risk management is to control the exposure to market risk within an acceptable level and to optimize investment returns.

1) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from sales and purchases that are not denominated in the Company 's functional currency. The functional currency of the Company is primarily NTD. The main denominated currencies for these transactions are NTD and USD.

Loan interest is denominated in the currency of the principal of the borrowings. In general, the currency denomination of the loans is the same as the currency of the financing cash flow generated from the Company's operations, which is primarily NTD.

Regarding other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, when short-term imbalances occur and the exposure amount is significant, the Company may, if necessary, buy or dispose of foreign currencies at spot exchange rates to ensure that the net exposure remains at an acceptable level.

2) Interest rate risk

The Company may face financing cash flow risk due to borrowing funds at floating interest rates.

3) Other market price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk due to investments in publicly traded equity securities. The equity investment is not held for trading but is a strategic investment. The Company does not actively trade these investments. The management of the Company manages the risk by holding a portfolio of investments with varying risks. The Company's equity price risk is primarily concentrated in equity instruments of the Internet industry listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In addition, the Company assigns a specific team to monitor price risks and assess when hedge positions need to be added for hedged risks.

(u) Capital Management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a sound capital base to uphold investor, creditor, and market confidence and to support the company's future operational development. Capital includes the Company's share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity.

To enhance shareholder value, the Company regularly reviews its return on capital. The return on capital for the Company in the years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income	$ 928,294	928,633
Total equity	$ 6,953,992	4,957,920
Return on capital	13.35%	18.73%

(v) Non-cash Transactions of Investment and Financing Activities

Non-cash transactions of investment and financing activities of the Company for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Financing Cash Flow	Non-Cash Changes	December 31, 2025
Short-term loans	$ -	314,268	-	314,268
Lease liabilities	17,075	(12,065)	7,515	12,525
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	$ 17,075	302,203	7,515	326,793

	January 1, 2024	Financing Cash Flow	Non-Cash Changes	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	$ 18,561	(10,466)	8,980	17,075
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	$ 18,561	(10,466)	8,980	17,075

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Nature of Relationship with the Company
Giant Lance International Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as GLI)	Subsidiary of the Company
Great Victory Innotech Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as GVI)	Subsidiary of the Company
Gama Textile Madagascar Sarlu (hereinafter referred to as GAMA)	Subsidiary of the Company
Great Baobab Garment Sarlu (hereinafter referred to as BAOBAB)	Subsidiary of the Company
Great Global International Co., Ltd (hereinafter referred to as GGI)	Sub-subsidiary of the Company
Golden Vigorous Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as GV)	Sub-subsidiary of the Company
Hsu Kung Jen	The Company's chairman
Dei You Investment CO., Ltd.	The entity’s chairman is the first immediate family of the chairman of the Company (Note)
Jyun You Investment Ltd.	The Company and that company's chairman is the same person.

Note: Dei You Investment CO., Ltd. appointed a new chairman on August 6, 2025.

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Outsourced Processing

The amounts of processing transactions conducted by the Company with related parties are as follows:

	2025	2024
Sub-subsidiary - GGI	$ 555,237	451,933
Sub-subsidiary - GV	291,912	165,932
Subsidiary - GAMA	358,120	440,683
	$ 1,205,269	1,058,548

The calculation of processing fees takes into account the processing costs incurred by related parties to reach an agreement. The payment terms are set as monthly settlements of 15 to 20 days or made as prepaid expenses.

(ii) Operating expenses

The amount of service fees paid by the Company to related parties is as follows:

	2025	2024
Subsidiary - GVI	$ 2,028	2,243

(iii) Others

The Company accrued rental income of NT$46 thousand from other related parties for 2025 and 2024.

(iv) Guarantees and endorsements

As of December 31, 2025, the Company provided a guarantee and endorsement for a subsidiary's bank loan. As of December 31, 2025, the loan had not yet been drawn down. Please refer to Note 13(a)(ii) for details.

(v) Receivables from related parties

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's other receivables generated from agency collections, payments, and various expenditures with the subsidiary were NT$503 thousand and NT$2,996 thousand, respectively.

