Stock Code：8499

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements and Auditor's Report

2025 and 2024

Address: 2nd Floor, The Grand Pavilion Commercial Centre, 802 West Bay Road, P.O. Bo

Tel. No.:86-512-57668990

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

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Auditor’s Report

To Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Top Bright Group) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated income statements, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements (including major accounting policy collection) for the years then ended.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to the above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC ,and SIC approved and published by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

The basis for opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Certified Public Accountants Engaged to Audit and Attest Financial Statements and the Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of auditors for the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We are independent of Top Bright Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for certified public accountants in the part relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matter

Key audit matters refer to the most important matters in the audit on the 2025 consolidated financial statements of Top Bright Group based on our professional judgment. These matters were addressed in the content 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 those matters.

The descriptions for the key audit matters on the 2025 consolidated financial statements of Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Top Bright Group) are as follows:

<u>Recognition of revenue</u>

Top Bright Group's core products are electronic materials and scales, of which the electronic materials department represents approximately 75% of total sales revenue. Based on materiality and auditing standards, the Company has identified revenue recognition as a significant risk in audits by default and classified the sales revenue occurrence in the electronic materials department as key audit matters.

The major audit procedures we have conducted with respect to the aforementioned matters are as follows:

1. Understand and test the effectiveness of the relevant major internal control design and implementation.
2. Obtain samples of sales revenue from the electronic materials department, check customer orders, delivery orders, reconciliation documents, and collections, etc. to test the authenticity of the transaction.

<u>Corporate Merger</u>

The Top Bright Group completed the acquisition of Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, as well as Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, in August and September 2025. For disclosures related to the mergers and acquisitions, please refer to Notes 4 and 31. The determination of the fair value and goodwill of the net assets acquired on the acquisition date is based on the purchase price allocation report issued by an external expert engaged by the management. As the transaction is a material transaction during the year, it is listed as a key audit matter.

1. Obtain the minutes of Board meetings, fairness opinion on transaction price, and equity valuation analysis report to review whether the transaction was executed in accordance with the Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets and relevant requirements.
2. Examine the equity acquisition contract and verify the acquisition consideration certificate to confirm and verify the acquisition consideration for the equity transaction.
3. Obtain the purchase price allocation report issued by an appraisal expert appointed by the management, and evaluate the independence of the independent external appraiser.

Responsibilities of Management and Those in Charge with Governance of the Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The responsibility of the management is to have the consolidated financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms", International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that was recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations, and Notices (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretation (IFRIC) and Interpretative Announcement (SIC). Also, maintain the necessary internal controls related to the consolidated financial statements to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are free of any material misstatement arising from fraud or errors.

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

The governance department (including audit committee) of Top Bright Group has the responsibility of supervising the financial report procedure.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

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 and auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that and audit conducted in accordance with the accounting principles in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If fraud or errors are considered materials, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

We have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism when conducting the auditing work in accordance with the auditing standards. We also perform the following works:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design, and perform audit procedures responsive risks, and obtain evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
2. We acquire necessary understanding on the internal control relating to the audit to design a proper audit procedure for the situation of that time. However, the purpose is not to express opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control of Top Bright Group.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonability of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
4. We make conclusions about the appropriateness of the going accounting basis adopted by the management and that the going capacity of Top Bright Group may generate substantial doubt or whether the circumstance contains significant uncertainty in accordance with the audit evidences acquired. 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 disclosure are inappropriate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may result in the inability of Top Bright Group to continue operating.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated statements, including related notes, whether the consolidated statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a matter that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of business entities within the Group in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The independent auditor is responsible for guiding, supervising, and implementing the audit of the Group; also, is responsible for forming an opinion on the audit of the Group.

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

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

We determine the key audit matters of the audit on the 2025 consolidated financial statements of Top Bright Group from the communication matters with the governance 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 communications.

