Stock Code: 6225

aiPlex Corporation

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025and 2024 and Independent Auditors' Report

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<u>Notice to Readers</u>

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China. For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
aiPlex Corporation

Opinion

The parent company only balance sheets of aiPlex Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, together with the notes to the parent company only financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies), have been audited by us.

In our opinion, the aforementioned parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of aiPlex Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and cash flows for the periods from January 1 to 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 audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section titled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements." Personnel of the accounting firm to which we belong, who are subject to independence requirements, have maintained independence from aiPlex Corporation in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants, and have fulfilled other responsibilities under that Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of aiPlex Corporation for the year 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters are described as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents Existence and Occurrence

As of December 31, 2025, aiPlex Corporation had cash and cash equivalents totaling NT$25,751 thousand, representing 26% of total assets. Please refer to Notes 4(5) and 6(1) for related information. As this item has a significant impact on the financial statements of aiPlex Corporation, we consider the existence and occurrence of cash and cash equivalents to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.

The main audit procedures performed by the auditor for the above areas are as follows:

1. Confirming the existence and rights and obligations of bank deposits by obtaining bank account confirmations and special agreements with financial institutions.
2. Verifying the authenticity of necessary information related to bank account confirmations.
3. Obtaining the year-end bank reconciliation statements to examine unusual reconciliation items.
4. Selecting and testing significant cash receipts and disbursements transactions of aiPlex Corporation to confirm that they are for business purposes.

Impairment Assessment of Accounts Receivable

As of December 31, 2025, aiPlex Corporation had accounts receivable totaling NT$20,031 thousand, representing 20% of total assets. Please refer to Notes 4(6), 5, and 6(3) for related information. As this item has a significant impact on the financial statements of aiPlex Corporation, and the assessment of expected credit losses—specifically whether it appropriately reflects the credit risk of accounts receivable and the appropriateness of the allowance policy adopted—involves management's subjective judgment, we have identified the impairment assessment of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

The principal audit procedures we performed in response to the above matter are as follows:

1. Reviewed the analysis of allowance for doubtful accounts based on customers' historical payment patterns, assessed the reasonableness of the recoverability rate of accounts receivable, and, with reference to current-year payment status and other available customer information, evaluated the adequacy of impairment allowances for individually significant overdue receivables.
2. Assessed the recoverability of overdue accounts receivable through subsequent cash collections after the reporting period to determine whether additional allowance for doubtful accounts was required.
3. Obtained an understanding of management's allowance policy for accounts receivable arising from major customer groups and tested the accuracy and completeness of the accounts receivable aging analysis in order to evaluate the allowance for doubtful accounts recognized by management.

Emphasis

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, aiPlex Corporation had accumulated deficits of NT$185,623 thousand and NT$183,845 thousand, respectively, which exceeded one-half of its paid-in capital. Please refer to Note 12(2) to the parent company only financial statements for related capital management information. Our audit opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 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 the management either intends to liquidate Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in 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 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identifying and Assessing Risks: The auditor identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud or error. Risks related to fraud may involve

collusion, forgery, intentional omission, false statements, or bypassing internal controls, making them more difficult to detect than errors. The auditor designs and implements appropriate responses to the assessed risks and obtains sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form a basis for the audit opinion.

2. Understanding Internal Controls: The auditor gains an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit to design audit procedures appropriate for the circumstances. However, the purpose is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of aiPlex Corporation's internal controls.

3. Evaluating Accounting Policies and Estimates: The auditor evaluates the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Going Concern Evaluation: Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor concludes on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and whether there are significant uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on aiPlex Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If such uncertainties exist, the auditor is required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or to modify the audit opinion if the disclosures are inappropriate.

5. Evaluating the Overall Presentation of Financial Statements: The auditor evaluates the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the notes, to determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Gathering Evidence for Components: The auditor obtains sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the components of aiPlex Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. The auditor is responsible for directing, supervising, and performing the audit engagement, and for forming the audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Li Ting-Yi and CHEN XIU-LI.

HLB
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
February 24, 2026

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China. For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

aiPlex Corporation

Parent Company Only BALANCE SHEETS

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NT$)

Item	Notes	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
			Amount	%		Amount	%
Current Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4(5), 6(1)	$	25,751	26	$	31,709	24
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	4(6), 6(2)		14,077	14		9,723	7
Notes Receivable, Net	4(6), 6(17)		18	-		-	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	4(6), 6(3), 6(17)		20,031	20		14,780	11
Other Receivables	4(6), 6(3)		-	-		5,565	4
Inventories, Net	4(7), 6(4)		960	1		2,995	2
Other Financial Assets	6(6), 8		-	-		30,000	22
Other Current Assets			8	-		42	-
Total Current Assets			71,477	72		107,278	79
Non-current Assets							
Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	4(8), 6(8)		13,098	12		13,290	10
Property, Plant and Equipment	4(9), (11), 6(9)		10,068	10		-	-
Right-of-use Assets	4(15), 6(10)		3,144	3		1,165	1
Intangible Assets	4(10), (11)		-	-		52	-
Other Non-current Assets	6(11)		3,100	3		11,041	9
Total Non-current Assets			29,410	28		26,548	21
Short-term Borrowings	6(12)	$	-	-	$	30,000	22
Contract Liabilities – Current	6(16), 6(18)		-	-		6,035	5
Provisions – Current	4(12), 6(15)		56	-		56	-
Lease Liabilities – Current	4(15), 6(10)		2,151	2		224	-
Other Current Liabilities			137	-		58	-
Lease Liabilities – Non-current	4(15), 6(10)		1,055	1		958	1
Total Non-current Liabilities			1,055	1		958	1
Total Liabilities			14,326	14		44,351	33
Equity							
Retained Earnings	6(17)						
Total Equity			86,561	86		89,475	67
Total Liabilities and Equity		$	100,887	100	$	133,826	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.)

aiPlex Corporation
Parent Company Only STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NT$)

Item	Notes	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
Net Sales Revenue	4(14), 6(18)	$ 54,490	100	$ 54,263	100
Cost of Goods Sold	4(7), 6(4)	(32,276)	(59)	(43,926)	(81)
Gross Profit		22,214	41	10,337	19
Operating Expenses					
Selling Expenses		(2,130)	(4)	-	-
General and Administrative Expenses		(17,306)	(32)	(11,547)	(21)
Research and Development Expenses		(7,001)	(13)	-	-
Total Operating Expenses		(26,437)	(49)	(11,547)	(21)
Operating Income (Loss)		(4,223)	(8)	(1,210)	(2)
Non-operating Income and Expenses					
Interest Income		173	-	217	-
Other Income	6(19)	327	1	1,862	3
Other Gains and Losses	6(19)	2,627	5	(5,904)	(11)
Finance Costs	6(19)	(263)	-	(96)	-
Share of Profit (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for Using the Equity Method	4(8), 6(8)	(56)	1	3,241	7
Total Non-operating Income and Expenses		2,808	7	(680)	(1)
Loss Before Tax		(1,415)	(1)	(1,890)	(3)
Income Tax Expense	4(16), 6(20)	363	1	-	-
Net Loss for the Period		(1,778)	(2)	(1,890)	(3)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments in Equity Instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comp	6(7), (17)	(1,000)	(2)	(4,000)	(7)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange Differences on Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	6(17)	(136)	-	68	-
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net		(1,136)	(2)	(3,932)	(7)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Period		$ (2,914)	(4)	$ (5,822)	(10)

