Stock Code: 6834

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2025and2024

Address: No. 3, S. 4th Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City
TEL: (07)811-6611

§Table of Contents§

Representation Letter

We hereby declare that we have confirmed the companies which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of the affiliates and the ones which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 are identical; the related information has been disclosed in consolidated financial statements and will hence not be included in consolidated financial statements of the affiliates for the year ended in 2025, (January 1-December 31, 2025) in accordance with "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports" and "Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises."
Declared by

Company Name: Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd.

Person in charge: Liao, Chen-Yi

February26,2026

Independent Auditors’ Report

To: Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd.

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers of the Republic of China, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC and SIC Interpretations 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 Regulation Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards in the R.O.C.. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025 are stated as follows:

Authentic of the income from sales to certain customers

As said in Note 21 of the consolidated financial report, the main revenue of the Group comes from sales of various resistor products, the amount in 2025 made significant growth compared to the previous year and the average number of days for collecting payment and the number of credit days are not equivalent. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Statements of Audit Standards related to preset revenues as with significant risk, the authenticity of sales from certain customers is listed as the key audit matters.

We have performed the following audit procedures in response to the key audit matters noted above, including:

I. Understanding and testing the effectiveness of the internal control operation related to the authenticity of revenue recognition

II. Obtaining detailed information on sales revenue from specific customers, selecting appropriate samples, reviewing the delivery documents and payment documents, and checking whether the payment subject is consistent with the sales subject, in order to confirm the actual occurrence of the revenue.

Other Matters

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. has prepared the Parent company only financial statements for 2025 and 2024, to which we have also issued an independent auditor's report with unqualified opinion along with the section on other matters and provided for reference.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the R.O.C., and for necessary internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the responsibilities of the management include assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards in the R.O.C. will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in the consolidated financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements 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 the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

I. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the 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.

II. Obtain a necessary understanding of internal control concerning the inspection in order to design appropriate inspection procedures that are appropriate for the time being. The purpose, however, is not to effectively express opinions on the internal control of the Group.

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

IV. According to the audit evidence obtained, evaluate the appropriateness of the continuous operation accounting basis and whether events or circumstances possibly generating material concerns on the continuous operation ability of the Group have significant uncertainty, and provide conclusion thereto. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. Nevertheless, future events or circumstances may cause the Group to have no ability for continuous operation.

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

VI. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of individual entities of the Group and provide opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Group. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Deloitte Taiwan

Wang, Teng-Wei, CPA	Hsu, Kai-Ning, CPA
Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zhi No. 1100356048	Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zhi No. 1090347472

February 26, 2026

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

Code	ASSETS	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current asset				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	$ 327,074	15	$ 321,464	15
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	64,728	3	62,832	3
1150	Notes receivable (Note 9)	7,588	-	10,651	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 9)	394,456	18	370,884	17
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 9 and 27)	32,178	2	20,270	1
1200	Other receivables	4,686	-	4,609	-
1220	Income tax assets of the period	-	-	954	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 5 and 10)	312,332	14	244,520	12
1410	Prepayments	52,165	2	42,166	2
1479	Other current assets	802	-	1,765	-
11XX	Total current assets	1,196,009	54	1,080,115	51
	Non-current assets				
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current (Note 8)	79,065	4	95,156	5
1550	Investment accounted for under the equity method (Note 12)	12,134	1	11,425	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 13, 28 and 29)	768,077	34	812,628	38
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 14)	19,283	1	25,128	1
1760	Investment property (Note 15)	4,956	-	5,241	-
1805	Goodwill	27,219	1	27,219	1
1821	Other intangible assets (Note 16)	7,504	-	8,872	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 23)	41,002	2	48,061	2
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	21,133	1	8,651	-
1920	Refundable deposits	3,195	-	5,239	-
1960	Prepayments for investments (Note 8)	43,641	2	-	-
1990	Other non-current assets	6,222	-	8,717	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	1,033,431	46	1,056,337	49
1XXX	Total assets	$ 2,229,440	100	$ 2,136,452	100
Code	**Liabilities and Equity**				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 28)	$ 490,000	22	$ 390,000	18
2170	Accounts payable	124,360	6	97,595	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties (Note 27)	24,952	1	25,346	1
2219	Other payables (Note 18)	122,621	6	123,467	6
2230	Current tax liabilities	706	-	2,964	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Note 14)	3,571	-	5,691	-
2399	Other current liabilities	3,536	-	2,911	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	769,746	35	647,974	30
	non-current liabilities				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23)	5,776	-	1,570	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Note 14)	16,665	1	20,498	1
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Note 19)	2,479	-	1,995	-
2645	Deposits received	595	-	595	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	25,515	1	24,658	1
2XXX	Total Liabilities	795,261	36	672,632	31
	Equity (Note 20)				
3110	Common share capital	884,711	40	884,711	42
3200	Additional paid-in capital	455,675	20	455,675	21
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserves	69,761	3	64,604	3
3351	undistributed earnings	45,882	2	51,574	3
3300	Total retained earnings	115,643	5	116,178	6
3400	Other equities	(21,850)	(1)	7,256	-
3XXX	Total equity	1,434,179	64	1,463,820	69
3X2X	Total liabilities and equities	$ 2,229,440	100	$ 2,136,452	100

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

Chairman: Liao Chen-Yi   Manager: Huang Hung-Chieh   Accounting Officer: Yang Shan-Yu

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Expressed in NT$ thousand; except earnings per share expressed in NT$)

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Net operating revenue (Notes 21 and 27)	$ 1,430,883	100	$ 1,267,846	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 10, 22 and 27)	1,174,687	82	1,043,089	82
5900	Gross profit	256,196	18	224,757	18
	Operating expenses (Notes 9 and 22)				
6100	Selling expenses	68,375	5	64,658	5
6200	Administrative expenses	106,153	7	98,711	8
6300	Research and development expenses	36,814	3	30,433	2
6450	Expected credit impairment losses (income)	180	-	(166)	-
6000	Total operating expenses	211,522	15	193,636	15
6900	Operating profit	44,674	3	31,121	3
	Non-operating income (Notes 22 and 27)				
7100	Interest revenue	6,515	1	7,677	1
7190	Other income	9,444	1	8,457	1
7020	Other gains or losses	3,111	-	25,144	2
7050	Financial costs	(8,746)	(1)	(6,604)	(1)
7060	Share of profit or loss of associates under equity method	1,500	-	1,438	-
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses	11,824	1	36,112	3
7900	Profit before tax	56,498	4	67,233	6
7950	Income tax expense (Note 23)	(12,100)	(1)	(10,466)	(1)
8200	Current net profit	44,398	3	56,767	5

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Other comprehensive income				
	Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit programs (Note 19)	($ 872)	-	$ 1,985	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	(29,708)	(2)	(9,810)	(1)
8349	Income taxes related to the items not re-classified (Note 23)	174	-	(398)	-
8310		(30,406)	(2)	(8,223)	(1)
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Note 20)	752	-	1,472	-
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified (Notes 20 and 23)	(150)	-	(294)	-
8360		602	-	1,178	-
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year (net amount after tax)	(29,804)	(2)	(7,045)	(1)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ 14,594	1	$ 49,722	4
8600	Net income attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	$ 44,398	3	$ 56,767	4
8700	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	$ 14,594	1	$ 49,722	4
	Earnings per share (Note 24)				
9710	Basic	$ 0.50		$ 0.64	
9810	Diluted	$ 0.50		$ 0.64	

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

Chairman: Liao Chen-Yi Manager: Huang Hung-Chieh Accounting Officer: Yang Shan-Yu

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

Code		Common share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings: Legal reserves	Retained earnings: undistributed earnings (accumulated deficit)	Retained earnings: Total	Other items of equity: Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Other items of equity: Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other items of equity: Subtotal	Total equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 884,711	$ 455,675	$ 64,604	($ 4,698)	$ 59,906	($ 1,462)	$ 15,268	$ 13,806	$ 1,414,098
D1	2024 Net profit	-	-	-	56,767	56,767	-	-	-	56,767
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2024	-	-	-	1,587	1,587	1,178	(9,810)	(8,632)	(7,045)
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2024	-	-	-	58,354	58,354	1,178	(9,810)	(8,632)	49,722
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2,082)	(2,082)	-	2,082	2,082	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2024	884,711	455,675	64,604	51,574	116,178	(284)	7,540	7,256	1,463,820
	Earning provision and appropriate for 2024 (Note 20)									
B1	Legal reserves	-	-	5,157	(5,157)	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(44,235)	(44,235)	-	-	-	(44,235)
		-	-	5,157	(49,392)	(44,235)	-	-	-	(44,235)
D1	2025 Net profit	-	-	-	44,398	44,398	-	-	-	44,398
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	(698)	(698)	602	(29,708)	(29,106)	(29,804)
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2025	-	-	-	43,700	43,700	602	(29,708)	(29,106)	14,594
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 884,711	$ 455,675	$ 69,761	$ 45,882	$ 115,643	$ 318	($ 22,168)	($ 21,850)	$ 1,434,179