Deloitte & Touche

CPA Yi-Hua Peng	CPA Yi-Chen Lu
Approval Letter No. by FSC Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No.: 1130349292	Approval Letter No. by FSC Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No.: 1080321204

March 30, 2026

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	$ 1,538,955	10	$ 5,979,787	49
1110	Financial assets through profit and/or loss with measuring for the fair values-current (Note 7 and 34)	3,424,638	21	753,438	6
1136	Financial assets based on cost after amortization-current (Note 9 and 36)	1,072,149	7	1,059,016	9
1150	Notes receivable (Note 10)	108,820	1	12,427	-
1170	Accounts receivable (Note 10 and 25)	1,407,730	9	509,345	4
1200	Other receivable (Note 10)	88,218	1	107,922	1
1220	Current income tax asset	75	-	730	-
130X	Inventory (Note 11)	522,331	3	288,557	3
1460	Non-current assets held for sale (Note 12)	991,843	6	-	-
1479	Other current assets (Note 18)	60,952	-	30,300	-
11XX	Total current assets	9,215,711	58	8,741,522	72
	Non-Current assets				
1517	Financial assets through other comprehensive income with measuring for the fair values-non-current (Note 8 and 34)	133,369	1	105,061	1
1535	Financial assets based on cost after amortization-non-current (Note 9 and 36)	633,215	4	1,837,786	15
1600	Property, plant, and equipment (Note 14 and 36)	2,562,347	16	1,307,929	11
1755	Right-of-use asset (Note 15)	175,251	1	146,122	1
1805	Goodwill (Note 16)	2,691,276	17	-	-
1821	Other intangible assets	416,687	3	7,686	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	84,057	-	46,853	-
1915	Prepayments for equipment (Note 18)	23,051	-	2,354	-
1920	Refundable deposits	8,703	-	3,248	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 18)	5,469	-	15,915	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	6,733,425	42	3,472,954	28
1XXX	Total assets	$ 15,949,136	100	$ 12,214,476	100

Code	Liabilities and equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities				
2100	Shot-term borrowings (Note 19 and 36)	$ 819,089	5	$ 46,100	1
2130	Contract liabilities (Note 25)	17,151	-	8,941	-
2170	Accounts payable (Note 20)	481,901	3	238,832	2
2219	Other payables (Note 21 and 35)	352,083	2	243,469	2
2230	Current Tax Liability	49,929	-	31,624	-
2250	Liability reserve - current (Note 22)	1,329	-	1,320	-
2280	Lease liabilities – current (Note 15)	5,145	-	4,972	-
2313	Deferred income – current (Note 21 and 30)	492	-	502	-
2315	Other advances received (Notes 21 and 35)	700,160	5	-	-
2320	Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note 19 and 36)	96,894	1	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities- other	2,944	-	5,975	-
21XX	Total of current liabilities	2,527,117	16	581,735	5
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 19 and 36)	1,205,355	8	122,000	1
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	142,310	1	157,661	1
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current (Note 15)	18,539	-	23,028	-
2630	Deferred income – non-current (Note 21 and 30)	22,697	-	23,689	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities	3,067	-	734	-
25XX	Total non-current liability	1,391,968	9	327,112	2
2XXX	Total liabilities	3,919,085	25	908,847	7
	Equity (Note 24)				
	Equity of the company				
3110	Common stock	411,656	3	414,856	3
3200	Capital surplus	5,179,939	32	5,109,377	42
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	453,349	3	407,126	4
3320	Special reserve	277,800	1	277,800	2
3350	Undistributed earnings	1,905,163	12	1,865,252	15
3300	Total retained earnings	2,636,312	16	2,550,178	21
	Other equity				
3410	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(52,010)	-	101,293	1
3420	Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	27,351	-	7,137	-
3400	Total other equity	(24,659)	-	108,430	1
31XX	Total shareholder's equity in the company	8,203,248	51	8,182,841	67
36XX	Non-controlling interest	3,826,803	24	3,122,788	26
3XXX	Total equity	12,030,051	75	11,305,629	93
	Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 15,949,136	100	$ 12,214,476	100

The notes attached shall constitute an integral part of this Consolidated financial statement.

