Stock Code:6281

E-LIFE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Address: No. 55, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City 248, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
E-Life Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of E-Life Corporation, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years 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 E-Life Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") , International Accounting Standards (" IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

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 E-Life Corporation 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 are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter for E-Life Corporation's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 is stated as follows:

Recognition of supplier rebate income

Please refer to Note 4(m) "Rebate income from suppliers" for the material accounting policies on the measurement and recognition of rebate income from suppliers.

Description of key audit matter:

E-Life Corporation has agreements with suppliers whereby volume-related allowance, promotions and marketing allowances are received in connection with the purchase of goods for resale from those suppliers. E-Life Corporation recognizes the rebate income from suppliers as a reduction to cost of sales based on the contractual rebate terms agreed by the procurement agreements and consent letters with suppliers. The rebate income is significant to E-Life Corporation's operating performance. Consequently, the recognition of rebate income from suppliers has been identified as the key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, we have performed certain audit procedures including obtaining the procurement agreements with major suppliers, interviewing procurement supervisor to understand the contractual terms and controls regarding rebates, and testing the related internal control; analyzing the year-over-year changes and fluctuations in purchase rebate to determine whether there are any material anomalies; and sending confirmation letters to major suppliers regarding the purchase rebate and outstanding rebate receivables to verify the accuracy of accounts balance.

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 with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, 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 E-Life Corporation'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 E-Life Corporation 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 E-Life Corporation'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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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. Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained 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. Obtained 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 E-Life Corporation's internal control.

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

4. Concluded 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 E-Life Corporation'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 E-Life Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluated 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.

We communicated 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 identified during our audit.

We also provided 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 determined 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 described these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determined 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 Kao, Ching-Wen and Tang, Tzu-Chieh.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 9, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the 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 financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 877,370	10	1,577,803	17
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost－current (notes 6(b) and 8)	1,511,612	17	1,105,879	12
1150	Notes and accounts receivable, net (notes 6(c) and (o))	81,615	1	102,912	1
1200	Other receivables	2,325	-	3,864	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	2,360,074	26	2,457,174	26
1470	Other current assets	6,510	-	13,574	-
	Total current assets	4,839,506	54	5,261,206	56
	Non-current assets:				
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost－non-current (notes 6(b) and 8)	56,390	1	55,000	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(e))	413,767	5	425,315	5
1755	Right-of-use assets (notes 6(f) and 7)	3,286,657	36	3,234,114	34
1760	Investment property (note 6(g))	188,555	2	190,754	2
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(h))	11,004	-	14,860	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 6(l))	5,592	-	4,829	-
1915	Prepayments for equipment	3,109	-	355	-
1920	Refundable deposits (note 7)	168,003	2	172,011	2
1975	Net defined benefit assets－non-current (note 6(k))	37,525	-	7,972	-
	Total non-current assets	4,170,602	46	4,105,210	44
	Total assets	$ 9,010,108	100	9,366,416	100

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2130	Contract liabilities－current (note 6(o))	$ 857,941	10	1,024,172	11
2150	Notes and accounts payable	1,003,281	11	1,228,818	13
2200	Other payables (note 6(p))	706,141	8	718,787	8
2230	Current income tax liabilities	40,708	1	40,318	-
2280	Lease liabilities－current (notes 6(i) and 7)	757,619	8	718,231	8
2300	Other current liabilities	22,933	-	27,770	-
	Total current liabilities	3,388,623	38	3,758,096	40
	Non-current liabilities:				
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 6(l))	9,111	-	3,235	-
2580	Lease liabilities－non-current (notes 6(i) and 7)	2,649,269	29	2,628,567	28
2645	Guarantee deposits received	72,594	1	79,023	1
	Total non-current liabilities	2,730,974	30	2,710,825	29
	Total liabilities	6,119,597	68	6,468,921	69
	Equity (note 6(m)):				
3100	Common stock	991,729	11	991,729	10
3200	Capital surplus	437,110	5	436,619	5
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	889,423	10	840,563	9
3350	Unappropriated earnings	572,249	6	628,584	7
		1,461,672	16	1,469,147	16
	Total equity	2,890,511	32	2,897,495	31
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 9,010,108	100	9,366,416	100

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Except for Earnings Per Share)