Earnings (Loss) per Share	Notes	2025	2024
Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share	6(21)	$ (0.06)	$ (0.07)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.)

aiPlex Corporation

Parent Company Only STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

				Other Equity		
	Common Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Exchange Differences on Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Subtotal	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 278,000	$ (178,003)	$ (247)	$ (4,453)	$ (4,700)	$ 95,297
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2024	-	(1,890)	-	-	-	(1,890)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended Decer	-	-	68	(4,000)	(3,932)	(3,932)
Disposal of Equity Instruments at Fair Value Through C	-	(3,952)	-	3,952	3,952	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 278,000	$ (183,845)	$ (179)	$ (4,501)	$ (4,680)	$ 89,475
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 278,000	$ (183,845)	$ (179)	$ (4,501)	$ (4,680)	$ 89,475
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2025	-	(1,778)	-	-	-	(1,778)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended Decer	-	-	(136)	(1,000)	(1,136)	(1,136)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 278,000	$ (185,623)	$ (315)	$ (5,501)	$ (5,816)	$ 86,561

（The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.）

aiPlex Corporation
Parent Company Only STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NT$)

Item	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Loss Before Tax	$ (1,415)	$ (1,890)
Adjustments:		
Items Related to Income and Expenses:		
Depreciation Expense	3,846	252
Amortization Expense	3	17
Net Loss (Gain) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(1,578)	5,774
Finance Costs	263	96
Interest Income	(173)	(217)
Share of Profit of Associates Accounted for Using the Equity Method	56	(3,241)
Impairment Loss on Intangible Assets	49	-
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in Notes Receivable	(18)	30
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(5,251)	(356)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables	5,565	(5,397)
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	2,035	3,042
Decrease (Increase) in Prepayments	2,213	(8,764)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Current Assets	(8)	(13)
Increase (Decrease) in Contract Liabilities	(6,035)	5,325
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	-	(1,093)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Payables	4,043	(956)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Payables – Related Parties	(136)	208
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	79	(76)
Cash Inflows (Outflows) Generated from Operations	3,538	(7,259)
Interest Received	173	217
Income Tax Refunded (Paid)	(321)	-
Net Cash Inflows (Outflows) from Operating Activities	3,390	(7,042)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	(10,000)
Disposal of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	5,000
Acquisition of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(24,016)	(14,560)
Disposal of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	21,240	24,848
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,480)	-
Increase in Refundable Deposits	(559)	-
Increase in Other Non-current Assets	(2,500)	(8,600)
Net Cash Inflows (Outflows) from Investing Activities	(7,315)	(3,312)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Increase in Short-term Borrowings	-	30,000
Decrease in Short-term Borrowings	(30,000)	-
Decrease (Increase) in Other Financial Assets	30,000	(30,000)
Repayment of Lease Principal	(1,770)	(218)
Interest Paid	(263)	(96)
Net Cash Inflows (Outflows) from Financing Activities	(2,033)	(314)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,958)	(10,668)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	31,709	42,377
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 25,751	$ 31,709

（The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.）

aiPlex Corporation
Notes to individual financial statement
Years 2025and 2024
（Amounts are in thousands of NT dollars unless otherwise specified）

1.History of the company

aiPlex Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the company) was approved to be established in October 1997 in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant laws and regulations. The company entered into an agreement with Hanwei International Investment Co., Ltd. After the merger, the company is the surviving company.

The company's shares have been listed and traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2004.

The company is mainly engaged in digital cameras, driving recorders and miniature projectors.

This individual financial report is expressed in New Taiwan dollars, the company's functional currency

2.Date and procedure for approval of financial report

This individual financial report was released after approval by the board of directors on February 24, 2026.

3.Application of newly released and revised standards and interpretations

(1) Applicable to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations (IFRIC) and Interpretations (SIC) (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs) approved and issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Financial Supervisory Commission”). The application of the revised IFRSs recognized and issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission will not cause major changes in the company's accounting policies

(2) IFRSs approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission applicable in 2025

Newly issued ／ Revised ／ Amended standards and interpretations	Effective date of issuance by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026

(3) IFRSs that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but have not yet been approved and issued by the FSC

New/amended/revised guidelines and interpretations	Effective date of IASB issuance (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Effective date to be determined by the International Accounting
IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19, “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

Amendments to IFRS 21, “Lack of Exchangeability” January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless otherwise specified, the above newly issued, amended, or revised standards or interpretations shall be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: In a press release dated September 25, 2025, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced that public companies will adopt IFRS 18 (hereinafter referred to as “IFRS 18”) starting from the fiscal year 2028. Companies that wish to early adopt IFRS 18 may choose to do so after IFRS 18 has been endorsed by the FSC.

As of the date these parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance, the Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the aforementioned standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance. The related impacts will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment.

4.Summary of major accounting policies

A summary of the major accounting policies adopted in this individual financial report is as follows:

(1) Follow the statement

This individual financial report is prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers.

(2) Compilation basis

Except for financial instruments measured at fair value, this entity's financial report is based on historical cost. For assets, it refers to the fair value of cash, cash equivalents or other consideration paid to acquire assets; for liabilities, it is The amount received when an obligation is assumed, or the amount expected to be paid to settle a liability.

(3) Foreign currency

When preparing individual financial reports, for those who trade in a currency (foreign currency) other than the individual's functional currency, the original recognition is converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date, and at the end of each reporting period, the foreign currency monetary items are retranslated at the closing exchange rate on that day , the resulting exchange difference is listed as current profit or loss; foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are retranslated at the exchange rate on the day when the fair value is determined, and if the change in fair value is listed as current profit or loss, the resulting exchange difference is listed as If the current profit or loss is listed as other comprehensive profit or loss due to changes in fair value, the resulting exchange difference is listed as other comprehensive profit or loss; non-monetary items in foreign currency measured by historical cost are not retranslated.

(4) Criteria for distinguishing current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include cash and cash equivalents (unless there are restrictions on exchanging such assets or using them to settle liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period), assets held primarily for trading purposes, Assets that are realized within two months or assets that are expected to be realized, sold or consumed in the normal business cycle, and assets that are not current assets are non-current assets.