(vi) Payables from related parties

The details of payables from related parties of the Company are as follows:

Financial Statement Account	Related Party Categories	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Account payables from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - GGI	$ 66,358	-
Account payables from related parties	Subsidiary - GAMA	35,234	24,333
Account payables from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - GV	46,010	-
Other payables from related parties	Subsidiary - GVI	-	157
Other payables from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - GV	4	-
		$ 147,606	**24,490**

(vii) Prepaid expenses

The details of processing fees prepaid by the Company to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Sub-subsidiary - GGI	$ 52,442	35,095
Sub-subsidiary - GV	46,747	12,891
Subsidiary - GAMA	9,106	-
	$ 108,295	**47,986**

(viii) Leases

On June 1, 2025, the Company leased a building from other related parties, and signed a 2-year lease contract with a total contract value of NT$1,630 thousand. Interest expenses of NT$20 thousand and NT$15 thousand were recognized for 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of lease liabilities were NT$1,162 thousand and NT$346 thousand, respectively.

(ix) Cash Capital Increase

The Board of Directors of the Company resolved to increase its cash investment in its subsidiary in 2025 and 2024, please refer to Note 6(f) for details.

(x) Other Income

In 2025 and 2024, the Company procured machinery and equipment on behalf of its subsidiary in the amounts of NT$1,136 thousand and NT$545 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under other income.

(c) Key Management Personnel Transactions

Compensation of key management personnel includes:

		2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$	21,158	21,272
Post-employment benefits		510	527
Share-based payments		918	879
	$	**22,586**	**22,678**

For an explanation regarding share-based payments, please refer to Note 6(n).

(8) Assets pledged as security

The details of the carrying value of assets provided as collateral by the Company are as follows:

Asset Name	Collateral Subject		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Restricted assets (listed under "other financial assets – current")	Short-term loan limit, customs pledge establishment and bank deposit reserve account	$	1,500	17,868
Property, plant and equipment	Short-term notes payable		91,002	91,183
		$	**92,502**	**109,051**

(9) Significant Commitments and Contingencies

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unused letters of credit issued by the Company for purchases amounted to NT$3,998 thousand and NT$58,954 thousand, respectively.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Others

(a) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses summarized by function are as follows:

Function / Nature	2025			2024		
	Cost of Sales	**Operating Expenses**	**Total**	**Cost of Sales**	**Operating Expenses**	**Total**
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary expenses	-	205,434	205,434	-	178,892	178,892
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	16,281	16,281	-	14,431	14,431
Pension expenses	-	7,612	7,612	-	6,608	6,608
Remuneration to directors	-	1,440	1,440	-	1,440	1,440
Other employee benefits expenses	-	11,664	11,664	-	9,581	9,581
Depreciation expense	3,315	14,375	17,690	2,830	12,744	15,574
Amortization expense	438	1,286	1,724	438	1,111	1,549

The Company's employee headcounts and employee benefits were as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Number of employees	229	211
Number of non-employee directors	4	4
Average employee benefits	$ 1,071	1,012
Average employee salaries	$ 913	864
Adjustment of average employee salaries	5.67%	(12.20)%
Supervisor's remuneration	-	-

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including Directors, Managers, and Employees) is as follows:

The Company has established the "Rules for Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors" as a basis for the evaluation of independent directors and directors. In addition to considering the Company's overall business performance, future operational risks, and industry development trends, reasonable compensation is awarded based on a comprehensive assessment of individual performance achievement rates and contributions to the Company's operational efficiency.

The salary structure of the Company's executive officers consists of base salary and position allowances. Bonuses are awarded based on overall business performance, taking into consideration each executive officer's achievement of targets, profitability, operational efficiency, and contribution. These are evaluated with reference to industry standards to provide reasonable compensation.

The compensation for employees includes monthly salaries and bonuses distributed by the Company based on annual profitability. The amount allocated to each employee is determined by his/her position, contribution, and performance.

(13) Other Disclosures

(a) Relevant Information on Significant Transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company:

(i) Loans to other parties: None.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

Unit: NT$ in Thousands per Share

No	Name of Guarantees	Counter-party of guarantee or endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged on guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	BAOBAB	2	1,390,798	664,200	314,100	-	-	4.52%	3,476,999	Y	N	N

Note1: Based on the Company's guidelines, the aggregate amount of guarantee and endorsement provided to others cannot exceed 50% of the Company's issued capital, while the guarantee and endorsement for an individual counterparty cannot exceed 20% of the Company's issued capital.