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Revenue (notes 6(o) and 14)**	$ 18,829,095	100	19,789,099	100
5000	**Costs of revenue (note 6(d))**	(15,071,656)	(80)	(15,801,863)	(80)
5900	**Gross profit**	3,757,439	20	3,987,236	20
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(e), (f), (h), (i), (k), (p), 7 and 12):**				
6100	Selling expenses	(2,894,268)	(16)	(2,983,215)	(15)
6200	Administrative expenses	(412,391)	(2)	(446,392)	(2)
	Total operating expenses	(3,306,659)	(18)	(3,429,607)	(17)
6900	**Operating income**	450,780	2	557,629	3
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(g), (i), (j), (q), 7 and 12):**				
7010	Other income	28,501	-	25,808	-
7100	Interest income	26,604	-	18,029	-
7020	Other gains and losses, net	(7,859)	-	(12,322)	-
7050	Finance costs	(37,306)	-	(36,508)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	9,940	-	(4,993)	-
7900	**Income before income tax**	460,720	2	552,636	3
7950	Income tax expenses (note 6(l))	(94,093)	-	(104,923)	(1)
	Net income	366,627	2	447,713	2
	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(k))	28,238	-	51,101	-
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (note 6(l))	(5,648)	-	(10,220)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of income tax**	22,590	-	40,881	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 389,217**	**2**	**488,594**	**2**
	Earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollar) (note 6(n)):				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$ 3.70**		**4.51**	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$ 3.67**		**4.49**	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated earnings	Retained earnings: Total	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 991,729	436,555	789,090	637,741	1,426,831	2,855,115
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	447,713	447,713	447,713
Other comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	40,881	40,881	40,881
Total comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	488,594	488,594	488,594
Appropriation of earnings:						
Legal reserve	-	-	51,473	(51,473)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed to shareholders	-	-	-	(446,278)	(446,278)	(446,278)
Unclaimed dividends reclassified to capital surplus	-	64	-	-	-	64
Balance at December 31, 2024	991,729	436,619	840,563	628,584	1,469,147	2,897,495
Net income in 2025	-	-	-	366,627	366,627	366,627
Other comprehensive income in 2025	-	-	-	22,590	22,590	22,590
Total comprehensive income in 2025	-	-	-	389,217	389,217	389,217
Appropriation of earnings:						
Legal reserve	-	-	48,860	(48,860)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed to shareholders	-	-	-	(396,692)	(396,692)	(396,692)
Unclaimed dividends reclassified to capital surplus	-	491	-	-	-	491
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 991,729**	**437,110**	**889,423**	**572,249**	**1,461,672**	**2,890,511**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income taxes	$ 460,720	552,636
Adjustments for:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss:		
Depreciation	944,244	970,392
Amortization	6,489	6,582
Interest expense	37,184	36,439
Interest income	(26,604)	(18,029)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,831	5,509
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	26	(240)
Net gain on lease modifications	(1,469)	(1,180)
Prepayments for equipment reclassified to expenses	-	60
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	961,701	999,533
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes and accounts receivable	21,297	97,495
Other receivables	1,863	185
Inventories	97,100	165,889
Other current assets	7,064	4,335
Net defined benefit assets－non-current	(1,315)	-
Total changes in operating assets	126,009	267,904
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Contract liabilities	(166,231)	84,066
Notes and accounts payable	(225,537)	118,602
Other payables	(12,496)	(16,233)
Other current liabilities	(4,837)	(3,141)
Net defined benefit liabilities－non-current	-	(7,990)
Total changes in operating liabilities	(409,101)	175,304
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(283,092)	443,208
Cash provided by operations	1,139,329	1,995,377
Interest received	26,280	17,824
Income taxes paid	(94,238)	(115,061)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	1,071,371	1,898,140

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	$ (2,367,629)	(1,044,033)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,960,480	920,205
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(167,009)	(140,257)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	22
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	4,008	(2,055)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,807)	(140)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(4,598)	(16,721)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(576,551)	(282,979)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(6,429)	12,137
Payment of lease liabilities	(755,439)	(739,551)
Cash dividends distributed to shareholders	(396,692)	(446,278)
Unclaimed dividends reclassified to capital surplus	491	64
Interest paid	(37,184)	(36,439)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,195,253)	(1,210,067)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(700,433)	405,094
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,577,803	1,172,709
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**$ 877,370**	**1,577,803**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

E-LIFE CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar unless otherwise specified)

1. Organization and business

E-life Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on January 11, 1986, as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company's registered office is No. 55, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City 248, Taiwan (R.O.C). The Company is primarily engaged in the sales of home appliances, computer and mobile devices.

2. Authorization of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026.

3. Application of new and revised accounting standards and interpretations

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") 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 IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed 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"

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“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 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 entities. ● 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.	January 1, 2027 Note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Companies could elect to early adopt IFRS 18, when necessary, after the endorsement by 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.

(Continued)

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 financial 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 amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the “Regulations”) and the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (collectively as “Taiwan-IFRSs Accounting Standards”).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the net defined benefit assets measured at present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, limited as explained in note 4(o), the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) 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.

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand, petty cash and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of 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. Time deposits that meet the aforesaid criteria and are not held for investing purposes are also classified as cash equivalents.

(e) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued 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

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into the following categories: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). A regular way purchases or sales of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

The Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets on the first day of the first reporting period only when it changes its business model for managing its financial assets.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less, any impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment loss, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”)

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

- 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income in other equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

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 derived from equity investments is recognized on the date that the Company’s right to receive the dividends is established (usually the ex-dividend date).

3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL.

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) Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, “ principal” is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. “Interest” is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as for a profit margin.