Current liabilities include liabilities held primarily for trading purposes, liabilities that are expected to be due within twelve months after the reporting period or are expected to be settled during its normal operating cycle, and those that cannot be unconditionally deferred to the reporting period Liabilities that are at least twelve months after the period, and those that are not current liabilities are non-current liabilities.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that can be converted into fixed amounts of cash at any time and have an insignificant risk of value changes. Bank time deposits with an original maturity date of less than three months are used to meet short-term cash commitments rather than investment or other purposes. They can be converted into fixed cash at any time and the risk of value changes is very small, so they are listed in cash and cash equivalents. .

(6) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the individual balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

When initially recognizing financial assets and financial liabilities, if the financial assets or financial liabilities are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, they are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss based on the addition of fair value Transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

Customary transactions of financial assets are recognized and delisted using transaction date accounting.

(1) Types of measurement

The types of financial assets held by the Company are equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost.

A. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets that are mandatorily measured at FVTPL and those designated as such.

Financial assets that are mandatorily measured at FVTPL include equity investments that are not designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with dividends, interest, and remeasurement gains or losses recognized in other gains and losses. Specifically, dividends and interest are recognized under other income and interest income, respectively, while remeasurement gains or losses are recognized in other gains and losses.

B. Equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company may make an irrevocable election to designate equity investments that are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized in a business combination as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Equity investments measured at FVOCI are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in other equity. Upon disposal of the investment, the accumulated gains or losses are directly transferred to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends from equity investments measured at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company’s right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the investment cost.

C. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial assets held by the Company are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if they meet both of the following conditions:

(a) They are held in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) The contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specific dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (including receivables, other receivables, and other financial assets) are initially recognized and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, adjusted for any impairment losses. Any foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is generally calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except in the following two cases:

(a) For credit-impaired financial assets purchased or originated, interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate adjusted for credit impairment.

(b) For financial assets that were not credit-impaired at purchase or origination but subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Cash equivalents include highly liquid term deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are used to meet short-term cash commitments. These deposits are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses the impairment loss of financial assets (including accounts receivable) measured at amortized cost based on expected credit losses on each balance sheet date.

Accounts receivable are recognized as allowance losses based on expected credit losses during the duration. For other financial assets, first assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition. If there is no significant increase, the provision loss will be recognized as the 12-month expected credit loss. If there has been a significant increase, it will be recognized as the expected credit loss during the duration Allow for losses.

Expected credit loss refers to the risk of default as credit loss. The 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit loss arising from possible default events of the financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date, and the expected credit loss during the duration represents the expected credit loss arising from all possible default events during the expected duration of the financial instrument mpairment losses on all financial assets are achieved by reducing their carrying amounts through the use of an allowance account.

(3) Delisting of financial assets

The Company delists financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets lapse, or when the financial assets have been transferred and almost all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred to other enterprises.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost as a whole, the difference between its carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When an equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is delisted as a whole, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified as profit or loss.

(7) Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories are usually priced using the weighted average method. Net realizable value refers to the balance after deducting the estimated cost to complete the project and the estimated cost required to complete the sale from the estimated selling price under normal business conditions on the balance sheet date.

(8) Investments using the equity method

1. Invest in subsidiaries

A subsidiary refers to an entity controlled by the Company. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and its carrying amount is subsequently adjusted based on the Company’s share of the subsidiary's profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as profit distributions. Additionally, changes in other equity interests of the subsidiary that the Company is entitled to are recognized based on its ownership percentage.

When changes in the Company’s ownership interest in a subsidiary do not result in the loss of control, such transactions are treated as equity transactions. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

When the Company’s share of the subsidiary’s losses equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary (including the carrying amount of the subsidiary under the equity method and other long-term interests in the subsidiary that are essentially part of the Company’s investment in that subsidiary), the loss is continued to be recognized in proportion to the ownership interest.

Unrealized profits or losses from upstream transactions between the Company and its subsidiary are eliminated in the standalone financial statements.

(9) Real estate, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost refers to the fair value of the cash, cash equivalent or other consideration paid for acquisition or construction of the asset and the estimated cost of dismantling and removal. When the service life of major components of real estate, plant and equipment is different, they are treated as separate items of real estate, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount after deducting the salvage value from the cost of the asset (or the amount of other alternative costs). The useful life of each asset is 3-5 years.

The estimated useful life, salvage value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the financial year, and the impact of any estimated change is treated as an accounting estimate revision.

For the cost incurred when a part of real estate, plant and equipment is replaced, if the future economic benefits of this part are likely to flow into the company, the cost shall be recognized as the book amount of the item, and the book amount of the replaced part shall be be delisted. Routine maintenance costs of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal or scrapping of real estate, plant and equipment are determined by the difference between the disposal price and the book value, and the net amount is recognized as other gains and losses under profit or loss.

(10) Intangible assets

A separately acquired intangible asset with a finite useful life is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The amortization amount is accrued based on the useful life using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and the impact of any estimated change is treated as an accounting estimate revision.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(11) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The company checks the book value of tangible and intangible assets with a limited useful life at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any sign of impairment of these assets; It was decided that the derogation amount should be disclaimed. For intangible assets with no definite lifespan, impairment tests are conducted on a regular basis every year. If it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of individual assets, then estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs; if shared assets can be apportioned on a reasonable and consistent basis, they are apportioned to individual cash-generating units; The basis is allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. When assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risks that have not been used to adjust future cash flow estimates .

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is expected to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount shall be reduced to its recoverable amount, and the impairment loss shall be recognized immediately in the current loss. If the recoverable amount increases due to changes in the estimate of the recoverable amount in the subsequent period, the book value of the asset or cash-generating unit shall be adjusted to the revised estimated recoverable amount, provided that the increased book amount shall not exceed the estimated recoverable amount in previous years. The carrying amount that would have been required if the asset or cash-generating unit had not recognized an impairment loss, and the reversed impairment loss is recognized as current profit.

(12) Provision for liabilities

When the company has a present obligation (statutory or constructive obligation) due to past events, and it is very likely to have to pay off the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated, the liability provision is recognized.

The amount recognized as a liability provision is the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties of the obligation. If the liability provision is measured by the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(13) Employee benefits

In the case of a defined appropriation plan, during the service period of the employee, the amount of the pension that should be appropriated is recognized as current expenses.

Employee remuneration and remuneration of directors and supervisors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be estimated reasonably. If there is a discrepancy between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount in subsequent resolutions, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate. In addition, if employee remuneration is paid by stock, the basis for calculating the number of shares is the closing price on the day before the resolution of the board of directors.

(14) Revenue recognition

The Company identifies performance obligations in contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation, and recognizes revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Sale of Goods

The Company recognizes revenue at the point in time when the buyer accepts and obtains control of the goods, which is upon delivery.