Note2: Relationship with the Company are listed as below:

(1) A company with which it does business.
(2) A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares.
(3) A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares in the public company.
(4) A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
(5) A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
(6) A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

(iii) Material securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Unit: NT$ in Thousands per Share

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with Marketable Securities Issuers	Financial Statement Account	Period-End				Maximum Interim Ownership Ratio	Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Ownership Ratio	Fair Value		
The Company	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	40,750	23,483	-	23,483	-%	
The Company	Apple Inc. 4.25%	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	27,273	-	27,273	-%	
The Company	Walmart Inc. 4.5%	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	28,310	-	28,310	-%	
The Company	Microsoft Corp. 2.921%	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	41,621	-	41,621	-%	
The Company	Amazon.com Inc. 2.7%	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	53,089	-	53,089	-%	
The Company	Agricultural Bank of China (HK) Bonds	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	19,048	-	19,048	-%	
The Company	Bank of China (NY) Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	29,616	-	29,616	-%	
The Company	TSMC BOND	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	50,746	-	50,746	-%	
The Company	UBS GROUP AG	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	23,580	-	23,580	-%	
The Company	For unsecured Cumulative Subordinated CorporateBonds of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	-	30,207	-	30,207	-%	
The Company	For unsecured Cumulative Subordinated CorporateBonds of Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	-	180,259	-	180,259	-%	
The Company	CLN-Ennoconn Technology Co., Ltd Domestic Fifth Time Unsecured Convertible Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	57,052	-	57,052	-%	
The Company	CLN-Ennoconn Technology Co., Ltd Domestic Fifth Time Unsecured Convertible Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	40,088	-	40,088	-%	
The Company	CLN-WPG Holdings Domestic Second Unsecured Convertible Bonds	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	90,286	-	90,286	-%	
The Company	CLN-TCC Group Holdings Domestic First Unsecured Convertible Bonds	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	89,754	-	89,754	-%	
The Company	CLN-Bafang Yunji International Co., Ltd. Domestic First Unsecured Convertible Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	56,381	-	56,381	-%	
The Company	CLN-Bafang Yunji International Co., Ltd. Domestic Second Unsecured Convertible Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	23,695	-	23,695	-%	

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with Marketable Securities Issuers	Financial Statement Account	Period-End				Maximum Interim Ownership Ratio	Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Ownership Ratio	Fair Value		
The Company	CLN-Far East New Century Co., Ltd. Domestic First Unsecured Exchange Company Bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	20,055	-	20,055	-%	
The Company	Forward foreign exchange contract	None	Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current	-	2,082	-	2,082	-%	

(iv) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of capital stock:

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchases /Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Balance	% to Total Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable	
The Company	GGI	Sub-subsidiary of the Company	Processing fee	555,237	10.98 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(66,358)	(9.27)%	
The Company	GAMA	Subsidiary of the Company	Processing fee	358,120	7.08 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(35,235)	(4.92)%	
The Company	GV	Sub-subsidiary of the Company	Processing fee	291,912	5.77 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(46,009)	(6.43)%	

Note1: Taking into account the costs incurred, an agreement is made, with partial payment made as prepaid expenses.

(v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of capital stock: None.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year 2025:

Unit: NT$ in Thousands per Share

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Period-End Holdings			Investee Company's Profit and Loss for the Current Period	Profit and Loss on Investments Recognized for the Current Period	Note
				Current Period-End	Last Year-End	Shares	Ratio	Carrying Amount			
The Company	GLI	British Virgin Islands	Investment activities and businesses	912,769	249,466	42,350	100.00%	858,569	70,710	57,398	
The Company	GVI	Republic of Vietnam	Outsourcing Management Center	90,410	90,410	-	100.00%	51,951	(574)	(574)	
The Company	GAMA	Republic of Madagascar	Garment processing and manufacturing activities and businesses	106,407	106,407	44,000	100.00%	95,372	6,048	8,897	
The Company	BAOBAB	Republic of Madagascar	Garment processing and manufacturing activities and businesses	177,627	95,806	841,733	100.00%	167,256	(4,563)	(4,563)	
The Company	GGS	Republic of Ghana	Garment processing and manufacturing activities and businesses	-	-	-	- %	-	-	-	Note 1
GLI	GGI	Republic of Vietnam	Garment processing and manufacturing activities and businesses	123,888	123,888	-	100.00%	75,944	46,016	36,216	
GLI	GV	Republic of Vietnam	Garment processing and manufacturing activities and businesses	114,830	114,830	-	91.76%	107,564	19,210	14,200	

Note 1: On May 7, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an investment of USD 700 thousand in GGS Company. The Company included GGS as a consolidated subsidiary in June 2025. However, on August 14, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to cancel the capital injection to the subsidiary due to operational considerations. The related liquidation procedures have been completed.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China: None.

(14) Segment Information

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for 2025.