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In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument, including assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features)

5) 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, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables and refundable deposit).

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

- bank balances and financial assets measured at amortized cost 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 allowances for trade receivables 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, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The information includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and credit assessment, as well as forward looking information.

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 probability weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of financial assets. 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.

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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, either partially or in full, to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write 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.

6) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of the cash flows from the assets are terminated, or when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets to other enterprises, 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

1) Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs

Subsequent to initial recognition, Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are 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 recognized in profit or loss.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been fulfilled or cancelled, or has expired. 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.

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

3) 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.

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(f) Inventories

The cost of inventories includes all necessary expenditures in bringing the inventory to a condition and location ready for sale. Subsequently, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realized value, and the item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realized value. The cost is calculated based on the weighted-average method. Net realized value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

(g) 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) Reclassification to investment property

A property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from owner occupied to investment property.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 for property, plant and equipment are as follows: furniture and fixtures: 3 to 5 years; and leasehold improvements: 3 to 5 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted if appropriate, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(h) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The methods for depreciating and determining the useful life and residual value of investment property are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property, bringing the investment property to the condition necessary for it to be available for use, and any borrowing cost that is eligible for capitalization. The estimated useful lives for investment property are as follows: buildings: 50 years.

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Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

An investment property is reclassified to property, plant and equipment at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from investment property to owner occupied.

(i) 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 leasee

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:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- 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:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

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— there is a change of the Company's assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset; or

— there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or

— there is any lease modification in lease subject, scope of the lease or other terms.

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 and 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 to not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term lease and leases of low-value assets. 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.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of rental income.

(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including acquired software are carried at cost, less, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of 1 to 5 years.

The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted if appropriate.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred income tax assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When there exists an indication of impairment for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be determined, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset has been allocated.

The recoverable amount for an individual asset or a CGU is the higher of its fair value, less, costs to sell or its value in use. When the recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If so, an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill is reversed, and the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its revised estimate of recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization of depreciation) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

(l) Revenue from contracts with customers

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 sells home appliances, computer and mobile devices in the retail market. The Company recognizes revenue when a customer takes possession of the product. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customer purchases the product.

(ii) Customer loyalty program

The Company operates a customer loyalty program to its retail customers. Retail customers obtain gift certificates for purchases made, which entitle them to have discount on future purchases. The Company considers that the gift certificates provide a material right to customers that they would not receive without purchasing products. Therefore, the promise to provide gift certificates to the customer is a separate performance obligation. The transaction price is allocated to the product and the gift certificates on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Management estimates the stand-alone selling price per gift certificates on the basis of the discount granted when the gift certificates are redeemed and on the basis of the likelihood of redemption, based on past experience. The stand-alone selling price of the product sold is estimated on the basis of the retail price. The Company has recognized contract liability at the time of sale on the basis of the principle mentioned above. Revenue from the award gift certificates is recognized when the gift certificates are redeemed or when they expire.

(iii) Services

Revenue from maintenance services of home appliances and consumer communication products is recognized in which services are rendered.

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E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(m) Rebate income from suppliers

Based on the procurement agreements with suppliers, the Company is entitled to various allowance programs provided by the suppliers, which include volume discount, promotional and marketing allowances and other various discounts. The Company recognizes the rebate income from suppliers as a reduction to cost of sales when the performance conditions associated with the procurement have been met. A proportion of the rebate income from suppliers should be allocated to inventory at the reporting date and is recognized as a reduction to inventory cost.

(n) Government grants

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant in non-operating income when the grant becomes receivable. 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.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension plans are expensed during the year in which employees render services.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The liability recognized in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, less, the fair value of plan assets. The discount rate for calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation refers to the interest rate of high quality government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the term of the related pension obligation. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the expense related to the increased obligations resulting from the services rendered by employees in the past years are recognized in profit or loss immediately.

The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprise 1) actuarial gains and losses; 2) return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and 3) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and then accumulated to retained earnings.

The Company recognizes gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets and any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed during the period in which employees render services. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment as a result of past service provided by the employees, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, unless, they relate to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

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 1) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and 2) 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 benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

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E-LIFE CORPORATION
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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.

(q) Earnings per share (“EPS”)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to stockholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. In calculating diluted EPS, the net income attributable to stockholders of the Company and weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential common shares. The Company’ s dilutive potential common shares are remuneration to employees to be settled in the form of common stock.

(r) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Company). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Company’s chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Regulations and the Taiwan-IFRSs Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, which 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 recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

The management considers that the assumptions and estimation uncertainties does not have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Significant account disclosures

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$ 19,024	20,292
Checking accounts and demand deposits	857,668	1,557,419
Bonds with repurchase agreement	500	-
Cash equivalents	178	92
	$ 877,370	**1,577,803**

(b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Restricted deposits	$ 107,151	144,108
Time deposits	1,460,851	1,016,771
	$ 1,568,002	**1,160,879**
Current	$ 1,511,612	1,105,879
Non-current	56,390	55,000
	$ 1,568,002	**1,160,879**

The Company has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the weighted average interest rates of the time deposits held by the Company were 1.69% and 1.60%, respectively, with the maturity periods from January 2026 to November 2026 and from January 2025 to November 2025, respectively.