For contracts where the period between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration is within one year, no adjustment is made to the transaction price for any significant financing component.

Optical Transmission Network Service Revenue

The Company bills customers on a monthly basis and recognizes revenue after the performance obligation of providing services is satisfied; such contracts do not contain a significant financing component. The Company continuously provides network services over the contract period and recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis monthly over the service period.

(15) Leasing

The Company assesses whether a contract is (or contains) a lease on the date the contract is formed

1. The company is the lessee

Except for leases of low-value underlying assets to which the recognition exemption applies and lease payments for short-term leases, which are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term, other leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease inception date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the original measured amount of the lease liability, lease payments less lease incentives received before the commencement date of the lease, original direct costs and the estimated cost of restoring the underlying asset), and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and The amount after the accumulated impairment loss is measured, and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability is adjusted. Right-of-use assets are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date of the lease to the expiry of the useful life or the expiry of the lease term, whichever is earlier. If ownership of the underlying asset will be acquired at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is provided from the lease commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments (including the exercise price of fixed payments, and lease termination penalties reflected in the lease term, less lease incentives payable). If the implied interest rate of the lease is easy to determine, the lease payment shall be discounted using the interest rate. If this rate is not readily determined, the lessee incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method, and the interest expense is amortized over the lease term. If changes in the lease period or evaluation of the purchase option of the underlying asset lead to changes in future lease payments, the company will re-measure the lease liability and adjust the right-of-use asset accordingly. However, if the book value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, the remaining The measure amount is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented separately on the balance sheet.

(16) Income tax

Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Current income tax and deferred income tax expenses shall be recognized in profit or loss, except for those related to business combination, directly recognized in equity or other items related to comprehensive income.

The current income tax expense is the estimated income tax payable or tax refund receivable calculated on the taxable income or loss of the current year at the tax rate that has been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any income tax payable or receivable on previous years. Adjustment.

Deferred income tax expenses are calculated and recognized for timing differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse and are based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities have legal enforcement right only when offsetting current income tax assets and liabilities, and they belong to the same taxpayer and are levied by the same tax authority; or belong to different taxpayers, but their intention is to The net settlement of the current income tax liabilities and assets, or the income tax liabilities and assets will be realized at the same time, can be offset.

Unused tax losses, income tax credits and deductible timing differences are recognized as deferred tax assets to the extent that future taxable income is likely to be available for use, and are recognized on each reporting date are assessed and reduced to the extent that the relevant income tax benefit is not probable to be realized.

(17) Operation department

The operating department is a constituent unit of the company, engaged in business activities that may generate income and incur expenses (including income and expenses arising from transactions with other constituent units in the enterprise). The operating results of the operating department are regularly reported to the company's operating decision-maker (the board of directors) for review to make decisions on resource allocation and evaluate the performance of the department.

5. Major sources of uncertainty in major accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The company's individual financial reports and financial results are affected by accounting policies, accounting assumptions and estimates. Accounting assumptions and estimates are based on past experience and other relevant factors, and appropriate professional judgments are made by the management.

The following is a description of information about assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimated impairment of financial assets

The estimated impairment of accounts receivable is based on the Company's assumptions about the default rate and expected loss rate. The company estimates the amount of expected credit losses that may occur by considering historical experience and known reasons such as default and bankruptcy of the debtor.

6. Explanation of important accounting items

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 52	$ 44
Check and demand deposit	25,699	31,665
Total	$ 25,751	$ 31,709

（2）Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
listed company	$ 11,449	$ 11,192
Evaluation adjustments	2,628	(1,469)
Total	$ 14,077	$ 9,723

For the years 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in the amounts of NT$1,578 thousand and (NT$5,774 thousand), respectively (including valuation gains (losses) prior to disposal of (NT$2,519 thousand) and NT$3,622 thousand, respectively).

(3) Accounts receivable and other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	$ 20,031	$ 14,780
Other receivables (listed as other current assets)	1,095	6,660
Less: Allowance for losses	(1,095)	(1,095)
	$ 20,031	$ 20,345

Accounts receivable measured at amortized cost

The company's average credit period for sales is 30 days to 90 days, and accounts receivable are not interest-bearing. The company adopts the simplified method of IFRS 9 to recognize the allowance loss of accounts receivable based on the expected credit loss during the duration. The expected credit loss during the duration takes into account the customer's past default record and current financial situation. Since the company's credit loss historical experience shows that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups, the overdue credit loss rate is determined only by the number of days that accounts receivable are overdue.

If there is evidence that the counterparty is facing serious financial difficulties and the company cannot reasonably expect the recoverable amount, for example, the counterparty is in liquidation, the company will directly write off the relevant accounts receivable, but will continue to pursue activities. The amount is recognized in profit or loss.

The company measures the allowance loss of accounts receivable and other receivables as follows：

December 31, 2025

	not overdue	Overdue 1～90 days	Overdue 91～180 days	Overdue 181～365 days	Overdue more than 365 days	total
Total book amount	$ 19,339	$ 12	$ 680	$ -	$ 1,095	$ 1,126
Allowance for losses (expected credit losses during the duration)	-	-	-	-	(1,095)	(1,095)
Amortized cost	$ 19,339	$ 12	$ 680	$ -	$ -	$ 20,031

December 31, 2024

	not overdue	Overdue 1～90 days	Overdue 91～180 days	Overdue 181～365 days	Overdue more than 365 days	total
Total book amount	$ 13,240	$ 4,476	$ 2,629	$ -	$ 1,095	$ 21,440
Allowance for losses (expected credit losses during the duration)	-	-	-	-	(1,095)	(1,095)
Amortized cost	$ 13,240	$ 4,476	$ 2,629	$ -	$ -	$ 20,345

Changes in allowance losses for accounts receivable and other receivables are as follows：

	2025	2024
Opening Balance	$ 1,095	$ 1,095
Provision for impairment losses in the current period	-	-
Turnaround for the period	-	-
Ending balance	$ 1,095	$ 1,095

(4) Net inventory

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Carrying Amount
Finished Goods	$960	$-	$960

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Carrying Amount
Finished Goods	$ 2,995	$ -	$ 2,995

Expenses and losses related to inventories are as follows:

Category	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 21,824	$ 43,926
Other operating costs	10,452	-
Cost of sales	$ 32,276	$ 43,926

(5) Prepayments

	2025	2024
Prepaid Purchase Payments	$ 4,500	$ 11,931
Other Prepaid Expenses	6,132	533
Total	$ 10,632	$ 12,464

(6) Other Financial Assets

	2025	2024
Pledged Time Deposits	$ -	$ 30,000

(7) Non-current Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
Unlisted Company Shares	$ 5,501	$ 5,501
Valuation Adjustment	(5,501)	(4,501)
Total	$ -	$ 1,000
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	$ (1,000)	$ (4,000)
Transferred to Retained Earnings	$ -	$ 3,952

On April 1, 2024, the Company participated in the cash capital increase subscription plan of Yunnuo Sports & Culture Co., Ltd., subscribing for 1,000 thousand common shares with a total subscription amount of NT$10,000 thousand. On December 13, 2024, the Company disposed of 500 thousand of these common shares for a total consideration of NT$5,000 thousand, resulting in a disposal gain or loss of NT$0 thousand.