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

Chairman: Liao Chen-Yi | Manager: Huang Hung-Chieh, | Accounting Officer: Yang Shan-Yu

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net profit before tax for the year	$ 56,498	$ 67,233
A20010	Income/expenses items		
A20100	Depreciation expense	160,884	158,765
A20200	Amortization expenses	12,195	12,002
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses (income)	180	(166)
A20400	Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8,732)	2,501
A20900	Financial costs	8,746	6,604
A21200	Interest revenue	(6,515)	(7,677)
A21300	Dividend income	(4,465)	(4,615)
A22300	Share of profit or loss of associates under equity method	(1,500)	(1,438)
A22500	Net losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment (gain)	17	(404)
A23700	Inventories losses	7,619	14,080
A29900	Lease modification gain	(113)	-
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	3,063	(371)
A31150	Trade receivable	(23,752)	(115,643)
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	(11,908)	(4,773)
A31180	Other receivables	(93)	(743)
A31200	Inventories	(75,431)	38,175
A31230	Prepayments	(9,999)	2,450
A31240	Other current assets	(1,888)	(3,452)
A32150	Accounts payable	26,765	30,026
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	(394)	8,399
A32180	Other payables	(2,162)	25,701
A32230	Other current liabilities	625	296
A32240	Net defined benefit liability	(388)	(66)
A33000	Cash provided by operating activities	129,252	226,884
A33100	Interest received	6,531	7,748
A33200	Dividends received	5,256	5,185
A33300	Interest paid	(9,723)	(7,921)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

Code		2025	2024
A33500	Income tax paid	($ 2,275)	($ 610)
AAAA	Net cash inflow from operating activities	129,041	231,286
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,047)	(85,216)
B00020	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,204
B00200	Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	3,266	-
B02000	Increase in prepayments for investment	(43,641)	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(119,955)	(102,083)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	419
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(922)	(378)
B03800	Decrease in refundable deposits	2,968	1,286
B04500	Acquisition of intangible asset	(1,458)	(128)
B06700	Increase in other non-current assets	(4,023)	(7,290)
BBBB	Net cash outflow from investment activities	(173,812)	(189,186)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	100,000	-
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	-	(10,000)
C04020	Repaid principal of lease liabilities	(4,699)	(7,243)
C04500	Distribution of cash dividends	(44,235)	-
CCCC	Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	51,066	(17,243)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(685)	649
EEEE	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	5,610	25,506
E00100	Beginning cash and cash equivalents of the year	321,464	295,958
E00200	End cash and cash equivalents of the year	$ 327,074	$ 321,464

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

Chairman: Liao Chen-Yi Manager: Huang Hung-Chieh, Accounting Officer: Yang Shan-Yu

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands New Taiwan Dollars, unless stated otherwise)

I. Company History

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was approved to incorporate on February 16, 1970. The Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group" collectively) mainly operate the businesses of research and development, manufacturing, and sales of various thick-film resistors, thin-film resistors, and metal-plate resistors.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange for trading since September 2022.

The consolidated financial statements were expressed in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of The Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were released upon the approval of the Board of Directors on February 26, 2026.

III. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

(I) Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

The application of the amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" will not cause major changes in the consolidated company's accounting policies.

(II) IFRSs endorsed by FSC applicable in 2026

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Release and effective date by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 and 7: "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
"IFRS Accounting Standards Annual Improvements — Volume 11"	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including amendments in 2020 and 2021)	January 1, 2023

Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 and 7: "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

1. Amendments to the application guidance on the classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the provisions for the classification of financial assets, including:

(1) If a financial asset includes a contingency that alters the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, and the nature of that contingency is not directly related to basic loan risk or changes in cost (e.g., whether the borrower achieves a specific carbon emission reduction target), the asset's contractual cash flows are still considered to consist entirely of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount if the following two conditions are met:
   - All possible scenarios (or contractual cash flows arising before or after the occurrence of an event) consist entirely of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount; and
   - There is no significant difference between the contractual cash flows generated under all possible scenarios and the cash flows of financial instruments with identical contractual terms but lacking contingent features.

(2) Financial assets with no recourse characteristics refer to an enterprise's ultimate right to receive cash flows, limited by contract to those generated by specific assets.

(3) Clarify that the contract linkage tool establishes a waterfall payment structure to create multiple tiers of securities, thereby establishing payment priority for financial asset holders and concentrating credit risk. This can lead to a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool among the different tiers of securities.

2. Amendments to the application guidelines on derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment mainly illustrates that financial liabilities should be derecognized on the settlement date. However, when an enterprise uses an electronic payment system to settle financial liabilities in cash, it may elect to derecognize the financial liabilities before the settlement date if the following conditions are met:

- The enterprise does not have the practical ability to withdraw, stop, or cancel the payment instruction.
- The enterprise does not have the actual ability to access the cash to be used for settlement based on the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is not significant.

The consolidated company should apply the amendment retrospectively without restating comparative periods, and recognize the cumulative effect of the initial application as of the date of initial application. However, if the enterprise does not rely on hindsight and is able to restate the comparative period, it can choose to do so.

In addition to the effects above, as of the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated financial statements, the consolidated company assessed that amendments to other standards and interpretations would not have a material impact on its financial position or financial performance.

(III) IFRSs already announced by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be confirmed
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (including 2025 amendments)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that Taiwanese companies will be required to adopt IFRS 18 starting January 1, 2028, or may choose to adopt it earlier with FSC approval.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" and related amendments

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 "Expression of Financial Statements". The main changes include:

- The consolidated company should assess whether it has specific key operating activities – such as investing in certain types of assets and providing customer financing – to classify income statement items into operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.
- The income statement shall present operating profit, profit before financing and income tax, and subtotals and totals of profit.
- Provide guidance on the principles of aggregation and disaggregation: The consolidated company must identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of individual transactions or other matters, and classify and aggregate them based on the common characteristics, so that at least one of the items in the financial statements is with a similar characteristic. Items with dissimilar characteristics should be disaggregated in the main financial statements and notes. The consolidated company only marks such items as "other" when a more informative label is unavailable.
- Increase disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the consolidated company engages in public communication outside of the financial statements, and when communicating management's view of the consolidated company's overall financial performance to users of the financial statements, the consolidated company shall disclose information about the management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements. This disclosure shall include a description of the measure, how it is calculated, reconciliation to the subtotals or totals presented in the IFRS accounting standards, and the related income tax and non-controlling interest effects of the reconciliation items.

In addition, the following amendments have been made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

- When a consolidated company prepares a statement of cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, operating income should be used as the starting point for adjustment.
- Interest and dividends received by the consolidated company should be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid should be classified as financing activities. If the consolidated company is assessed to have specific major operating activities, it must consider the nature of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense presented in the income statement to determine the appropriate classification of dividend receipts, interest receipts, and interest payments in the statement of cash flows. However, each of these cash flows may only be classified within a single activity in the statement of cash flows.

Addition to the aforementioned influences, up to the approval and released date of the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated company will continue evaluating other influences on financial status and performance resulting from amendments to the rules or explanations. The related influences are to be disclosed once the evaluation is accomplished.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Compliance Statement

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is based on the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and IFRSs accepted and effectively published by FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments and the present value of the defined benefit obligation deducting the net defined benefit liabilities of the fair value of any plan assets which are measured at fair value.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

1. Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
2. Level 2 inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
3. Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(III) Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; and
3. Cash and cash equivalent (unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the date of statement of financial position).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Settlements are expected to be due and made within twelve months from the balance sheet date, and
3. Liabilities that do not have substantial rights to defer the settlement period to at least 12 months after the balance sheet date

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

(IV) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e. its subsidiaries). Adjustments have been made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to allow their accounting policies to be consistent with those used by the Group. During the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the transaction, account balance, revenue and expense among entities have been eliminated completely. Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions.

Please see Note 11 and Table 6 for details of subsidiaries, percentage of ownership and business.

(V) Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency monetary amount is translated at the closing rate at each date of the balance sheet. Exchange differences arising from settlement or translation are recognized as profit or loss at the period.

Non-monetary items carried at historical cost is reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and will not calculated again.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities from foreign operations, including subsidiaries whose location or currency are different from the Company, are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates at the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(VI) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, semi-finished products, work in process, finished good Inventory and products. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The lower of cost and net realizable value is based on the individual inventory items. Net realized value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The inventory cost is measured by using weighted average method.

(VII) Investment in associates

An associate is an enterprise over which the consolidated company has significant influence but is not a subsidiary or a joint venture. The consolidated company adopts the equity method to account for its investment in associates. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statements of financial positional cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the consolidated company’s share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate as well as the distribution received. In addition, for the changes in the equity of the associate, the consolidated company's entitlement to the changes in the equity of the associate are recognized according to the shareholding ratio.