Please refer to note 8 for a description of the Company’s financial assets measured at amortized cost pledged as collateral.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 2,449	121
Accounts receivable	79,166	102,791
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	$ 81,615	**102,912**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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, as well as the incorporated forward-looking information. There is no loss provision for notes and accounts receivable after the assessment. The aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	$ 81,615	102,912

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Merchandise inventory	$ 2,360,074	2,457,174

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the costs of inventories sold amounted to $14,910,410 and $15,626,759, respectively. The Company did not recognize write-down of inventories in those periods.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 314,614	1,349,612	1,664,226
Additions	25,989	141,020	167,009
Disposal	(6,004)	(29,088)	(35,092)
Others	-	(150)	(150)
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	818	200	1,018
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 335,417	1,461,594	1,797,011
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 288,392	1,251,177	1,539,569
Additions	17,593	122,664	140,257
Disposal	(4,720)	(27,079)	(31,799)
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	13,349	2,850	16,199
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 314,614	1,349,612	1,664,226
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 235,704	1,003,207	1,238,911
Depreciation	28,848	148,742	177,590
Disposal	(5,956)	(27,301)	(33,257)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 258,596	1,124,648	1,383,244
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 210,810	859,091	1,069,901
Depreciation	29,608	165,670	195,278
Disposal	(4,714)	(21,554)	(26,268)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 235,704	1,003,207	1,238,911

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Carrying amounts:			
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 76,821**	**336,946**	**413,767**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 78,910**	**346,405**	**425,315**

(f) Right-of-use assets

	Buildings
Cost:	
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 5,446,934
Additions	864,194
Lease modifications	(135,403)
Termination of lease	(437,221)
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 5,738,504**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 5,107,887
Additions	888,760
Lease modifications	(93,458)
Termination of lease	(456,255)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 5,446,934**
Accumulated depreciation:	
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 2,212,820
Depreciation	764,455
Lease modifications	(88,207)
Termination of lease	(437,221)
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 2,451,847**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 1,936,554
Depreciation	772,916
Lease modifications	(40,395)
Termination of lease	(456,255)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 2,212,820**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 3,286,657**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 3,234,114**

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(g) Investment property

		Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2025 (Balance at December 31, 2025)	$	**135,415**	**107,739**	**243,154**
Balance at January 1, 2024 (Balance at December 31, 2024)	$	**135,415**	**107,739**	**243,154**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	-	52,400	52,400
Depreciation		-	2,199	2,199
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**-**	**54,599**	**54,599**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	-	50,202	50,202
Depreciation		-	2,198	2,198
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**-**	**52,400**	**52,400**
Carrying amounts:				
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**135,415**	**53,140**	**188,555**
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**135,415**	**55,339**	**190,754**
Fair value:				
Balance at December 31, 2025				$ **462,829**
Balance at December 31, 2024				$ **498,755**

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. Please refer to note 6(j) for further information.

The fair value of the investment property is determined based on nearby properties' recent transaction prices. The input of levels of fair value hierarchy in determining the fair value is classified to Level 3.

(h) Intangible assets

		Computer software
Cost:		
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	126,870
Additions		1,807
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment		826
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**129,503**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	124,293
Additions		140
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment		2,437
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**126,870**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Computer software
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 112,010
Amortization	6,489
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 118,499**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 105,428
Amortization	6,582
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 112,010**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 11,004**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 14,860**

(i) Lease liabilities

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	**$ 757,619**	**718,231**
Non-current	**$ 2,649,269**	**2,628,567**

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(r).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**$ 37,184**	**36,439**
Income from sub-leasing of right-of-use assets	**$ (13,460)**	**(10,812)**
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	**$ 5,771**	**6,005**

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company were as follows:

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	**$ 784,934**	**771,183**

(i) Real estate leases

The Company leases land and buildings for its office space, warehouses, and retail stores. The leases typically run for a period of 3 to 15 years. Some leases include the priority right to renew the leases before the end of the contract term.

The Company sub-leases some of its right-of-use assets under operating leases.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases office equipment, with lease terms of 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term leases or leases of low-value assets. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(j) Operating lease－Lessor

The Company leased its investment property to others under operating leases. Please refer to note 6(g) for the description of investment property. The future minimum lease payments to be received under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	$ 10,166	8,363
Between one year and five years	27,284	20,586
	$ 37,450	**28,949**

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the rental income from investment property amounted to $7,475 and $6,171, respectively (the net amount after deducting direct operating expenses incurred from investment property).