After assessment, the Company determined that its equity interests in DNA Information Co., Ltd. and Ruihai Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. no longer have economic benefits. Accordingly, in the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company derecognized these investments and reclassified the cumulative valuation adjustment amount of NT$3,952 thousand, previously recognized in prior years, to retained earnings.

(8) Investments using the equity method

1. The Company's investments using the equity method are listed as follows：

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investment subsidiary	$ 13,290	$ 9,981

	Carrying amount		Shareholding ratio	
	December 31,2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
unlisted counter company				
A-LINK(B.V.I.) Co., Ltd.	$3,148	$ 3,284	100%	100%
Flame Fortunes Co., Ltd.	9,950	10,006	100%	100%
Total	$13,098	$13,290		

2024 and 2023, the equity method was adopted to recognize the share of the subsidiary's investment (profit) and loss, and the content is as follows：

	2025	2024
Unlisted counter company		
A-LINK(B.V.I.) Co., Ltd.	$ —	$ 3,211
Flame Fortunes Co., Ltd.	(56)	30
Total	$ (56)	$ 3,241

In 2025 and 2024, the profit and loss of subsidiaries using the equity method and other comprehensive profit and loss shares were recognized based on the financial reports of the subsidiaries audited by accountants for the same period.

In May 2023, our company established a subsidiary, Flame Fortunes Co., Ltd, with a cash investment of NT$10,000 thousand.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

Category	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Transportation Equipment	$ 483	$ -
office equipment	-	-
other equipment	9,585	-
total	$ 10,068	$ 17

Cost	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 1,040	$ 152	$ -	$ 1,192
Reclassification of other non-current assets	-	-	10,619	10,619
Additions	500	-	980	1,480
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 1,540	$ 152	$ 11,599	$ 13,291

(10) Lease agreement

1. Right-of-Use Assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use asset		
Building	$ 3,047	$ 1,042
Office equipment	97	123
Total	$ 3,144	$ 1,165

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 3,794	$ 1,251

Except for the aforementioned additions and the recognition of depreciation expense, the Company did not have any significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31,2024
Carrying amount of the lease liability		
Current	$ 2,151	$ 224
Non-current	$ 1,055	$ 958

The discount rate for lease liabilities is 3% per annum.

3. Other leasing information

	2025	2024
Total cash outflows from leases	$(1,880)	$(257)

(11)Other Non-Current Assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepaid Equipment Payments	$ 2,500	$ 11,000
Deposits Paid	600	41
Total	$ 3,100	$ 11,041

(12) Short-term Borrowings

Loan Nature	December 31, 2025 Interest Rate Rang	Amount	December 31, 2024 Interest Rate Range	Amount	Collateral or Guarantee
Secured Borrowings	-	$ 30,000	-	$ -	See Notes 7 and 8 for details.

(13) Employee benefits

Confirm allocation plan

The company's employee retirement plan stipulated in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act" is a defined contribution plan. For employees to whom this regulation applies, the company's monthly employee pension allocation rate shall not be lower than 6% of the employee's monthly salary.

(14) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Salaries payable	$ 3,847	$ 1,003
Professional service fees	1,208	1,201
Other payables	2,729	1,537
Total	$ 7,784	$ 3,741

(15) Provisions – Current

Category	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Employee Benefits Provision	$ 56	$ 56

(16) Contract Liabilities – Current

Category	2025	2024
Contract Liabilities	$ -	$ 6,035

(17) Equity

1. Common Equity Capital

Category	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized Capital (in thousands)	$ 3,200,000	$ 3,200,000
Paid-in Capital (in thousands)	$ 278,000	$ 278,000

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s authorized share capital was 320,000 thousand shares (including 68,000 thousand shares reserved for conversion of corporate bonds and 9,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), with a par value of NT$10 per share. Each share carries one voting right and the right to receive dividends. The number of issued and fully paid common shares was 27,800 thousand shares.

2. Retained earnings and dividends

Legal reserve shall continue to be appropriated until its total amount reaches the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset losses. Where the Company has no losses, the portion of the legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings in the form of new shares or cash.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation regarding earnings distribution policy, if there is profit in the annual final accounts, the Company shall first pay taxes and offset accumulated losses, then appropriate 10% as legal reserve, and make or reverse special reserve in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. If there is any remaining balance, together with undistributed earnings from prior years, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for earnings distribution and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval. For the basis of estimation and actual distribution of employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors, please refer to Note 6(19).

The Company's dividend policy takes into consideration the business environment, long-term financial planning, and future funding needs, while also aiming to satisfy shareholders' demand for cash inflows. The earnings distribution ratio and the proportion of cash dividends to shareholders shall be proposed by the Board of Directors, taking into account the Company's financial structure, future funding needs, and profitability, with the principle that cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

The Company resolved at the shareholders' meetings held on June 3, 2025 and May 29, 2024 that no dividends would be distributed for the years 2024 and 2023 due to accumulated losses.

For information regarding the Company's earnings distribution proposals, please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

3. Other equity items

Exchange difference in translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions:	2025	2024
Opening Balance	$(179)	$(247)
Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions	(136)	68
Ending balance	$(315)	$(179)

Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:	2025	2024
Beginning Balance	$(4,501)	$ (4,453)
Recognized During the Period		
Unrealized Gains (Losses) – Equity Instruments	(1,000)	(4,000)
Reclassified to Retained Earnings During the Period	-	3,952
Ending Balance	$(5,501)	$ (4,501)

(18) Income

Item	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 54,490	$ 54,263

1. Contract balance

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 18	$ -	$ 30
Accounts receivable (Note 6(3))	$ 20,031	$ 14,780	$ 14,424
Contract liabilities – current (Note 6(16))	$ -	$ 6,035	$ 710

2. Segmentation of customer income

	2025	2024
digital imaging products	$ 25,019	$ 54,263
Optical communication service revenue	29,471	-
Total	$ 54,490	$ 54,263

(19) Net profit for the period

1. Other income

	2025	2024
Other income	$ 327	$ 1,862

2. Other benefits and losses

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	$ 1,155	$ (130)
Gain (loss) on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	1,578	(5,774)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	(49)	-
Miscellaneous expenses	(57)	-
Total	$ 2,627	$(5,904)

3. Financial costs

	2025	2024
Interest on Borrowings	$ 153	$ 57
Interest on Lease Liabilities	110	39
	$ 263	$ 96

4. The summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses by function is as follows:

Nature By Function	2025			2024		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total	Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total
Employee Benefits Expense	$ 2,430	$ 13,641	$ 16,071	$ -	$ 4,562	$ 4,562
Salaries Expense	296	1,406	1,702	-	461	461
Labor and Health Insurance Expense	132	582	714	-	246	246
Pension Expense	-	82	82	-	64	64
Directors' Remuneration	125	477	602	-	549	549
Other Employee Benefits Expense	1,855	1,991	3,846	-	252	252
Depreciation Expense	-	3	3	-	17	17
Amortization Expense	$ 2,430	$ 13,641	$ 16,071	$ -	$ 4,562	$ 4,562

(Note) Depreciation expense includes:

	2025	2024
Real Estate, Plant, and Equipment	$ 2,031	$ 17
Right-of-Use Assets	1,815	235
Total	$ 3,846	$ 252

The Company had an average of 20 and 9 employees in 2025 and 2024, respectively, of which the number of directors not concurrently serving as employees was 3 and 2, respectively.