When an associate issues new shares, if the consolidated company fails to subscribe to the shares proportionally to its shareholding, resulting in a change in the shareholding ratio and thus causing an increase or decrease in the net equity investment, the increase or decrease should adjust the capital reserve - recognized under the equity method in changes to the net equity and investments in associates, and the investments accounted for using the equity method. However, if the shareholding ratio is not subscribed or acquired, resulting in a decrease in the ownership interest of the associate, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income related to the associate shall be reclassified according to the proportion of decrease. The same basis must be followed for the direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities; if the aforementioned adjustment should be debited to the capital surplus, and if the balance of the capital surplus generated from the investment by equity method is insufficient, the difference is debited to the retained earnings.

When assessing impairment, the consolidated company treats the entire book value (including goodwill) of the investment as a single asset to compare the recoverable amount with the book value, and conducts an impairment test. The recognized impairment loss is not allocated to any assets that constitute an integral part of the book value of the investment, including goodwill. Any reversal of the impairment loss is recognized to the extent of the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of the investment.

Gains and losses arising from upstream, downstream, and lateral transactions between the consolidated company and an associate are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent that they are not related to the consolidated company's equity in the associate.

(VIII) Property, Plant and Equipment

The property, plant and equipment are recognized at costs and subsequently measured at costs of the amount less accumulated depreciation

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production are recognized as the balance of cost deducting the accumulated impairment losses and such cost includes professional service fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. These assets are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value before they are expected to be used. The proceeds from sales and cost are recognized in profit or loss. Upon completion and ready for intended use, such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment, and depreciation of these assets commences.

Except that the self-owned lands are not provided with depreciation, depreciation is provided using the straight-line method for other property, plant and equipment, and each significant part is depreciated separately. The Group reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method at least at the end of each reporting period, and with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(IX) Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both (including the right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment property).

Investment property self-owned is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequent measurement shall be presented at a amount of costs subtracted by accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property acquired with lease is initially measured at cost, and subsequent measurement shall be presented at a amount of costs subtracted by accumulated depreciation, and the remeasurement is adjusted for the lease liabilities.

The depreciation of all investment properties are provided on the straight line basis.

Property, plant and equipment and property of the right-of-use asset are transferred to investment property at the carrying amount when no longer used by the owner.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(X) Goodwill

The goodwill acquired in a business combination adopts the amount of goodwill recognized on the date of acquisition as the cost, and the subsequent measurement is at the amount of cost deducting the accumulated impairment loss.

For the purpose of testing impairment, the goodwill is distributed to each cash generating unit, or the cash generating unit groups ("CGU") expected to benefitted from the combination synergy of the consolidated company.

Every year, or when any sign showing that the cash generating units to which the goodwill is distributed may be impaired, the cash generating unit is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the unit including the goodwill and the recoverable amount. If the goodwill distributed to a cash generating unit is acquired in a business combination during the year, such unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the year. If the cash generating units to which the goodwill is distributed has a recoverable amount lower than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is to reduce the carrying amount of the distributed goodwill in that cash generating unit, and then reduce the carrying amount of each asset within the unit proportionally. Any impairment loss is directly recognized as the loss of the current period. Impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed in the subsequent period.

(XI) Other intangible assets

1. Acquired individually

Intangible assets with finite useful lives acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization. The intangible assets are amortized on the straight line basis within the useful life. The consolidated company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization method at least at the end of each reporting period, and with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2. Internally generated - research and development expenditure

The expenditure of research is recognized as expense upon occurrence.

3. Acquired in a business combination

The intangible asset acquired in a business combination is measured at the fair value on the date of acquisition, and recognized separately from the goodwill; the subsequent measurement approach is same as the intangible asset acquired alone.

4. Derecognition

On derecognition of an item of intangible assets, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss of the period.

(XII) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, investment property, and other intangible assets (except for goodwill).

The consolidated company assesses if any sign showing that property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and other intangible assets (excluding goodwill) may be impaired at each balance sheet date; if there is any sign of impairment, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to the smallest CGU group.

Where the recoverable amount is the higher between the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use, if the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amounts of the asset or cash-generating units are increased to the revised recoverable amounts. However, the increased carrying amounts shall not exceed the carrying amounts of the asset, cash-generating units which were not recognized as impairment loss at the past period (less amortization or depreciation). The reversal of impairment loss is recognized as profit or loss.

(XIII) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

If financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value, they are measured a the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial asset

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

(1) Classification of measurement

Financial assets held by the consolidated company are classified to financial assets measured at fair value, measured at amortized cost, and equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

A. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are investments in equity instruments that the Company has not designated to be at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Dividends and interest are recognized in other income, and then the profit or loss is recognized in other gains and losses. Please refer to Note 26 for the methods to determine the fair value.

B. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

When the financial assets invested by the consolidated company satisfies the following two criteria at the same time, it is classified as amortized cost financial assets:

a. Where the financial assets are held under certain business model, and the purpose of such model is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contract cash flows; and
b. Where contract terms generated cash flow of specific date, and such cash flow is completely for the payment of the interest of principle and external circulating principle amount.

After initially recognized, financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalent, notes and accounts receivables at the amortized costs, account receivables, other receivables, and refundable deposits) are measured at the amortized cost of the carrying amount determined with effective interest method less any impairment loss. Any foreign currency exchange gains and losses are recognized as profit or loss, and the interest income is calculated as the effective interest rate multiplies the total carrying amount of the financial assets.

Credit losses on financial assets are significant financial difficulty of the borrower, a breach of contract, it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and bonds repurchase agreements that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and acquired within three months.

C. Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate investments in equity instruments that is not held for trading and not recognized as contingent consideration as at FVTOCI.

Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Subsequently the changes in fair value are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of investments, the accumulated profit or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and it is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The dividend from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss upon the Group's right to receive payment is established, except for apparently the dividend representing the recovery of the partial investment cost.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

At the date of each balance sheet, the consolidated company reviews expected credit losses to estimate the impairment loss of financial assets, including accounts receivable, measured at the amortized cost.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to useful lives expected credit losses. Other financial assets are assessed to determine whether the credit risk has significantly increased since the original recognition. If there is no significant increase, then the allowance loss is recognized according to the 12-month expected credit loss. If it has increased significantly, then allowance loss is recognized according to the lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are weighted average credit losses with the probability of default events. The 12-month expected credit losses are expected credit losses that result from default events possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime expected credit losses result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instruments.

For the purpose of internal controls on credit risk, without considering the collaterals it holds, the consolidated company determines the events where the debtor is impossible to repay the debt as a breach of contract:

All impairment losses on financial assets is decreased its carrying amount through contra accounts.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2. Equity instrument

The equity instruments issued by the consolidated company are recognized at the amount of proceeds obtained deducting the direct issuance costs.

3. Financial liability

(1) Follow-up measurement

The financial liabilities held by the consolidated company are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

On the derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between their carrying amount and the consideration paid and payable, including any transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities, is recognized as profit or loss.

(XIV) Revenue recognition

The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognizes the revenue when each of the obligation is satisfied after the customer has identified it.

1. Sales revenue

The income from sales of merchandise is from the sales of electronic parts and components. Since the customers have the right of pricing and use, bear the responsibility of resales, and assume the risk of obsolete products at the time when the electronic part and component products are delivered to the customers, the consolidated company recognizes the income and the accounts receivable at this point; the payment advance for product sales is recognized as the contract liability.

2. Service income

The service income is generated from the processing of products such as electronic parts and components for customers, and recognized at the time when the service provision is completed.

(XV) Lease

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1. The Group as the lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The sublease of right-of-use assets of the Group is classified by reference to right-of-use assets, instead of underlying assets. However, if the main lease is short-term lease applicable to recognition exemption of the Group, such sublease is classified as operating leases.

Under the operating lease, lease payments are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis.

2. The Group as the Lessee

Except for payments for low-value asset leases and short-term leases applicable to exemption of recognition are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequent measurement shall be presented at a amount of costs subtracted by accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and the remeasurement is adjusted of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the current value of lease payment. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate in a lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in the lease payment in a lease term, the consolidated company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized as profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

(XVI) Borrowing costs

Borrowing Costs requires that borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are included in the cost of the asset.

Where funds are borrowed specifically, costs eligible for capitalization are the actual costs incurred less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings.

Other borrowing costs at the period are recognized as profit or loss.

(XVII) Government grants

A government grant is recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received.

Where the government grants are to give the consolidated company the immediate financial support, with no future related costs, shall be recognized as profit or loss in the period in which it is receivable.

(XVIII) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

2. Pensions

For defined contribution plans, the amount of contribution payable in respect of service rendered by employees in that period should be recognized as expenses.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost (including the service cost of the period) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Group's defined benefit plan. Net defined benefit liability shall not exceed the present value of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(XIX) Income tax

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1. Tax currently payable

The Group has determined the current income (losses) and calculated taxes payable (receivable) in accordance with regulations established by the jurisdiction for tax return.