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The reconciliation between the present value of defined benefit obligations and the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) for defined benefit plans was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 426,708	431,981
Fair value of plan assets	(464,233)	(439,953)
Net defined benefit assets	**$ (37,525)**	**(7,972)**

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions based on 2% of total monthly salary to the pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan that provides pension benefits for its employees upon retirement. The plans entitle a retired employee to receive a payment based on years of service and average salary for the six months prior to the employee's retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

In accordance with the requirements of the Labor Standards Law, the Company's pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan is managed and administered by the Bureau of Labor Funds of the Ministry of Labor (the Bureau of Labor Funds). According to the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, with regard to the utilization of the Fund, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits, with interest rates offered by local banks.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's labor pension fund account balance at Bank of Taiwan amounted to $464,233 and $439,953, respectively. Please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds for information on the labor pension fund assets including the asset portfolio and yield of the fund.

2) Movements in present value of defined benefit obligations

	2025	2024
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 431,981	458,324
Current service costs and interest expense	10,416	9,866
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liabilities		
—Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,013	(1,898)
—Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	2,441	(12,559)
Benefits paid by the plan	(19,143)	(21,752)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 426,708**	**431,981**

3) Movements of fair value of plan assets

	2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 439,953	407,205
Interest income	6,115	4,520
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liabilities		
—Return on plan assets (excluding current interest expense)	31,692	36,644
Contributions by the employer	5,616	13,336
Benefits paid by the plan	(19,143)	(21,752)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ 464,233**	**439,953**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Current service costs	$ 4,412	4,779
Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability	(111)	567
	$ 4,301	**5,346**
Selling expenses	$ 3,378	4,183
Administrative expenses	923	1,163
	$ 4,301	**5,346**

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.16 %	1.39 %
Future salary increases rate	1.00 %	1.00 %

The Company expects to make contribution of $5,620 to the defined benefit plans in the year following December 31, 2025. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 1 year.

6) Sensitivity analysis

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the Company uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions for each measurement date, including discount rates and future salary changes. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligations.

The following table summarizes the impact of a change in the assumptions on the present value of the defined benefit obligation on December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Increase (decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligations	
	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
December 31, 2025		
Discount rate	(2,145)	3,344
Future salary change rate	3,288	(2,158)
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	(3,136)	3,468
Future salary change rate	3,464	(3,162)

Each sensitivity analysis considers the change in one assumption at a time, leaving the other assumptions unchanged. This approach shows the isolated effect of changing one individual assumption but does not take into account that some assumptions are related.

The method used to carry out the sensitivity analysis is the same as the calculation of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the prior year.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company contributes monthly an amount equaling to 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the employee's individual pension fund account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts after contributing a defined amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized pension expenses of $54,461 and $54,880, respectively, in relation to the defined contribution plans.

(l) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The components of income tax expense in profit and loss were as follows:

		2025	2024
Current income tax expense			
Current period	$	94,628	102,490
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(535)	2,433
	$	**94,093**	**104,923**

The components of income tax benefit (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

		2025	2024
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	**$**	**(5,648)**	**(10,220)**

Reconciliation of income tax expense and income before income tax was as follows:

		2025	2024
Income before income tax	**$**	**460,720**	**552,636**
Income tax using the Company's statutory tax rate	$	92,144	110,527
5% surtax on undistributed earnings		1,748	-
Others		201	(5,604)
Income tax expense	**$**	**94,093**	**104,923**

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets were as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:

	Defined benefit plans	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ -	4,829	4,829
Recognized in profit or loss	-	763	763
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ -**	**5,592**	**5,592**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 8,633	5,614	14,247
Recognized in profit or loss	(8,633)	(785)	(9,418)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**4,829**	**4,829**

Deferred income tax liabilities:

	Defined benefit plans	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 3,185	50	3,235
Recognized in profit or loss	263	(35)	228
Recognized in other comprehensive income	5,648	-	5,648
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 9,096**	**15**	**9,111**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	-	-
Recognized in profit or loss	(7,035)	50	(6,985)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	10,220	-	10,220
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 3,185**	**50**	**3,235**

(iii) The Company's income tax returns for all the fiscal years through 2023 have been examined and approved by the R.O.C. income tax authorities.

(m) Capital and other equity

(i) Common stock

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorized shares of common stocks consisted of 140,000 thousand shares, of which 99,173 thousand shares were issued. The par value of the Company's common stock is $10 per share.

(ii) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	$ 435,568	435,568
Capital surplus－premium from merger	726	726
Unclaimed dividends reclassified to capital surplus	816	325
	$ 437,110	**436,619**

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Earnings distribution

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that at least 10% of annual net income, after deducting accumulated deficit, if any, must be retained as legal reserve. In addition, a special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The remaining balance, together with the unappropriated earnings from the previous years, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval. The abovementioned distribution of earnings by way of cash dividends could be approved by the Company's Board of Directors and then reported to the Company's shareholders in its meeting.