For 2025 and 2024, the Company's average employee welfare expenses were NT$1,123 thousand and NT$831 thousand, respectively; the average employee salary expenses were NT$945 thousand and NT$652 thousand, respectively, representing a 45% increase in average salary expenses.

As the Company incurred accumulated losses for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, no employee compensation or remuneration to directors and supervisors was accrued.

The Company's compensation policy (including for directors, supervisors, managers, and employees) is as follows:

The Company aims to provide employees with compensation and benefits above the industry average. Employee compensation includes fixed monthly salaries, performance bonuses based on operating results, and profit-sharing bonuses determined based on the Company's annual profitability. The total amount of performance bonuses and profit-sharing is determined based on operating results and with reference to industry practices in Taiwan, and is subject to approval by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. Individual allocations are determined based on position, contribution, and performance.

Compensation for managerial personnel is determined based on their position, contribution, the Company's operating performance for the year, and consideration of future risks, as reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of the Chairman and directors is determined by the Board of Directors, taking into account their level of participation in operations, contribution, and prevailing industry standards domestically and internationally.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company reports a profit for the year, after offsetting accumulated losses, it shall allocate no less than 8% (including at least 1% for grassroots employees) as employee compensation and no more than 5% as remuneration to directors and supervisors.

Employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when a legal or constructive obligation exists and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. Any differences between the estimated and actual amounts resolved subsequently are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

The amounts of employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed for 2024 and 2023 were consistent with those recognized in the financial statements for those years.

For further information regarding employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors, please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

(20) Income Tax

1. Income Tax Recognized in Profit or Loss

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	$ -	$ -
Prior Year Income Tax Adjustments	363 -	-
Deferred income tax expense		
Income tax impact of loss deduction	-	-
Total income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in the current period	$ 363	$ -

The reconciliation of accounting income and income tax expense (benefit) is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	$(1,415)	$(1,890)
Income Tax Expense Based on Pre Tax Profit at the Statutory Tax Rate	$(283)	$(378)
Non-Deductible Expenses for Tax Purposes	363	(5)
Temporary Differences Arising and Reversed	11	383
Income Tax Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss	$ 272	$ -

2. Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deductible Temporary Differences	$ 89,115	$ 88,809

3. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has not recognized tax loss carryforwards as deferred tax assets. The expiration periods for these tax losses are as follows:

		Unused balance		
Year Incurred	Loss Amount	Balance as of Dec 31, 2025	Balance as of Dec 31, 2024	Expiry Year
2015	$ 152,450	$ -	$ 152,450	2025
2016	13,524	13,524	13,524	2026
2017	6,381	6,381	6,381	2027
2018	26,702	26,702	26,702	2028
2019	8,205	8,205	8,205	2029
2020	7,030	7,030	7,030	2030
2021	4,158	4,158	4,158	2031
2022	3,587	3,587	3,587	2032
	$ 222,037	$ 69,587	$ 222,037	

4. The Company's income tax filing for business operations has been approved by the tax authorities up to the 2023 fiscal year.

(21) Earnings (losses) per share

	2025	2024
Net profit (net loss) for the period	$(1,778)	$(1,890)
Calculate the weighted average number of ordinary shares of basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	27,800	27,800
Basic earnings (loss) per share (unit: yuan)	$(0.06)	$(0.07)

7.Related party transactions

The transaction details between the company and related parties are disclosed as follows：

The company is the ultimate controller of the company and its subsidiaries.

(2) The name of the related party and its relationship：

Related person name	Relationship with the company
A-LINK(B.V.I.) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Flame Fortunes Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary

(3) The transactions and balances of other related parties are summarized as follows：

	relationship category	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables (financing)	BVI	$ 3,143	$3,279

(4) The remuneration of the main management is as follows：

	2025	2024
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 1,374	$ 1,599
Post-employment benefits	-	-
	$ 1,374	$ 1,599

(5) The Chairman of the Company serves as a joint guarantor for the Company’s bank borrowings secured as of December 31, 2024.

8.Pledged assets :

The Company has the following assets provided as collateral or subject to restrictions for various purposes:

Item	Purpose of Collateral	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other Financial Assets	Short-term Borrowings	-	$ 30,000

9.Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments : None.

10.Major disaster losses : None.

11.Significant subsequent events : None.

12.Others

(1) Financial instruments

1. Types of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	25,751	$	31,709
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss - Current		14,077		9,723
Receivables and Other Receivables		20,049		20,345
Other Financial Assets		-		30,000
Total	$	59,877	$	91,777

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Financial Liabilities				
Short-term Borrowings	$	-	$	30,000
Payables and Other Payables (Including Related Parties)		10,927		7,020
Lease Liabilities (Including Non-Current)		3,206		1,182
Total	$	14,133	$	38,202

2. Purpose of Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management objectives are to manage the financial risks associated with its operating activities. These risks include market risks (such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risks), credit risk, and liquidity risk. To mitigate these financial risks, the Company is committed to identifying, assessing, and avoiding market uncertainties in order to reduce the potential adverse impact of market fluctuations on the Company's financial performance.

3. Market risk

The Company is primarily exposed to market risks such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. From January 1 to December 31, 2024, and January 1 to December 31, 2023, there have been no changes in the exposure to market risks related to financial instruments and the methods used to manage and measure such risks.

(1) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The net investment of the company's foreign operating institutions is mainly in foreign currency transactions, so there is exchange rate risk. The exchange rate risk management strategy is to regularly review the net positions of assets and liabilities in various currencies and conduct risk management on the net positions.