According to Income Tax Act in Republic of China, an additional income tax levied at unappropriated earnings are recognized in shareholders' meeting.

Income tax payable for prior period is adjusted to the current income tax.

2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liability is generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences or tax credit generated to the extent that taxable profit is probably available.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the date of balance sheet and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets originally not recognized is also reviewed at the date of balance sheet and increased to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset is recovered, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balanced sheet. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that arise from the manner in which the Group expects, at the date of balance sheet, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except the current and deferred tax that relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are recognized respectively in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Major sources of estimates and assumption uncertainty are as below:

Impairment of inventories

Inventory’s net realizable value is the balance of expected selling price during the ordinary course of business deducting the expected costs to be input until completion and related variable selling expenses. Such estimates are evaluated based on the current market conditions and historic sales experience of the similar products; the changes in the market conditions may materially affect such estimation results.

VI. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and penny cash	$ 146	$ 184
Check and demand deposit	81,902	110,876
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months	192,013	165,404
Repurchase agreements	53,013	45,000
	$ 327,074	$ 321,464

VII. Financial assets at FVTPL - Current

Financial asset	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Private placement of the domestic TPEx listed shares	$ 3,348	$ 4,207
Hybrid financial assets		
Convertible bonds of TPEx-listed companies	61,380	58,625
	$ 64,728	$ 62,832

VIII. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investment in equity instrument		
TWSE/TPEx-listed stocks	$ 31,586	$ 18,540
Domestic shares not listed in TWSE or TPEx	19,143	20,598
Foreign unlisted stocks	28,336	56,018
	$ 79,065	$ 95,156

The Company's Board of Directors resolved to participate in the cash capital increase of an unlisted foreign company in November 2025, and an investment payment of CNY 9.92 million was made in December 2025, classified as prepaid investment.

IX. Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable		
Occurred due to operation		
Amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 7,588	$ 10,651
Accounts receivable - non-related parties		
Amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 395,208	$ 371,452
Less: Allowance for bad debts	752	568
	$ 394,456	$ 370,884
Accounts receivable - related parties (Note 27)		
Amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 32,178	$ 20,270

The consolidated company has the average credit period for product sales of 30 to 150 days. To mitigate credit risk, the management of the consolidated company has designated functional personnel responsible for decision on line of credit, credit approval and other supervision to ensure proper action has been taken to collect overdue receivables. In addition, the collectible amount of accounts receivable shall be reviewed individually at the date of balance sheet to ensure the uncollectible receivables has been listed to appropriate impairment loss. According these, the management considers the consolidated company's credit risk has significantly decreased.

The loss allowance for receivables is measured at an amount equal to useful lives expected credit losses. The expected credit losses during the duration considers the default history of the customer in the past, the current financial position, and the conditions of the industry and economy. The experience on the Group's credit losses presents that types of loss on different customer groups do not bring obvious differences, without further grouping customers.

The consolidated company's loss allowance for receivables are analyzed by the aging of the overdue days, as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Not Past Due	Past due 0 - 30 days	Past due 31 - 60 days	Past due 61 - 180 days	Past due over 180 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0~0.1	0~1	2	10~60	100	
Total carrying amount	$ 397,749	$ 37,191	$ 2	$ 12	$ 20	$ 434,974
Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)	(358)	(372)	-	(2)	(20)	(752)
Amortised cost	$ 397,391	$ 36,819	$ 2	$ 10	$ -	$ 434,222

December 31, 2024

	Not Past Due	Past due 0 - 30 days	Past due 31 - 60 days	Past due 61 - 180 days	Past due over 180 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0~0.1	0~1	2	10~60	100	
Total carrying amount	$ 380,044	$ 22,278	$ 37	$ 14	$ -	$ 402,373
Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)	(345)	(223)	-	-	-	(568)
Amortised cost	$ 379,699	$ 22,055	$ 37	$ 14	$ -	$ 401,805

The information on changes in the consolidated company's loss allowance on accounts receivable is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 568	$ 962
Current recognition (reversal)	180	(166)
Current write-off	-	(239)
Net exchange differences	4	11
Balance at the end of the year	$ 752	$ 568

X. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	$ 65,603	$ 50,952
Materials	8,769	7,538
Semi-finished products	69,155	67,792
Work in process	24,539	43,326
Finished goods	118,738	60,446
Merchandise	11,389	5,394
Inventories in transit	14,139	9,072
	$ 312,332	$ 244,520

The operating costs related to inventory in 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,174,687 thousand and NT$1,043,089 thousand, respectively, including:

	2025	2024
Loss from inventory price decline	$ 531	$ -
Loss of scrapped inventory	6,579	14,042
Loss on physical inventory	509	38
Revenue from sale of scraps	(5,562)	(5,104)
	$ 2,057	$ 8,976

XI. Subsidiaries

The basis for the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business Nature	Percentage of equity held (%) December 31, 2025	Percentage of equity held (%) December 31, 2024	Explanation
The Company	Shenzhen Ever Ohms Electronic Co., Ltd. (Ever Ohms Electronic)	Sales of various types of resistors	100	100	Note

Note: The Company invested to incorporate Ever Ohms Electronic in April 2018, engaging in the sales of various resistors. As of December 31, 2025, the accumulated investment amount was NTD 60,359 thousand.

XII. Investment accounted for using the equity method

Investment in associates	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Associates that are not individually material		
Not TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies	$ 12,134	$ 11,425

The consolidated company's shareholding ratio (%) in the associate at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Company Name	Business Nature	Principal place of business	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Leader New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (Leader New Energy)	OEM and sales of resistance materials	Taiwan	20	20

The consolidated company's share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income of the above-mentioned associate under the equity method is recognized based on the associate's unaudited financial statements for the same period; the management of the consolidated company made the evaluation on the above-mentioned investee company using its financial statements that are not audited by the CPAs, and no significant impact has been generated.

XIII. Property, Plant and Equipment

2025

	Land	Building	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 100,810	$ 392,513	$ 1,110,811	$ 67,589	$ 56,323	$ 1,728,046
Addition	-	67,379	64,348	5,737	(27,698)	109,766
Disposal	-	-	(27,131)	(390)	-	(27,521)
Net exchange differences	-	1,275	51	9	-	1,335
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 100,810	$ 461,167	$ 1,148,079	$ 72,945	$ 28,625	$ 1,811,626
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 160,830	$ 720,699	$ 33,889	$ -	$ 915,418
Depreciation expense	-	24,451	122,580	8,862	-	155,893
Disposal	-	-	(27,131)	(373)	-	(27,504)
Net exchange differences	-	10	(287)	19	-	(258)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 185,291	$ 815,861	$ 42,397	$ -	$ 1,043,549
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$ 100,810	$ 275,876	$ 332,218	$ 30,548	$ 28,625	$ 768,077

2024

	Land	Building	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost						
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 100,810	$ 392,513	$ 1,042,978	$ 48,642	$ 67,086	$ 1,652,029
Addition	-	-	82,156	19,732	(10,763)	91,125
Disposal	-	-	(14,760)	(892)	-	(15,652)
Net exchange differences	-	-	437	107	-	544
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 100,810	$ 392,513	$ 1,110,811	$ 67,589	$ 56,323	$ 1,728,046
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 138,330	$ 613,794	$ 27,594	$ -	$ 779,718
Depreciation expense	-	22,500	121,513	7,114	-	151,127
Disposal	-	-	(14,760)	(877)	-	(15,637)
Net exchange differences	-	-	152	58	-	210
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 160,830	$ 720,699	$ 33,889	$ -	$ 915,418
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 100,810	$ 231,683	$ 390,112	$ 33,700	$ 56,323	$ 812,628

The addition of property, plant and equipment and the payment amount in the statement of cash flows are reconciled as below:

	2025	2024
Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items		
Addition of property, plant and equipment	$ 109,766	$ 91,125
Increase (decrease) in prepayment for plants and	12,482	(6,185)
Capitalization of interest	(1,208)	(1,317)
Decrease (increase) in accounts payable, equipment	(1,085)	18,460
Cash paid for purchasing property, plant and equipment	$ 119,955	$ 102,083

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful life:

Buildings	
Offices, car parks, plants, and warehouses	7 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	
Packaging equipment	2 to 10 years
Laser equipment	5 to 10 years
Sputtering equipment	4 to 10 years
Printing equipment	1 to 10 years
Others	1 to 10 years
Other equipment	1 to 20 years

Please see note 28 for the amount of property, plant, and equipment pledged as collaterals.