This Company's dividend policy is established in consideration of factors including the Company's capital demand, financial structure, and future development plans, as well as the principle to maintain the interests of shareholders, balance dividends, and do long-term planning for the Company's finance. Each year the Board of Directors draw up the proposal for earnings distribution to appropriate no less than 60% of the accumulated distributable earnings as shareholder dividends to be distributed with the resolution of the meeting of shareholders. Additionally, the distribution of cash dividends shall be no less than 50% of the total amount of dividends distributed in the year, except when there are material capital expenditures or demands for operating capital that adjustment is allowed.

The cash dividends of 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution approved by the Company's Board of Directors on February 21, 2025 and February 23, 2024, respectively, were as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Dividends per share (in NTD)	Amount	Dividends per share (in NTD)	Amount
Dividends per share:				
Cash dividends	$ 4.00	396,692	4.50	446,278

On March 9, 2026, the cash dividends of 2025 earnings distribution approved by the Company's Board of Directors were as follows:

	2025	
	Dividends per share (in NTD)	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash dividends	$ 3.30	327,271

The related information is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(n) Earnings per share ("EPS")

(i) Basic earnings per share

	2025	2024
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	$ 366,627	447,713
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	99,173	99,173
Basic earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollar)	$ 3.70	4.51

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2025	2024
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	$ 366,627	447,713
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	99,173	99,173
Effect of dilutive potential common shares (in thousands):		
Remuneration to employees	688	647
Weighted-average shares of common shares outstanding (including effect of dilutive potential common shares) (in thousands)	99,861	99,820
Diluted earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollar)	$ 3.67	4.49

(o) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2025	2024
Primary geographical markets:		
Taiwan	$ 18,829,095	19,789,099
Major products / services lines:		
Home appliances	$ 17,045,763	18,036,793
Computer, mobile devices and others	1,688,936	1,649,699
Repair and installation revenue	94,396	102,607
	$ 18,829,095	19,789,099

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 2,449	121	156
Accounts receivable	79,166	102,791	200,251
Less: allowance for impairment	-	-	-
	$ 81,615	102,912	200,407

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities－sale of goods	$ 593,604	709,581	678,523
Contract liabilities－sale of gift certificates	236,458	291,027	202,092
Contract liabilities－deferred revenue	27,879	23,564	59,491
	$ 857,941	**1,024,172**	**940,106**

The amounts of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period, were $859,517 and $839,951, respectively.

(p) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the amended Articles of Incorporation approved during the stockholders' meeting held on May 23, 2025, the Company should contribute 5% to 8% of the net profits before tax (excluding the renumeration to employees and directors) as employee compensation, to which no less than 5% should be distributed to non-executive employees, and less than 2% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. Nevertheless, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation before amendment made on May 23, 2025, the Company should contribute 5% to 8% of the net profits before tax (excluding the renumeration to employees and directors) as employee compensation, and less than 2% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. Nevertheless, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. Employees who are entitled to receive the abovementioned employee remuneration, in shares or cash, include the employees of the subsidiaries of the Company who meet certain specific requirement.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated its remuneration to employees amounting to $38,271 and $45,875, respectively, and the remuneration to directors and supervisors amounting to $6,572 and $7,898, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the income before income tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These estimations were recognized as operating expenses during 2025 and 2024. The difference between accrual and actual payment, if any, will be accounted for as change in accounting estimate and be recognized in profit or loss in the following year. The aforementioned accrued amounts were the same as the amount approved by the Board of Directors and were paid in cash. Related information is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(q) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental income, net (note 6(j))	$ 7,475	6,171
Others	21,026	19,637
	$ 28,501	**25,808**

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Interest income

		2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$	26,604	18,029

(iii) Other gains and losses

		2025	2024
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	$	(1,831)	(5,509)
Net gains on lease modifications		1,469	1,180
Others		(7,497)	(7,993)
	$	(7,859)	(12,322)

(iv) Finance costs

		2025	2024
Interest expense－imputed interest on rental deposits	$	122	69
Interest expense－lease liabilities		37,184	36,439
	$	37,306	36,508

(r) Financial instruments

(i) Categories of financial instruments

1) Financial assets

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$	877,370	1,577,803
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (including current and non-current)		1,568,002	1,160,879
Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables		83,940	106,776
Refundable deposits		168,003	172,011
	$	2,697,315	3,017,469

2) Financial liabilities

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Notes and accounts payable	$	1,003,281	1,228,818
Other payables		706,141	718,787
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)		3,406,888	3,346,798
Guarantee deposits received		72,594	79,023
	$	5,188,904	5,373,426

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Fair value information

The Company considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

(iii) Credit risk

1) Credit risk of accounts receivable and debt securities

Please refer to note 6(c) for credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivable.