Chairman: Trillions Sheen Holdings Limited
Ching Hsuan, Fu

Manager: Hsiu Yueh, Fu

Accounting Supervisor: Chia-Jung Chen

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Income Statement

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands, except Earnings Per Share (NTD)

		2025		2024	
Code		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Note 25 and 40)	$ 2,912,560	100	$ 2,038,533	100
5000	Operating cost (Note 11, 26)	(1,625,996)	(56)	(1,152,719)	(57)
5900	Gross profit	1,286,564	44	885,814	43
	Operating expenses (Note 26)				
6100	Marketing expenses	(173,264)	(6)	(110,799)	(5)
6200	Administrative expenses	(242,319)	(8)	(132,970)	(6)
6300	Research and development expenses	(196,831)	(7)	(174,572)	(9)
6450	Expected credit reversal gain	1,057	-	890	-
6000	Total operating expenses	(611,357)	(21)	(417,451)	(20)
6900	Net Operating Income	675,207	23	468,363	23
	Non-operating revenues and expenses (Note 26)				
7100	Interest revenue	180,891	6	204,062	10
7010	Other revenue	46,578	2	16,943	1
7020	Other gains and losses	(54,879)	(2)	57,825	3
7050	Financial costs	(28,356)	(1)	(4,529)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating revenues and expenses	144,234	5	274,301	13
7900	Net profit before taxation	819,441	28	742,664	36
7950	Income tax expense (Note 27)	(162,423)	(5)	(146,193)	(7)
8200	Net profits of the current year	657,018	23	596,471	29

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Other comprehensive profit or loss				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8316	Unrealized gain or loss on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 29,191	1	$ 24,243	1
8360	Items that may be re-classified subsequently under profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(131,422)	(5)	519,143	26
8300	Other comprehensive income of the current year (net amount after taxation)	(102,231)	(4)	543,386	27
8500	Total amount of comprehensive income of the current year	$ 554,787	19	$ 1,139,857	56
	Profit attributable to:				
8610	The company's shareholders	$ 418,018	15	$ 462,229	23
8620	Non-controlling interest	239,000	8	134,242	6
8600		$ 657,018	23	$ 596,471	29
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	The company's shareholders	$ 284,929	10	$ 848,459	42
8720	Non-controlling interest	269,858	9	291,398	14
8700		$ 554,787	19	$ 1,139,857	56
	Earnings per share (Note 28)				
9710	Basic	$ 10.13		$ 11.14	
9810	Diluted	$ 10.12		$ 11.12	

The notes attached shall constitute an integral part of this Consolidated financial statement.

Chairman: Trillions Sheen Holdings Limited Ching Hsuan, Fu Manager: Hsiu Yueh, Fu Accounting Supervisor: Chia-Jung Chen

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

		Equity of the company											
		Capital stock			Retained earnings			Other equity					
Code		Shares (in Thousand shares)	Amount	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	Treasury stock	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2024	41,486	$ 414,856	$ 5,132,305	$ 364,679	$ 139,177	$ 1,750,035	($ 268,120)	($ 9,680)	$ -	$ 7,523,252	$ 3,001,324	$ 10,524,576
	The 2023 appropriation and distribution of earnings												
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	42,447	-	(42,447)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	138,623	(138,623)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividend to the Company's shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(165,942)	-	-	-	(165,942)	-	(165,942)
O1	Cash dividend to the subsidiaries' shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(112,453)	(112,453)
D1	2024 net income	-	-	-	-	-	462,229	-	-	-	462,229	134,242	596,471
D3	Other comprehensive net income in 2024 (after tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,413	16,817	-	386,230	157,156	543,386
D5	Other comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	462,229	369,413	16,817	-	848,459	291,398	1,139,857
M7	Subsidiary repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	(22,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,928)	(57,481)	(80,409)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2024	41,486	414,856	5,109,377	407,126	277,800	1,865,252	101,293	7,137	-	8,182,841	3,122,788	11,305,629
	The 2024 appropriation and distribution of earnings												
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	46,223	-	(46,223)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividend to the Company's shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(331,884)	-	-	-	(331,884)	-	(331,884)
D1	2025 net income	-	-	-	-	-	418,018	-	-	-	418,018	239,000	657,018
D3	Other comprehensive net income in 2025 (after tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153,303)	20,214	-	(133,089)	30,858	(102,231)
D5	Other comprehensive income in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	418,018	(153,303)	20,214	-	284,929	269,858	554,787
L1	Treasury stock buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,375)	(45,375)	-	(45,375)
L3	Cancellation of treasury shares	(320)	(3,200)	(42,175)	-	-	-	-	-	45,375	-	-	-
M7	Subsidiary repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	(2,089)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,089)	(5,927)	(8,016)
M7	Sale of treasury stock by subsidiary	-	-	114,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,826	67,330	182,156
O1	Cash dividend to the subsidiaries' shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(232,876)	(232,876)
O1	Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,630	605,630
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2025	41,166	$ 411,656	$ 5,179,939	$ 453,349	$ 277,800	$ 1,905,163	($ 52,010)	$ 27,351	$ -	$ 8,203,248	$ 3,826,803	$ 12,030,051