XIV. Lease agreements

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 16,891	$ 18,681
Buildings	120	4,410
Transportation Equipment	2,272	2,037
	$ 19,283	$ 25,128

	2025	2024
Addition to right-of-use assets	$ 2,474	$ 1,884
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 1,790	$ 1,789
Buildings	677	2,277
Transportation Equipment	2,239	3,286
	$ 4,706	$ 7,352

Except for the additions and depreciation expenses recognized listed above, there was no significant sublease or impairment of the consolidated company's right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024.

(II) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 3,571	$ 5,691
Non-current	$ 16,665	$ 20,498

Ranges of discount rates (%) for lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	1.31~1.64	1.31~1.64
Buildings	1.92	1.92~2.16
Transportation Equipment	1.79~1.94	1.07~1.79

(III) Material leases and terms

The lands where the Company’s plant is located are leased from the Export Processing Zone Administration, MOEA (previously named: Export Processing Zone Division, MOEA). The lease term is 5- 10 years, or expiring in 2025 and 2036; the contract may be renewed upon the expiration. In case the lands are repriced by the government pursuant to laws during the lease term, the rent will be calculated and collected based on the adjusted land price from the next day of land price announcement.

A subsidiary leased buildings for plants and offices, the term is three years, up to 2026, and the contract may be renewed upon expiration. In addition, the subsidiary terminated part of the lease contract early in February 2025, and the right-of-use asset and lease liability were derecognized accordingly, with lease modification gains of NT$113,000 recognized.

(IV) Information on other lease

	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 970	$ 1,156
Expenses of low-value asset leases	$ 260	$ 239
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 6,261	$ 9,091

For the leases qualifying as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the consolidated company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

XV. Investment Property

The Group’s investment property is located in Kaohsiung Linguang Technology Industrial Park (previously name: Linguang Park, Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone). The lands are owned by the government, and the Group only possesses the ownership of the main buildings, and the lands (right-of-use asset) are used via the long-term lease. Therefore, the market transactions are infrequent, and no reliable substitute fair value estimate is available; hence the fair value cannot be determined reliably.

Except for the recognition of depreciation expenses, the consolidated company's investment property did not have any significant additions, disposals, or impairments in 2025 and 2024.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful life for the investment property

Main buildings	26 years
Right-of-use assets	10 years

Lease term of the investment property is one year.

The operating lease payments receivable for the buildings is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within a year	$ 500	$ 500

XVI. Other intangible assets

2025

	Patent right	Proprietary technologies	Computer software	Total
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 3,077	$ 20,700	$ 17,107	$ 40,884
Acquired individually	63	-	1,395	1,458
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 3,140	$ 20,700	$ 18,502	$ 42,342
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 1,934	$ 13,455	$ 16,623	$ 32,012
Amortization expenses	283	2,070	473	2,826
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 2,217	$ 15,525	$ 17,096	$ 34,838
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$ 923	$ 5,175	$ 1,406	$ 7,504

2024

	Patent right	Proprietary technologies	Computer software	Total
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 2,949	$ 20,700	$ 17,107	$ 40,756
Acquired individually	128	-	-	128
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 3,077	$ 20,700	$ 17,107	$ 40,884
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 1,657	$ 11,385	$ 15,460	$ 28,502
Amortization expenses	277	2,070	1,163	3,510
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 1,934	$ 13,455	$ 16,623	$ 32,012
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 1,143	$ 7,245	$ 484	$ 8,872

For the aforesaid useful life, the amortization expenses are provided for intangible assets on the straight line basis for the following useful life:

Patent right	10 to 19 years
Proprietary technologies	10 years
Computer software	5 years

XVII. Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured borrowings		
Credit loans	$ 490,000	$ 390,000
Annual interest rate (%)	1.85~2.09	1.92~2.1

XVIII. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wages and bonuses payable	$ 43,129	$ 46,004
Payable expenses for repair and consumables	26,567	24,670
Accounts payable, equipment	10,370	9,285
Premium payable	7,972	8,302
Employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration payable	6,180	6,000
Utility expenses payable	6,967	5,992
Freight payable	6,301	5,112
Others	15,135	18,102
	$ 122,621	$ 123,467

XIX. Post-employment benefit plans

(I) Defined contribution plans

In the consolidated company, the pension system of the "Labor Pension Act" is applicable to the Company, belonging to the affirmed appropriation of pension plan under the management of the government, and pension is appropriated at the rate of 6% of the monthly salary of employees into the personal dedicated account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

Among the consolidated entities, Ever Ohms Electronic contributes pensions pursuant to the local laws and regulations and deemed as the defined contribution plans.

(II) Defined benefit plan

The Company of the consolidated company has labor pension system as defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act of R.O.C. for part of the employees. The payment of the employee pension is made based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement approved. The Company contributes the pension as 2% of the total monthly salary, to the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervisory Committee for depositing the contribution in the dedicated account under the name of the committee with Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of a year, if the balance in the dedicated account is estimated insufficient to pay the workers expected qualified for retirement in the next year, such difference will be contributed in a lump sum by the end of next March. The Funds are operated and managed by the government's designated authorities. Accordingly, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds.

The amount of defined benefit plans recognized in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of a defined benefit obligation	$ 15,710	$ 14,826
Fair value of plan assets	(13,231)	(12,831)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 2,479	$ 1,995

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
January 1, 2025	$ 14,826	($ 12,831)	$ 1,995
Recognized in profit or loss - interest expenses (incomes)	241	(209)	32
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(918)	(918)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	221	-	221
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	1,569	-	1,569
Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	1,790	(918)	872
Contributions from employer	-	(120)	(120)
Benefits paid	(1,147)	847	(300)
December 31, 2025	$ 15,710	($ 13,231)	$ 2,479
January 1, 2024	$ 16,169	($ 12,123)	$ 4,046
Recognized in profit or loss - interest expenses (incomes)	222	(168)	54
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(1,057)	(1,057)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(424)	-	(424)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(504)	-	(504)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 928)	($ 1,057)	($ 1,985)
Contributions from employer	-	(120)	(120)
Benefits paid	(637)	637	-
December 31, 2024	$ 14,826	($ 12,831)	$ 1,995

Due to the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act of R.O.C. the consolidated company is exposed to the following risks:

1. Investment risk

   The pension funds are invested in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau of Labor Funds' designated authorities or under the mandated management. However, the distributable amount of plan assets of the Company shall not be less than the return calculated by the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks.

2. Interest rate risk

   A decrease in a bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation. However, the return on the debt investments of the plan assets will increase as well. The two will be partially offset on net defined benefit liabilities

3. Salary risk

   The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation of the Group are carried out by qualified actuaries. The principal assumptions are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate (%)	1.50	1.625
Expected salary increase rate (%)	3.00	3.00

If reasonably likely changes respectively occur in the principal assumptions and all other assumptions are held constant, the amount of present value of the defined benefit obligation is increased or decreased as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.25%	($ 438)	($ 408)
Decrease by 0.25%	$ 455	$ 424
Expected salary increase rate		
Increase by 0.25%	$ 440	$ 411
Decrease by 0.25%	($ 426)	($ 397)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not reflect the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Contributions expected in one year	$ 120	$ 120
Average maturity of defined benefit obligation	11.4 years	11.2 years

XX. Equity

(I) Common share capital

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized shares (in thousands)	150,000	150,000
Authorized share capital (par value NT$10 per share)	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000
Number of issued shares (in thousands)	88,471	88,471
Issued share capital (par value NT$10 per share)	$ 884,711	$ 884,711

Par value of NTD 10 per share for the issued common shares, and each share is entitled to one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

The Company's regular shareholders' meeting has passed the resolution for the amendments to the authorized shares and capital on June 24, and has completed the change registration on July 18, 2024.

(II) Additional paid-in capital

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)		
Premium of share issuance	$ 433,889	$ 433,889
Consolidated premium	21,786	21,786
	$ 455,675	$ 455,675

Note: Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or capitalized as share capital, provided that the amount of capital reserve is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital each year.

(III) Retained earnings and dividends policy

Pursuant to the earning distribution policy specified in the Articles of Incorporation, if there is any surplus in the Company's earnings as concluded by the annual accounting book close, after paying tax and making up for accumulated losses, 10% shall be set aside as legal reserve, except when the legal reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital. If there is any remaining balance, with the undistributed earnings in previous years it shall be set aside as the cumulative distributable earnings. For information on the accrual basis of the employees' remuneration and remuneration of directors and the actual appropriations, refer to Note 22(7) employees' remuneration and remuneration of directors.

The Company's future dividend policy is to distribute the dividends based on the principle of stability and balance; other than considering the accumulation of the Company's capital, and the impacts on the Company's operation, the share dividends may be distributed, based on the Company's business planning, to reserve the funds required; the remaining may be distributed in cash dividends, but the cash dividends may not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

The dividend policy in the preceding paragraph is for principle only. The Company may decide the most appropriate dividend policy based on the actual operation the year with consideration of the capital budget planning for the next year.