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost include time deposits. Please refer to note 6(b) for related details. The abovementioned financial assets are considered low-credit-risk financial assets; therefore, the loss allowance is measured using 12-month ECL. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no expected loss was recognized.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2025						
Notes and accounts payable	$ 1,003,281	1,003,281	1,003,030	251	-	-
Other payables	706,141	706,141	706,141	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	72,594	72,594	5,785	8,493	18,378	39,938
Lease liabilities	3,406,888	3,501,792	761,377	650,045	1,288,191	802,179
	$ 5,188,904	**5,283,808**	**2,476,333**	**658,789**	**1,306,569**	**842,117**
December 31, 2024						
Notes and accounts payable	$ 1,228,818	1,228,818	1,228,578	240	-	-
Other payables	718,787	718,787	718,787	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	79,023	79,023	16,342	7,397	17,047	38,237
Lease liabilities	3,346,798	3,444,424	721,757	634,715	1,239,117	848,835
	$ 5,373,426	**5,471,052**	**2,685,464**	**642,352**	**1,256,164**	**887,072**

The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis would occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(s) Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has disclosed the information on exposure to the aforementioned risks and the Company's policies and procedures to measure and manage those risks.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to assess the impact of financial risks and implement relevant risk avoidance policies. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company' s operations. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors supervises the compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures monitored by management and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company's Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by internal auditor. Internal auditor undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash in banks and notes and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash with reputable public and large-sized private financial institutions; therefore, the exposure related to potential default by those counterparties is not considered significant. Notes and accounts receivable are mainly credit card receivable from banks. The Company only deals with banks with good credit rating; therefore, there is no significant credit risk arising from those counterparties.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in settling its financial liabilities by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's capital and working capital are sufficient to meet all contractual obligations; therefore there is no liquidity risk resulting from insufficient working capital to fulfill contractual obligations.

(t) Capital management

In consideration of industry dynamics and future development, as well as external environment factors, the Company maintains an optimal capital structure to enhance long-term shareholder value by managing its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, dividend payments, and other business requirements for continuing operations and to reward shareholders and take into consideration the interests of other stakeholders.

(u) Investing and financing activities not affecting cash flow

(i) Please refer to note 6(f) for a description of acquisition the right-of-use assets through lease.

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2025	**Cash flows**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Lease modifications**	**December 31, 2025**
Lease liabilities	$ 3,346,798	(755,439)	864,194	(48,665)	3,406,888

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2024	**Cash flows**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Lease modifications**	**December 31, 2024**
Lease liabilities	$ 3,251,832	(739,551)	888,760	(54,243)	3,346,798

(Continued)

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Related-party transactions

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are related parties that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Kuo-Tsai Lu	The Company's director
Ya-Huei Wang	Spouse of the Company's director

(b) Significant related-party transactions

The Company leased retail stores from key management personnel of the Company and other related parties. The rent was determined based on nearby office rental rates and paid monthly. For the year ended December 31, 2025, additions to right-of-use assets amounted to $5,314. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest expenses of lease liabilities were $61 and $64, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of lease liabilities amounted to $6,110 and $4,309, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of refundable deposits amounted to $600.

(c) Compensation for key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 28,624	32,121
Post-employment benefits	108	108
	$ 28,732	**32,229**

8. Pledged assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Pledged to secure	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost －current (trust account)	Guarantee for issuance of gift certificates	$ 107,151	144,108
Financial assets measured at amortized cost －non-current (time deposits)	Guarantee for purchases	56,390	55,000
		$ 163,541	**199,108**

9. Significant commitments and contingencies: None

10. Significant losses due to major disasters: None

11. Significant subsequent events: None

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Others

(a) A summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Costs of revenue	Operating expenses	Total	Costs of revenue	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits:						
Salaries	-	1,164,987	1,164,987	-	1,197,015	1,197,015
Labor and health insurance	-	127,279	127,279	-	126,438	126,438
Pension	-	58,762	58,762	-	60,226	60,226
Remuneration to directors	-	11,634	11,634	-	14,067	14,067
Others	-	80,266	80,266	-	82,310	82,310
Depreciation (Note)	-	942,045	942,045	-	968,194	968,194
Amortization	-	6,489	6,489	-	6,582	6,582

Note: Depreciation does not include depreciation from investment property, which is recognized as a deduction from other income of non-operating income and expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts were $2,199 and $2,198, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, additional information for the number of the Company’s employees and employee benefits was as follows:

	2025	2024
The number of employees	1,636	1,663
The number of non-employee directors	9	8
Average employee benefits	$ 880	886
Average employee salaries	$ 716	723
Average employee salaries increased by	(0.97)%	(2.56)%
Supervisor compensation	$ -	-

The Company’s salary and remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees) are as follows:

The remuneration to directors and supervisors of the Company is based on the provisions and authorization of the Company’s Articles of Association to formulate the “Principles of Remuneration for Directors and Supervisors” and the “Remuneration Management Measures for Directors, Supervisors and Managers”, and evaluate the Company’s business status, performance and profitability.

The remuneration to managers is based on the “Remuneration Management Measures for Directors, Supervisors and Managers”, which takes into account the Company’s and their individual performance for evaluation and assessment. Furthermore, the remuneration to employees is based on the “Remuneration Management Measures” and refers to market remuneration levels and individuals performance for evaluation and assessment.