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Description	Amount
Petty cash and cash on hand		$ 994
Bank deposits	Checking accounts	3,356
	Demand deposits in NT$	91,630
	Demand deposits - foreign currencies, US$1,507 thousand	47,338
	Demand deposits - foreign currencies, other	182,684
	Time deposits in NT$	940,502
	Time deposits - foreign currencies, other	6,054
	Subtotal	1,272,558
Cash equivalents	Repurchase agreement bonds	570,454
Total		**$ 1,843,012**

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Description	Amount
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	Time deposits	$ 712,175
	Subtotal	712,175
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	For unsecured Cumulative Subordinated CorporateBonds of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,207
〃	For unsecured Cumulative Subordinated CorporateBonds of Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	180,259
	Subtotal	210,466
Total		**$ 922,641**

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Description	Amount
Unrelated parties		
Company B	Payment for goods	$ 1,197,227
Company C	Payment for goods	373,367
Company L	Payment for goods	117,957
Others (less than 5%)		492,416
小　　計		2,180,967
Less: Loss allowance		(66,912)
Total		**$ 2,114,055**

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Cost		Market Price	Note
Raw materials	$	632,098	624,652	Note
Work in process		305,593	365,593	Note
Finished goods		497,911	365,172	Note
Subtotal		1,435,602		
Less: Inventory devaluation loss allowance		(7,446)		
	$	**1,428,156**		

Note: Market price is calculated based on net realizable value, with allowance for inventory devaluation loss provided for obsolete inventories.

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands per Share/ per Thousand Units

	Opening Amount		Increase for the Current Period		Profit (Loss) on Investments Recognized Under the Equity Method				Closing Balance				
Item	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Others (Note 1)	Shares	Shareholding %	Amount	Stock Options Net Value	Collateral
GIANT LANCE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	40,150	$ 119,967	2,200	663,303	-	57,398	18,775	(874)	42,350	100%	858,569	858,569	None
GREAT VICTORY INNOTECH COMPANY LIMITED	-	56,606	-	-	-	(574)	(4,081)	-	-	100%	51,951	51,951	〃
GAMA TEXTILE MADAGASCAR SARLU	44,000	88,280	-	-	-	8,897	(1,805)	-	44,000	100%	95,372	95,372	〃
GREAT BAOBAB GARMENT SARLU	441,887	91,048	399,846	81,821	-	(4,563)	(1,050)	-	841,733	100%	167,256	167,256	〃
合　計		$ 355,901		745,124		61,158	11,839	(874)			1,173,148	1,173,148	

Note1: In the current period, the subsidiary GLI held financial assets at FVOCI, with an unrealized loss of NT$874 thousand recorded as a reduction in other equity.

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Description	Amount	
Unrelated parties			
Company o	Purchases	$	151,725
Company q	Purchases		58,073
Company b	Purchases		53,774
Company a	Purchases		51,546
Company l	Purchases		49,890
Company g	Purchases		47,103
Others (less than 5%)			280,428
Total		**$**	**692,539**

STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Item	Description	Amount	
Garment sales and contract manufacturing	50,861 thousand units PCS	$	7,527,775
Less: Sales returns and allowances			(50,684)
Total		**$**	**7,477,091**

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF COST OF SALES

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Amount	
	Subtotal	Total
Direct raw materials		
Add: Opening Inventories	$ 524,064	
Purchases for the current period	4,163,151	
Less: Closing raw materials	(632,098)	
Direct raw materials used in the current period		4,055,117
Processing fee	-	1,770,324
Manufacturing expenses	-	109,480
Manufacturing costs	-	5,934,921
Add: Opening work in process	269,854	-
Less: Closing work in process	(305,593)	
Cost of finished goods		5,899,182
Add: Opening finished goods	276,884	-
Purchases for the current period	249,458	-
Less: Closing finished goods	(497,911)	-
Production and sales costs		5,927,613
Inventory devaluation loss	6,033	-
Other cost of goods sold	1,234	
Cost of sales		**$ 5,934,880**

GREAT GIANT FIBRE GARMENT CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
(EXCLUDING EXPECTED CREDIT IMPAIRMENT)

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ in Thousands

Item	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expenses
Salary expenses	$ 114,354	95,869	4,263
Insurance expenses	11,366	5,848	492
Depreciation	9,759	4,145	471
Miscellaneous	44,379	7,157	1,665
Freight	20,031	190	114
Charge	76,999	564	-
Taxes and Licenses	46,744	152	-
Others (less than 5%)	31,514	28,607	614
Total	**$ 355,146**	**142,532**	**7,619**

For details of financial assets at FVTPL, please refer to Note 13(a)(iii) of the financial statements.
For detailed changes in the property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note 6(g) of the financial statements.
For detailed changes in the right-of-use assets, please refer to Note 6(h) of the financial statements.
For details of other income, please refer to Note 6(r) of the financial statements.