Legal capital reserve shall be set aside until its balance equals to full amount of the paid-in capital at least. Legal reserves may be used to offset the deficit. When the Group has no deficit, the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital may be used to distributed as dividends in stocks or cash.

The Company's regular shareholders' meeting on June 24, 2024 resolved to approve the proposal of 2023 deficit compensation.

The distribution of earnings of 2024 was resolved in the regular shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025 as below:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserves	$ 5,157	
Cash dividends	$ 44,235	$ 0.5

The distribution of earnings and dividends per share for 2025 had been proposed by the board of directors on May 26, 2026 as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserves	$ 4,371	
Special reserve	$ 21,850	
Cash dividends	$ 17,694	$ 0.2

The distribution of earnings for 2025 are subject to the resolution of the regular shareholders' meeting to be held in May 2026.

(IV) Other items of equity

1. Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	($ 284)	($ 1,462)
Income tax expense generated in the current year		
Exchange differences from exchanging the net assets of the foreign operations	752	1,472
Income tax from exchanging the net assets of the foreign operations	(150)	(294)
Balance at the end of the year	$ 318	($ 284)

2. Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 7,540	$ 15,268
Income tax expense generated in the current year		
Unrealized gain/(loss) - Equity instruments	(29,708)	(9,810)
The accumulated gain or loss on the disposal of equity instruments is transferred to the retained earnings.	-	2,082
Balance at the end of the year	($ 22,168)	$ 7,540

XXI. Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	$ 1,428,501	$ 1,265,394
Service income	2,322	2,452
	$ 1,430,823	$ 1,267,846

(I) Contract balance

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes receivable and accounts receivable - Net	$ 434,222	$ 401,805	$ 280,852

The change in contract liabilities is mainly due to the difference between the point of meeting the performance obligation and the time of payment by the customer.

(II) Details of revenue from contracts with customers

The major products and service revenue of the consolidated company are analyzed as below:

	2025	2024
Thick-film resistors	$ 558,572	$ 513,376
Mental-plate resistors	494,307	401,545
Thin-film resistors	371,540	346,565
Others	6,464	6,360
	$ 1,430,883	$ 1,267,846

XXII. Net income before tax

(I) Interest revenue

	2025	2024
Cash in banks	$ 6,502	$ 7,660
Others	13	17
	$ 6,515	$ 7,677

(II) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental income	$ 2,951	$ 2,808
Dividend income	4,465	4,615
Others	2,028	1,034
	$ 9,444	$ 8,457

(III) Other gains or losses

	2025	2024
Net gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	($ 17)	$ 404
Net gain on foreign currency exchange	1,171	29,490
Net gains (losses) of financial assets held for trading	8,732	(2,501)
Others	(6,775)	(2,249)
	$ 3,111	$ 25,144

(IV) Financial costs

	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	$ 9,481	$ 7,309
Interest on lease liabilities	332	453
Interest of short-term notes payable	133	148
Other interest expenses	8	11
Less: amount listed as asset costs qualified for the element.	(1,208)	(1,317)
	$ 8,746	$ 6,604

The annual interest rate of the capitalization of interest is as below:

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment (%)	1.88~2.17	1.84~2.08

(V) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 155,893	$ 151,127
Right-of-use assets	4,706	7,352
Investment Property	285	286
Other intangible assets	2,826	3,510
Other current and non-current assets	9,369	8,492
Total	$ 173,079	$ 170,767
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 140,698	$ 136,613
Operating expenses	19,901	21,866
Non-operating expenditures	285	286
	$ 160,884	$ 158,765
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 5,689	$ 4,034
Operating expenses	6,506	7,968
	$ 12,195	$ 12,002

(VI) Employee benefit expense

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 321,496	$ 298,283
Pensions		
Defined contribution plans	11,455	9,559
Defined benefit plans (Note 19)	32	54
Total employee benefit expenses	$ 332,983	$ 307,896
An analysis by function		
Operating costs	$ 235,027	$ 214,196
Operating expenses	97,956	93,700
	$ 332,983	$ 307,896

(VII) Employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration

Articles of Incorporation of the Company stipulate to distribute employees' remuneration and remuneration of directors at the rates no less than 2% to 15% and no higher than 10%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. In response to the amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company's shareholders' meeting has passed a resolution to amend the Articles of Incorporation in 2025, stipulating that at least 20% of the aforementioned employee remuneration must be allocated to entry-level employees.

The Company's appropriations of employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 were approved to be distributed in cash by the board of directors on February 26, 2026 and March 6, 2025 and respectively, were as below:

Remuneration of employees

	2025	2024
Amount	$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Provision ratio (%)	7	6

Directors' remunerations

	2025	2024
Amount	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Provision ratio (%)	3.5	3

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be reflected in the following year.

Information on the employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration resolved by the Company's board of directors is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(VIII) Gains (losses) on foreign currency exchange

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains	$ 312,003	$ 129,825
Foreign exchange losses	(310,832)	(100,335)
Net gains	$ 1,171	$ 29,490

XXIII. Income tax

(I) Main components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Tax currently payable		
Income tax expense generated in the current year	$ 1,189	$ 3,574
Adjustment on prior years	(218)	-
	971	3,574
Deferred tax		
Income tax expense generated in the current year	11,129	6,892
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 12,100	$ 10,466

A reconciliation of accounting income and income tax expense is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	$ 56,498	$ 67,233
For the net profit before tax, the income tax expense is calculated at the statutory rate	$ 15,338	$ 15,285
Permanent differences	(1,479)	184
Tax-free income	(1,344)	(1,234)
The investment deductible available for deduction for the period	(2,431)	(3,623)
Unrecognized temporary difference	219	(221)
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	2,015	75
Adjustment on prior years	(218)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 12,100	$ 10,466

Tax rate applicable to the Company is 20%

The tax rate applicable to Ever Ohms Electronic and its subsidiaries is 25%

(II) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

Deferred income tax expense (gains)	2025	2024
Occurred in the year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit programs	($ 174)	$ 398
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	150	294
	($ 24)	$ 692

(III) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The changes in the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as below:

2025

Deferred tax income assets	Balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in profit or loss	Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange rate effect	Balance at the end of the year
Temporary difference					
Defined benefit retirement plans	$ 504	($ 183)	$ 174	$ -	$ 495
Inventories losses	11,693	(862)	-	7	10,838
The unrealized profit or loss with subsidiaries	691	(124)	-	(2)	565
Exchange losses	55	87	-	-	142
Others	4,190	(373)	(150)	(827)	2,840

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in profit or loss	Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange rate effect	Balance at the end of the year
Loss carryforwards	$ 25,422	($ 6,710)	$ -	$ 662	$ 19,374
Investment tax credit	5,506	1,242	-	-	6,748
	$ 48,061	($ 6,923)	$ 24	($ 160)	$ 41,002
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary difference					
Exchange gains	$ 1,465	$ 2,432	$ -	$ -	$ 3,897
Foreign investment gains adopted the equity method	-	1,879	-	-	1,879
Others	105	(105)	-	-	-
	$ 1,570	$ 4,206	$ -	$ -	$ 5,776

2024

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in profit or loss	Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange rate effect	Balance at the end of the year
Deferred tax income assets					
Temporary difference					
Defined benefit retirement plans	$ 902	$ -	($ 398)	$ -	$ 504
Inventories losses	14,144	(2,465)	-	14	11,693
The unrealized profit or loss with subsidiaries	417	258	-	16	691
Exchange losses	1,683	(1,628)	-	-	55
Others	5,123	(669)	(294)	30	4,190
Loss carryforwards	27,247	(2,234)	-	409	25,422
Investment tax credit	4,385	1,121	-	-	5,506
	$ 53,901	($ 5,617)	($ 692)	$ 469	$ 48,061
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary difference					
Others	$ 295	$ 1,275	$ -	$ -	$ 1,570

(IV) The tax authorities have examined the income tax returns of the Company through 2023.

XXIV. Earnings per share

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in calculating earnings per share were as follows:

(I) Net income for the year

	2025	2024
The net profit used in calculating the basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 44,398	$ 56,767

(II) Number of shares (thousand shares)

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings per share	88,471	88,471
Impact of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Remuneration of employees	163	128
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	88,634	88,599

Since the Group offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the consolidated company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares was included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

XXV. Capital risk management

The consolidated company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to maximize shareholders return as a going concern through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The consolidated company's capital structure is consist of net debt (leases less cash and cash equivalent) and equity (share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity).

The Group is allowed not to follow other external laws or regulations on capital.

XXVI. Financial instruments

(I) Information of fair value - financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value approximates its fair value.

(II) Information of fair value - financial assets measured at fair value on the repetitive basis.