December 31, 2025	Monetary items	Amount in foreign currency		spot exchange rate	carrying amount
financial asset	US dollar	USD	98	31.43	3,085
	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	CNY	328	4.496	1,472
Financial liabilities	US dollar	USD	276	31.43	8,687

December 31, 2024	Monetary items	Amount in foreign currency		spot exchange rate	carrying amount
financial asset	US dollar	USD	263	32.7850	8,622
	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	CNY	742	4.4780	3,323

December 31, 2024	Monetary items	Amount in foreign currency		spot exchange rate	carrying amount
Financial liabilities	US dollar	USD	100	31.43	3,279

The Company's foreign exchange risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other receivables, accounts payable and other payables denominated in foreign currencies, which give rise to exchange gains or losses upon translation. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, if the New Taiwan Dollar had depreciated or appreciated by 1% against the U.S. Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Renminbi, and Japanese Yen, with all other variables held constant, net income for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased (decreased) by NT$(41) thousand and NT$87 thousand, respectively. The 1% sensitivity rate is used internally for reporting foreign exchange risk to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

For the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized net foreign exchange gains (including both realized and unrealized) of NT$1,155 thousand and net foreign exchange losses of NT$130 thousand, respectively. Due to the diversity of foreign currency transactions and the Company's functional currency, it is not practicable to disclose exchange gains or losses by each significant foreign currency.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value of financial instruments resulting from fluctuations in market interest rates. The Company's long-term and short-term bank borrowings include both fixed-rate and floating-rate borrowings; therefore, changes in market interest rates expose the Company to both fair value risk and cash flow risk.

If borrowing interest rates had increased or decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024 would have decreased or increased by NT$300 thousand, respectively. This is mainly attributable to changes in interest expenses arising from floating-rate borrowings.

(3) Price risk

The equity commodities invested by the company are affected by changes in market prices, but the company has set a stop loss point, so no significant market risk will occur.

(4) Credit management risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the company due to the failure of counterparties to fulfill their contractual obligations. The maximum credit risk exposure for the company arises primarily from accounts receivable related to its operations and the carrying amounts of financial assets invested. The company separately manages operational credit risk and financial credit risk.

A. Operational Credit Risk

To maintain the quality of accounts receivable, the company has established management procedures for operational-related credit risks. For individual customer risk assessments, the company considers factors such as the customer's financial condition, historical transaction records, internal credit ratings, credit ratings from credit agencies, and the current economic environment, along with other factors that may influence the customer's ability to pay. The company also uses certain tools to reduce credit risk for specific customers, such as advance payments.

B. Financial Credit Risk

The company's financial credit risk, related to its investment in financial assets, is measured and monitored by the finance department. Since all counterparties are reputable banks and financial institutions with investment-grade ratings, the company does not expect significant credit risk. The company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancement tools to mitigate the credit risk associated with financial assets.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The company's liquidity risk management goal is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and adequate bank credit lines to ensure the company has ample financial flexibility and to mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations.

The company has invested in stocks of unlisted domestic and foreign companies, and due to the lack of a liquid market for these investments, they are expected to carry significant liquidity risks.

The following table presents the remaining contract maturity analysis of financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. This analysis is based on the earliest date the company could be required to make repayment, and it is prepared using undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, including both interest and principal payments:

December 31, 2025

Non-derivative financial liabilities	less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	over 2 years	undiscounted cash total traffic	carrying amount
accounts payable	$ 10,927	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,927	$ 10,927
other liabilities	1,146	1,139	611	525	3,421	3,206
lease liability	$ 12,073	$ 1,139	$ 611	$ 525	$ 14,348	$ 14,133
	$ 10,927	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,927	$ 10,927

December 31, 2024

Non-derivative financial liabilities	less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	over 2 years	undiscounted cash total traffic	carrying amount
accounts payable	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
other liabilities	7,020	-	-	-	7,020	7,020
lease liability	128	128	256	762	1,274	1,182
	$ 37,148	$ 128	$ 256	$ 762	$ 38,294	$ 38,202

(6) Fair value of financial instruments

A. Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost

The company believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost in the individual financial statements approximate their fair values.

B. Fair Value Measurement Recognized in the Individual Statement of Financial Position

The following table analyzes the financial instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value after initial recognition, categorized by the level of observable inputs used to measure fair value:

a. Level 1 Fair Value Measurement

This refers to the fair value measurement based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (unadjusted).

b. Level 2 Fair Value Measurement

This refers to the fair value measurement derived from observable inputs (i.e., prices) for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., based on prices derived from other observable inputs). However, this does not include quotes under Level 1.

c. Level 3 Fair Value Measurement

This refers to the fair value measurement where the valuation technique uses unobservable inputs, i.e., the inputs are based on non-observable market data for the asset or liability.

	December 31, 2025							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		add up the total	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	$	4,077	$	-	$	-	$	4,077
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - non-current		-		-		-		-
add up the total	$	14,077	$	-	$	-	$	14,077

	December 31, 2024							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		add up the total	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	$	9,723	$	-	$	-	$	9,723
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - non-current		-		-		1,000		1,000
add up the total	$	9,723	$	-	$	1,000	$	10,723

C. The valuation techniques and assumptions used to measure fair value include: a. Public market quotes or dealer quotes for similar instruments. b. Other valuation techniques to determine the fair value of remaining financial instruments, such as discounted cash flow analysis.

D. The Company’s valuation process for fair values classified as Level 3 is carried out by the finance department, which is responsible for independently verifying the fair value of financial instruments. This is done by using data from independent sources to ensure that valuation results are aligned with market conditions, and such results are reviewed periodically to ensure their reasonableness.

The sensitivity analysis of significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models for Level 3 fair value measurements is described as follows:

	December 31, 2025 fair value		evaluation technique	Important Observe the input value	Interval (weighted average)	Enter the value with fair value relationship
Non-derivative equity instruments						
Unlisted OTC stocks	$	-	Net Asset Value Method	net asset value	-	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

(2) Capital management

The company's capital management goal is to ensure the ability to continue operations, and to meet the needs of working capital, capital expenditures, research and development expenses, debt repayments, and dividend payments for the next 12 months, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to liquidate liabilities.

The company monitors capital by regularly reviewing the debt ratio. The debt ratios on December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows：

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
total liabilities	$	14,326	$	44,351
total assets	$	100,887	$	133,826
debt ratio		14%		33%

13.Matters disclosed in the notes

1. Information on major transactions:

(1) Loans to others: See Table 1.

(2) Endorsements and guarantees provided to others: None.

(3) Information on significant marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities): See Table 2.

(4) Purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more, or 20% or more of paid-in capital: None.

(5) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more, or 20% or more of paid-in capital: None.

2. Information about reinvestment business:

Invested company name, location and other relevant information (excluding mainland Chinese invested companies): Attach Table 3 for details.

3. Mainland China investment information: None.

14.Department Information

The company has disclosed departmental information in the consolidated financial report in accordance with IFRS No. 8, so individual financial reports do not have to disclose departmental information.