The notes attached shall constitute an integral part of this Consolidated financial statement.

Chairman: Trillions Sheen Holdings Limited
Ching Hsuan, Fu

Manager: Hsiu Yueh, Fu

Accounting Supervisor: Chia-Jung Chen

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flow from operating activities		
A10000	Current year net profit before taxation	$ 819,441	$ 742,664
A20010	Profits and loss:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	155,514	79,618
A20200	Amortization expenses	5,646	1,314
A20300	Reversal gains on expected credit impairment loss	(1,057)	(890)
A20400	Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(15,145)	(9,861)
A20900	Financial costs	28,356	4,529
A21200	Interest revenue	(180,891)	(204,062)
A21300	Dividend income	(1,843)	(1,154)
A22500	Losses from disposal of property or equipment	7,894	89
A30000	Net change in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	108,852	(6,010)
A31150	Accounts receivable	(151,962)	(61,171)
A31180	Other receivables	16,626	(10,039)
A31200	Inventory	69,042	(53,409)
A31240	Other current assets	(22,428)	1,562
A32125	Contract liabilities	7,189	(8,812)
A32150	Accounts payable	(19,128)	27,280
A32180	Other payables	(106,767)	14,884
A32200	Liability reserve-current	9	184
A32230	Other current liabilities	(24,745)	2,381
A32250	Deferred income	(481)	(496)
A33000	Cash generated from operating activities	694,122	518,601
A33300	Interest payment	(29,008)	(4,325)
A33500	Income tax payment	(176,665)	(89,304)
AAAA	Net cash inflow from operating activities	488,449	424,972
	Net cash outflow from investing activities		
B00040	Financial assets acquired on the basis of cost after amortization	-	(1,753,150)
B00050	Disposal of financial assets measured at cost after amortization	1,191,438	-
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets measured by fair value through income	(2,613,461)	(722,488)
B02200	Net cash flows provided by in acquisition of subsidiaries	(3,471,825)	-
B02700	Costs of property, plant and equipment acquired	(476,951)	(48,779)

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Code		2025	2024
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 8,427	$ 574
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(5,455)	(609)
B04500	Acquisition of Intangible assets	(1,348)	(474)
B05350	Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	(7,440)
B07100	Increase in installment on equipment	(25,693)	(170,492)
B07300	Increase in other prepayments	-	(15,915)
B07400	Decrease in other prepayments	14,887	-
B07500	Interest received	201,366	170,202
B07600	Receive other dividends	1,843	1,154
B09900	Increase in other advances received	700,160	-
BBBB	Net cash outflow from investing activities	(4,476,612)	(2,547,417)
	Cash flow from financing activities		
C00100	Increase of short-term borrowings	142,818	-
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	-	(13,990)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowing	319,875	47,000
C03000	Collect the guarantee deposits received	2,333	-
C03100	Decrease in guarantee deposits	-	(234)
C04020	Repayments of principal portion of the lease	(5,770)	(3,586)
C04500	Cash dividend paid	(331,884)	(165,942)
C04900	Repurchased treasury stocks by the Company	(45,375)	-
C04900	Subsidiary repurchase of treasury stock	(8,016)	(80,409)
C05000	Disposal of treasury stocks	182,156	-
C05800	Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests	(232,876)	(112,453)
CCCC	Net cash outflow from financing activities	23,261	(329,614)
DDDD	Impact of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(475,930)	431,321
EEEE	Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,440,832)	(2,020,738)
E00100	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5,979,787	8,000,525
E00200	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	$ 1,538,955	$ 5,979,787

The notes attached shall constitute an integral part of this Consolidated financial statement.