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Non-derivative financial assets				
Private placement of the domestic TPEx listed shares	$ -	$ 3,348	$ -	$ 3,348

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Hybrid financial assets				
Convertible bonds of TPEx-listed companies	$ -	$ 61,380	$ -	$ 61,380
	$ -	$ 64,728	$ -	$ 64,728
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instrument				
TWSE/TPEx-listed stocks	$ 31,586	$ -	$ -	$ 31,586
Domestic shares not listed in TWSE or TPEx	-	-	19,143	19,143
Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	28,336	28,336
	$ 31,586	$ -	$ 47,479	$ 79,065

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Non-derivative financial assets				
Private placement of the domestic TPEx listed shares	$ -	$ 4,207	$ -	$ 4,207
Hybrid financial assets				
Convertible bonds of TPEx-listed companies	-	58,625	-	58,625
	$ -	$ 62,832	$ -	$ 62,832
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instrument				
TWSE/TPEx-listed stocks	$ 18,540	$ -	$ -	$ 18,540
Domestic shares not listed in TWSE or TPEx	-	-	20,598	20,598
Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	56,018	56,018
	$ 18,540	$ -	$ 76,616	$ 95,156

The convertible bonds exercisable in 2025 were partially converted into the Company's common shares. Because the shares are now quoted on an active market, the bonds were reclassified from Level 2 to Level 1.

There was no transfer of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 for 2024.

2. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements on financial assets

Financial asset	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 76,616	$ 23,954
Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	(39,184)	(9,810)
Purchase	10,047	85,216
Disposal	-	(4,204)
Transfer from Level 3	-	(18,540)
Balance at the end of the year	$ 47,479	$ 76,616

3. Valuation techniques and input value used in Level 2 fair value measurement

Class of financial instruments	Valuation technique and input value
Private placement of the domestic TPEx listed shares	The fair value is determined by the management by referring the price evaluation evidenced with the observable market prices.
Convertible bonds of TPEx-listed companies	The fair value is determined by the management by referring the price evaluation evidenced with the observable market prices.

4. Valuation techniques and input value used in Level 3 fair value

The fair value of the common stock of the domestic and foreign unlisted company that is not traded in the active market is measured by the market approach with reference to the evaluation multiplier of comparable companies.

(II) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial asset		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 765,191	$ 728,866
Financial assets at FVTPL compulsorily	64,728	62,832
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity instrument	79,065	95,156
Financial liability		
Amortized cost (Note 2)	762,528	637,003

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (related parties included), other receivables (tax refund receivable excluded), and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term and long-term loans, accounts payable (related parties included), other payables, and other financial liabilities at amortized cost such as other payables and guarantee deposits.

(IV) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The majority of the consolidated company's financial instruments include time deposit, equity instrument investments, notes and accounts receivable, accounts payable, other payables, short-term borrowings and lease liabilities, etc. The financial management department provides service for each unit by organizing and coordinating the market operation nationally and internationally, supervising and analyzing risk exposure according to the extent and breadth of risk, and managing financial risks associated with the consolidated company's operation. Such risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1. Market risk

The consolidated company is exposed to the financial market risks, primarily changes in foreign currency exchange rates (refer to (1) below) and interest rates (refer to (2) below), due to its operation.

(1) Foreign currency risk

Please see Note 30 for the carrying amount of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currency at the date of balance sheet.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly affected by fluctuations in USD and CNY.

The following table details the consolidated company's sensitivity analysis to a 1% increase and decrease in NTD (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currency. The rate of 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to the key management and represents the management's assessment of the reasonably likely change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and the end-of-year exchange rate is adjusted to 1% increase and decrease. The positive number in the table below means when the functional currency depreciates 1% against each related currency, the amount increased for the net profit before tax; when the functional currency appreciates 1% against each related currency, the effect on the profit before tax is the same amount but negative.

	Effects on profit or loss	
	2025	2024
USD	$ 2,810	$ 2,149
CNY	3,113	3,427

(2) Interest rate risk

The carrying accounts of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk at the date of balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial asset	$ 81,902	$ 110,876
Financial liability	365,000	175,000

In addition, for the fixed interest rate time deposit, repurchase agreements, short-term borrowings, and lease liabilities held by the consolidated company, the risk of their fair value is not material.

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is determined in accordance with interest rate risk of non-derivative instruments at the date of balance sheet. For the floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is to assume that the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the date of balance sheet is all outstanding at the reporting period.

Where the interest rate increases/decreases by 1%, and all other variables stay the same, the profit before tax of the consolidated company for 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase NT$2,831 thousand and NT$641 thousand, respectively, mainly because the consolidated company holds the bank deposits and borrowings of floating interest rates.

(3) Other price risk

The consolidated company is exposed to price risk due to investments in equity securities. The management manage the risk by investing in portfolio with different risks. The risk of equity price for the consolidated company mainly concentrates on the equity instrument not listed in TWSE or TPEx.

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity is analyzed according to the exposure to equity price risk at the date of balance sheet.

Where the equity price increases/decreases 1%, the net profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease for NT$647 thousand and NT$628 thousand, respectively, due to the changes in the fair value of the financial assets at FVTPL.

If the equity price increases/decreases by 1%, the other comprehensive income in 2025 and 2024 will increase and decrease NT$791 thousand and NT$952 thousand, respectively, due to changes in fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the consolidated company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The policy adopted by the consolidated company is to only deal with the counterpaties with great credibility and reputation, and evaluate the major customers with the publicly available financial information and the transaction histories of the both parties. The consolidated company continuously monitors the credit exposures and evaluate the credit of the counterparties, with control over the credit exposures via the annual credit facilities for the counterparties.

The credit risk of the consolidated company mainly concentrates on the following accounts receivable:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Company A	$ 71,719	$ 88,707
Company B	41,744	70,130
	$ 113,463	$ 158,837

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ratio of total accounts receivable from the aforesaid companies were 27% and 41%, respectively.

3. Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, the management of the Group monitors the utilization of borrowings and ensures compliance with loan conditions. The bank borrowing is a material source of liquidity to the consolidated company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the undrawn credit facilities from banks of the consolidated company were NT$620,000 thousand and NT$635,000 thousand, respectively.

Liquidity and interest risks of non-derivative financial liabilities

The remaining contractual maturity analysis for the non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the earliest date to be required for the repayment, by the undiscounted cash flow of the financial liabilities.

December 31, 2025	Within 6 months	6 months to one year	More than one year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 265,933	$ 6,000	$ 595	$ 272,528
Lease liabilities	1,984	1,862	17,816	21,662
Floating-rate instrument	365,319	-	-	365,319
Fixed-rate instrument	125,126	-	-	125,126
	$ 758,362	$ 7,862	$ 18,411	$ 784,635

The further information on a maturity analysis of lease liability is below:

	Less than One Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 3,846	$ 10,834	$ 4,331	$ 2,651	$ -

December 31, 2024	Within 6 months	6 months to one year	More than one year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 240,408	$ 6,000	$ 595	$ 247,003
Lease liabilities	3,591	2,459	21,918	27,968
Floating-rate instrument	175,089	-	-	175,089
Fixed-rate instrument	215,125	-	-	215,125
	$ 634,213	$ 8,459	$ 22,513	$ 665,185

The further information on a maturity analysis of lease liability is below:

	Less than One Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,050	$ 12,916	$ 5,689	$ 3,313	$ -

XXVII. Related party transaction

Transactions, balances, income and expenses between the consolidated company may be all eliminated in consolidation, which are thus not disclosed in the note. The transactions of the consolidated company with other related parties are as below:

(I) Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Stackpole Technology Inc. (Stackpole)	Fellow subsidiary with materially influential investors
Dongguang Hung Zung Electronic Limited (Dongguang Hung Zun)	Subsidiary with materially influential investors
Leader New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (Leader New Energy)	Associates (The Company is the corporate director of that company)
Abeco Electronic Co., Ltd. (Abeco)	Other related party (the Company is the corporate director of that company)

(II) Operating revenue

Related party category	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary with materially influential investors	$ 66,258	$ 39,673
Associates	2,350	2,542
Other related parties	13,019	6,810
	$ 81,627	$ 49,025

The selling prices and payment terms of the consolidated company to sell products to the said related party is not materially different from the ordinary customers.

(III) Purchase

Related party category	2025	2024
Subsidiary with materially influential investors	$ 2,677	$ 2,432
Associates	100,254	92,286
	$ 102,931	$ 94,718

Since the Company does not purchase the same products from unrelated parties, the purchase prices cannot be compared, and there is no significant difference between the payment terms and the general manufacturers.

(IV) Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related party category	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable - related parties	Fellow subsidiary with materially influential investors	$ 28,012	$ 16,366
	Associates	1,121	670
	Other related parties	3,045	3,234
		$ 32,178	$ 20,270

No allowance of loss is provided for the outstanding receivables of related parties without guarantee and the receivables of related parties

(V) Receivables of related parties

Line Item	Related party category	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable - related parties	Subsidiary with materially influential investors	$ 754	$ 483
	Associates	24,198	24,863
		$ 24,952	$ 25,346

No guarantee is provided for the balance of outstanding receivables of related parties.