Attachment 1 (fund loan to others)
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 Unit: NT$ thousand

serial number	Company lending funds	loan object	Current subjects	The highest balance in the current period	Ending balance	Actual spending amount	Interest rate range%	Nature of fund loans	Business transaction amount	Reasons for the short-term funding needs	Provision for bad debts	Collateral		Individual limit for financial lending (note)	Total lending limit (note)
												name	value		
0	B.V.I.	Our company	other receivables	$ 3,321	$3,143	$3,143	no interest	short-term financing	$ -	Operating turnover	-	-	-	$94,290	$ 94,290

Note: The calculation of the loan limit to others based on the company's lending procedures is as follows:

The total amount of the company’s funds lent to others, including business transactions and short-term financing, is limited to no more than 40% of the company's net worth.

The total amount of funds lent by the B.V.I. and the individual lending limit to counterparties, excluding loans to the parent company or companies where the company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, shall not exceed 40% of the company’s net worth.

Loans between the B.V.I. funds and the parent company or companies where the company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares are not subject to the total lending limit or the individual counterparty limit. The lending limit to individual counterparties is capped at 1,000 times the company’s net worth, with a maximum of USD 3 million.

Attachment 2 (Securities held at the end of the period) (excluding investment subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint venture control parts)
December 31, 2025 Unit: Thousand NT$/Thousand shares

Company held	Types and names of securities	with securities Relationship with the Issuer	account section	end of term				note
				number of shares	carrying amount	shareholding ratio	fair value	
	Listed (or OTC-listed) Stocks / Shares							
Company	Dynamic Holding	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - non-current	70	$ 8,925	0.03%	$ 8,925	
Company	FULLTECH FIBER GLASS CORP	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - non-current	55	5,152	0.01%	5,152	
					$ 14,077			

Attachment 3 (name of invested company, location... and other related information) (excluding mainland invested companies)
1 January to 31 December 2024
Unit: thousand NT$/share

serial number	Investment company name	Invested company name	location	Main business items	original investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Invested company Current period (profit) loss	Recognized in this period Investment (profit) loss	note
					end of current period	the end of the previous period	Number of shares (shares)	ratio(%)	carrying amount			
0	Company	B.V.I.	british virgin islands	Reinvestment business	NT$ 69,056	NT$ 69,056	2,200,000	100.00%	NT$ 3,148	NT$	NT$	-
1	Company	Flame Fortunes Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Reinvestment operations	NT$ 10,000	NT$ 10,000	1,000,000	100.00%	NT$ 9,950	NT$ (56)	NT$ (56)	-

aiPlex Corporation

Detailed Schedule of Significant Accounting Items

2025

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Detailed Schedule of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

Item	Description		Amount	
Petty Cash	NTD (New Taiwan Dollar)		$	17
Cash on Hand	USD (US Dollar)	246.25		8
	JPY (Japanese Yen)	200.00		-
	CNY (Chinese Yuan)	5,000.00		26
	EUR (Euro)	29.12		1
Subtotal				52
Bank Deposits	Checking Deposits			-
	Demand Deposits			22,516
	Foreign Currency Deposits			3,183
Subtotal				25,699
Total			$	25,751

Note: Foreign currency deposits are translated based on the closing exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

aiPlex Corporation

Detailed Schedule of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss – Current

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands / thousand shares / thousand units

Name of Financial Instrument	Description	Number of Shares	Par Value	Interest Rate	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value		Fair Value Changes Attributable to Changes in Credit Risk	Collateral Pledged or Provided
						Unit Price (NTD)	Total Amount		
Equity Securities	Dynamic Holding	70	-	-	$ 7,308	$ 127.50	$ 8,925	-	None
Equity Securities	FULLTECH FIBER GLASS CORP	55	-	-	4,141	94.40	5,152	-	None
					$ 11,449		$ 14,077		

Note: The ending balance is calculated based on the closing price or net asset value as of December 31, 2025.

aiPlex Corporation

Detailed Schedule of Inventories

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	Description	Amount		Remarks
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Finished Goods		$ 960	$ 1,287	Note
Less: Allowance for Inventory Write-down		-		
Net Amount		$ 960		

Note: An allowance for inventory write-down is recognized based on the lower of cost and net realizable value.

aiPlex Corporation
Statement of Changes in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income – Non-current
For the year from January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands / thousand shares

Name	Beginning Balance		Increase (Decrease) for the Period		Ending Balance			Collateral Pledged or Provided	Remarks
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Amount		
CEC CHESEN ELECTRONICS CORP	60	$ 501	-	-	60	0.33%	$ 501	None	
Winball Sport Culture and Education Co., Ltd	500	5,000	-	-	500	1.25%	5,000	None	
		5,501		-			5,501		
Valuation Adjustment		(4,501)		(1,000)			(5,501)		
		$ 1,000		$ (1,000)			$ -		

aiPlex Corporation
Detailed Schedule of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands / thousand shares

Name	Beginning Balance		Increase (Decrease) for the Period		Decrease for the Period		Share of Profit or Loss of Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Ending Balance			Market Price or Net Asset Value per Share		Collateral Pledged or Provided	Remarks
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Amount	Unit Price (NTD)	Total Price		
Long-term Equity Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method															
Gutu Co., Ltd	1,000	$ 10,006		$ -	-	$ -	$ (56)	$ -	1,000	100.00%	9,950	-	-	None	Note
A-Link(B.V.I) Co., Ltd.	2,200	3,284		-	-	-	-	(136)	2,200	100.00%	3,148	-	-	·	Note
Total		$ 13,290		$ -		$ -	$ (56)	$ (136)			$ 13,098				

Note: As the investee companies are not publicly traded, no market price information is available.

aiPlex Corporation

Detailed Schedule of Cost of Goods Sold

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	Amount: Subtotal	Amount: Total
Manufacturing:		
Beginning Raw Materials	$ -	
Less: Ending Raw Materials	-	
Raw Materials Consumed		$ -
Direct Labor		-
Manufacturing Overhead		-
Total Manufacturing Cost		-
Add: Beginning Work in Process		-
Less: Ending Work in Process		-
Cost of Goods Manufactured		-
Add: Beginning Finished Goods		2,995
Purchases of Finished Goods		19,921
Less: Other Deductions		(132)
Less: Ending Finished Goods		(960)
Cost of Goods Sold – Manufacturing		21,824
Other Operating Costs		10,452
Total Cost of Goods Sold		$ 32,276

aiPlex Corporation

Detailed Schedule of Operating Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousands

	Selling Expenses	ministrative Expen	and Development Expenses	
Item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Remarks
Salaries Expense	$ 1,431	$ 8,283	$ 4,009	
Travel Expenses	60	635	435	
Depreciation Expense	175	1,816	-	
Service Fees	-	2,407	-	
Other Expenses	464	4,165	2,557	Note
Total	$ 2,130	$ 17,306	$ 7,001	

Note: Each individual balance does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.