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Additional disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions

In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Company additionally discloses the following information on significant transactions for the months ended December 31, 2025:

(i) Loans to other parties: None

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None

(iii) Significant marketable securities held at the reporting date (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): None

(iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

(v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

(vi) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions: None

(b) Information on investees: None

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China: None

14. Segment information

(a) General information

The Company is mainly engaged in the domestic retail sales of home appliances, computer, communication and consumer products. The Company has only one reportable segment.

(b) Reportable segments, profit or loss, segment assets, and basis of measurement

The information of segment profit, segment asset, and segment liability is consistent with those of the financial statements. Please refer to balance sheets and statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Business information

(i) Product and service information

Products and services	2025	2024
Home appliances	$ 17,045,763	18,036,793
Computer, mobile devices and others	1,688,936	1,649,699
Others (repair and installation revenue)	94,396	102,607
	$ 18,829,095	**19,789,099**

E-LIFE CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Geographic information

The Company does not have foreign operation; therefore, no geographic information is disclosed.

(iii) Major customers

The Company does not have a single customer representing at least 10% of revenue in the statements of comprehensive income.

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Item	Amount
Cash on hand	$ 7,939
Petty cash	5,170
Revolving cash	5,915
Demand deposits	790,565
Checking accounts	66,979
Foreign currency deposits	124
Bonds with repurchase agreement	500
Cash equivalents (Note)	178
	$ 877,370

Note: Cash equivalents consist of mobile payment received and digital wallets in e-commerce.

(Continued)

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Notes and Accounts Receivable

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Client Name	Amount
Accounts receivable	
C000079	$ 17,237
CZ00034	12,482
CZ00001	9,766
CZ00007	9,500
CZ00014	4,231
Others (Note)	25,950
	79,166
Notes receivable	2,449
	$ 81,615

Note: The amount of individual customer does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of Inventories

Item	Amount: Carrying Value	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Note
Merchandise inventory	$ 2,381,127	**2,713,355**	
Less: Provision of inventory obsolescence	(21,053)		
	$ 2,360,074		

(Continued)

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Other Current Assets

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Item	Description	Amount
Other prepaid expenses		$ 4,333
Others (Note)		2,177
		$ 6,510

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of Notes and Accounts Payable

Vendor Name	Amount
V005145 Panasonic Taiwan	$ 141,201
V005013 LG Innotek Taiwan	134,213
V014063 Seper Technology	76,172
Others (Note)	651,695
	$ 1,003,281

Note: The amount of individual vendor does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

(Continued)

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Others Payable

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Item	Amount
Salaries and bonus payables	$ 331,463
VAT payables	46,475
Compensation payables to employees and directors	44,843
Others (Note)	283,360
	$ 706,141

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of Lease Liabilities

Item	Description	Lease Period	Discount Rate	Year-End Balance	Note
Buildings	Leasing for retail stores	2019/01~2039/02	1.1%	$ 3,406,888	
Current				(757,619)	
Non-current				**$ 2,649,269**	

(Continued)

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Item	Amount
Revenue:	
Home appliances	$ 17,045,763
Computer, mobile devices and others	1,688,936
Other income:	
Repair and installation revenue	94,396
Revenue, net	**$ 18,829,095**

Statement of Costs of Revenue

Item	Amount	
	Subtotal	Total
Cost of goods sold		$ 14,910,410
Inventory, beginning of year	$ 2,478,227	
Purchases, net	14,826,531	
Inventory, end of year	(2,381,127)	
Others	(13,221)	
Repair cost		50,935
Installation cost		109,851
Others		460
Cost of revenue		**$ 15,071,656**

(Continued)

E-Life Corporation

Statement of Selling Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Item	Amount
Salaries	$ 966,868
Depreciation and amortization	892,766
Shipping expenses	242,043
Bank charges	237,250
Utilities expenses	151,444
Others (Note)	403,897
	$ 2,894,268

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of Administrative Expenses

Item	Amount
Salaries	$ 209,753
Depreciation and amortization	55,768
Information service fee	34,085
Insurance	27,081
Others (Note)	85,704
	$ 412,391

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

(Continued)

For details on statement of financial assets measured at amortized cost－current and non-current, please refer to note 6(b).

For details on statement of changes in property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation, please refer to note 6(e).

For details on statement of changes in right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(f).

For details on statement of changes in investment property and accumulated depreciation, please refer to note 6(g).

For details on statement of changes in intangible assets and accumulated amortization, please refer to note 6(h).

For details on statement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, please refer to note 6(l).

For details on statement of net defined benefit assetss－non-current, please refer to note 6(k).

For details on statement of contract liabilities－current, please refer to note 6(o).

For details on statement of other income, please refer to note 6(q).

For details on statement of other gains and losses, please refer to note 6(q).

For details on statement of finance costs, please refer to note 6(q).