(VI) Related party transaction

Line Item	Related party category	2025	2024
Other income	Associates	$ 396	$ -
	Other related parties	-	298
		$ 396	$ 298
Other expenses	Fellow subsidiary with materially influential investors	$ -	$ 464

(VII) Remuneration of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 15,015	$ 14,761
Pensions	169	180
	$ 15,184	$ 14,941

XXVIII. Pledged Assets

The consolidated company provided the following assets as the collaterals for the credit facility of borrowings:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Self-owned lands	$ 100,810	$ 100,810
Buildings	81,220	84,716
	$ 182,030	$ 185,526

XXIX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the contract price of purchasing property, plant and equipment not recognized by the consolidated company were NT$36,922 thousand and NT$21,983 thousand respectively.

XXX. Information on foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities

The information of the financial asset and liability in foreign currencies other than functional currency with material impact of the consolidated company is as below:

Unit: each foreign currency thousand/NT$ thousand/exchange rate: NT$

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		Carrying amount
December 31, 2025				
Financial assets of monetary items				
USD	$ 10,477	31.43	(USD/NT$)	$ 329,303
CNY	71,575	4.496	(CNY/NT$)	321,801
Financial liabilities of monetary items				
USD	1,535	31.43	(USD/NT$)	48,261
CNY	2,331	4.496	(CNY/NT$)	10,481
December 31, 2024				
Financial assets of monetary items				
USD	7,185	32.785	(USD/NT$)	235,563
CNY	79,321	4.478	(CNY/NT$)	355,197
Financial liabilities of monetary items				
USD	630	32.785	(USD/NT$)	20,653
CNY	2,780	4.478	(CNY/NT$)	12,448

The consolidated company net gains from the foreign currency exchange (both realized and unrealized) for 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,171 thousand and NT$29,490 thousand, respectively. Due to the variety of the currencies of the foreign currency transaction, the exchange gains and losses cannot be disclosed by the foreign currencies with material impacts.

XXXI. Other Disclosures

(I) Information about significant transactions and (II) investees

1. Financing provided to others: None.
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided: None.

3. Significant marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint venture equity): Table 1.
4. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2.
5. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 3.
6. Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: Table 4.
7. Information on investees: Table 5.

(III) Information on Investment in Mainland China

1. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: (Table 6).
2. Significant direct or indirect transactions through a third area with the investee in the Mainland Area, and its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss are as follows:
   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period:

	Purchase		Accounts payable	
	Amount	% in the account	Amount	% in the account
Ever Ohms Electronic	$ 427	-	$ 431	-

   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period:

	Sales		Trade receivable	
	Amount	% in the account	Amount	% in the account
Ever Ohms Electronic	$ 442,696	33	$ 171,596	38

   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.
   (4) End balance of endorsement/guarantee provided for notes or collateral provided, and the purposes thereof: None.
   (5) The highest balance, end balance, interest rate range, and the total interests of the current period for financing: none.
   (6) Other transactions that significantly impacted the current year's profit or loss or financial position: None.

XXXII. Information on Departments

The key operation decision-maker of the Group deems the whole Group as a single operating segment, and allocate resources and performance measurement are made based on the overall information of the company; the reviewed operating segment information shares the same measurement basis as the consolidated financial statements; therefore, for the reportable segment revenues and the operating results, as well as the measured amount of balance for 2025 and 2024, please refer to the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the 2025 and 2024 consolidated financial reports.

(I) Major income from products and service

Refer to Note 21(2)

(II) Information by regions

Information on the consolidated company's income from external customers by locations of operation and non-current assets by location of assets, from external customers, are as follows:

	Income from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Taiwan	$ 886,288	$ 729,201	$ 791,469	$ 863,815
China	544,595	538,645	35,706	5,422
	$ 1,430,883	$ 1,267,846	$ 827,175	$ 869,237

Non-current assets exclude financial assets, goodwill and deferred income tax assets.

(III) Information on major customers

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage to the net operating revenue (%)	Amount	Percentage to the net operating revenue (%)
Company A	$ 325,828	23	$ 267,894	21
Company B	159,838	11	121,334	10
	$ 485,666	34	$ 389,228	31

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Details of significant marketable securities held at the end of the period

December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NT$ thousand unless indicated otherwise

Holding company name	Marketable securities types and name	Relationship with the issuers	Financial statement account	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares or unit	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage （%）	Market value (equity net value)	
The Company	Shares							
	Empower Technology Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - Current	219,467	$ 3,348	1	$ 3,348	
	Convertible corporate bonds							
	TAI-TECH Advanced Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - Current	450,000	61,380	-	61,380	
					$ 64,728		$ 64,728	
	Shares							
	Abeco Electronic Co., Ltd.	The Company is the corporate director of that company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	930,240	$ 19,143	10	$ 19,143	
	ABICO Asia Capital Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	1,030,000	28,222	1	28,222	
	TAI-TECH Advanced Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	22,956	3,364	-	3,364	
	Liz Electronics(Nantong) Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	-	20,997	9	20,997	
Shenzhen Ever Ohms	Xiamen Aixiangdi Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	-	7,339	11	7,339	
					$ 79,065		$ 79,065	

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NT$ thousand unless indicated otherwise

Buyer/Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				The status and reasons of the transaction terms different from common transactions		Note/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remarks
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage to Total Purchase (Sales) %	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	balance	Percentage to Note/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
The Company	Ever Ohms Electronic	Subsidiary	Sales	($ 442,696)	(33)	Monthly settlement for 90 days	General transaction conditions	General transaction conditions	$ 171,596	38	
	Leader New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Associates	Purchase	100,254	16	Monthly settlement for 60 days	General transaction conditions	General transaction conditions	(24,198)	19	

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital

December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NT$ thousand unless indicated otherwise

Company accounted for account receivable	Related Party	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties (Note)	Turnover rate (times)	Overdue		Amount of recovered receivables from related parties after the balance sheet date	Amount provided for the allowance of losses
					Amount	Actions Taken		
The Company	Ever Ohms Electronic	Subsidiary	$ 171,596	2.51	$ 37,175	Received after the balance sheet date	$ 22,030	$ -

Note: Offset at the time preparing the consolidated report

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NT$ thousand unless indicated otherwise

No.	Name	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions	Transaction status			
				Item	Amount	Transaction condition	Percentage of total revenue or total assets the consolidation (%)
0	The Company	Ever Ohms Electronic	Parent to subsidiary	Sales revenue	$ 442,696	No comparable general transaction conditions available for price	31
0	The Company	Ever Ohms Electronic	Parent to subsidiary	Trade receivable	171,596	Receiving at monthly settlement for 90 days	8
1	Ever Ohms Electronic	The Company	Subsidiary to the parent company	Sales revenue	427	No material deviation from the general transactions	-
1	Ever Ohms Electronic	The Company	Subsidiary to the parent company	Trade receivable	431	Receiving at monthly settlement for 90 days	-

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Information on investees
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 5

Unit: NT$1,000

Investor	Investee	Location of the area	Main business	Initial investment amount		Held at the end of the year			Profit of the investee for the current year	Investment gains recognized in the current year	Remarks
				End of the year	End of previous year	Number of shares (thousand shares)	ratio % （%）	Carrying amount			
The Company	Leader New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	OEM and sales of resistance materials	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	1,000	20	$ 12,134	$ 8,247	$ 1,500	Associates

Ever Ohms Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Information on Investment in Mainland China

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 6

Unit: NT$ thousand unless indicated otherwise

Name of Investee in Mainland China	Main business	Paid-in capital (Note 1)	Investment method	Accumulated investment amount of outflow from Taiwan at the beginning of the year	Investment Flows		Accumulated investment amount of outflow from Taiwan at the end of the year	Investee Profit (loss) for the period	Shareholding percentage of direct or indirect investment by the Company (%)	Gain (loss) on investment recognized for the period (Note 2)	Book value of investment at the end of year	The investment gains repatriated as of the period	Remarks
					Outward remittance	Repatriation							
Shenzhen Ever Ohms Electronic Co., Ltd.	Sales of various types of resistors	$ 62,860	Direct investment in mainland China	$ 60,359	$ -	$ -	$ 60,359	$ 15,088	100.00	$ 15,088	$ 66,041	$ -	

Investor	Accumulated investment amount of outflow in China mainland from Taiwan at the end of the period	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)	Limit of investment of the Company in mainland China, MOEA (Note 4)
The Company	$ 60,359	$ 60,359	$ 860,507

Note 1: The said USD are translated at the end spot exchange rate, NT$31.43.

Note 2: The investment gains and losses are recognized in the financial statement audited and attested by the CPAs of the Company

Note 3: The accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to mainland China at the end of the year, and the investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA are both USD2,000,000

Note 4: Limit of investment of the Company in mainland China, MOEA is × 60% of the Company's net worth.