Chairman: Trillions Sheen Holdings Limited Manager: Hsiu Yueh, Fu Accounting Supervisor: Chia-Jung Chen

Ching Hsuan, Fu

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statement

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise provided, Unit: NTD Thousand)

1. Organization and operations

Founded on November 8, 2013, Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was set up in the British Cayman Islands. It was a reorganization of structures within an organization primarily aimed at the application for listing on the TWSE. After the reorganization, the Company became the controlling company of all the consolidated entities.

The Company's shares have been traded on the TWSE since November 2017.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in New Taiwan dollars.

2. Financial reporting date and procedures

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by the meeting of the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

3. Application of new and revised standards and interpretation

(1) Initial application for revised version of the standards: the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), meaning the following: the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRSs").

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 accounting policies of the Consolidated Company.

(2) The Applicable IFRS endorsed by the FSC in 2026

The new / amended / revised standards or interpretation	Effective Date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11"	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including amendments in 2020 and 2021)	January 1, 2023

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

1. Regarding the application of the classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly revise the classification of financial assets, including:

(1) If the financial asset includes a contingent event that changes the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows, and the nature of the contingent event is not directly related to changes in basic loan risk and cost (such as whether the debtor achieves a specific carbon emission reduction target), the contractual cash flows of such financial assets are still fully comprised of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount when the following two conditions are met:

- Contractual cash flows generated from all possible scenarios (whether events occur before or after) are solely for the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.
- There is no significant difference between the contractual cash flows arising under all possible scenarios and the cash flows of financial instruments with the same contractual terms but lacking contingent features.

(2) Financial assets without recourse rights refer to the enterprise's ultimate right to receive cash flows, limited to those generated by a specific asset as stipulated in the contract.

(3) Clarify that contract-linked instruments are structured using a waterfall payment structure to create multiple tiers of securities, establishing a prioritized sequence for payments to financial asset holders. This generates credit risk concentration and can lead to a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool among the different security tiers.

In addition to the above-mentioned impacts, as of the approval date for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the amendments to other standards will not cause material impacts on the financial position and financial performance of the Consolidated Company, according to the evaluations.

(3) The IFRSs released by the IASB but not yet approved and announcement effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The new / amended / revised standards or interpretation	IASB publication effective date (Note 1)
Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and Investment in Associates".	Undefined
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures of Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without public Accountability: Disclosures" (including amendments in 2025)	January 1, 2027
Amendment to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless otherwise stated, the aforementioned new / amended / revised standards or interpretation are effective in the years after the respective date.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that Taiwanese companies should apply IFRS 18 from January 1, 2028, or may choose to apply it earlier after FSC approval.

<u>IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures of Financial Statements” and related consequential amendments</u>

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes in this standard include:

- The consolidated company shall assess whether it has specific main business activities such as investing in specific types of assets and providing financing to customers, based on which the income and expense items in the income statement are classified into the operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.
- An entity has to present totals and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Requirements for provision of guidance to enhance aggregation and disaggregation: The Consolidated Company should identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, losses, and cash flows in each transaction or other events, and classify and aggregate them based on shared characteristics so that the main line items presented in the financial statements share at least one similar characteristic. Items with non-similarity characteristics in the main financial statements and notes should be divided. The Consolidated Company only marks "other" in the absence of more information.
- Inclusion of specific requirements for the disclosure of management-defined performance measures: The Consolidated Company shall disclose all information about management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements, including description of the measure, how the measure is calculated, reconciliation between the measure and total/subtotal required to be presented or disclosed by IFRS Accounting Standards, and tax and non-controlling interest effects for each reconciling item, when they are used in public communications outside the financial statements to communicate to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Consolidated Company as a whole.

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

- When the Consolidated Company prepares the statement of cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, operating profit or loss shall be the starting point for reconciliation.
- The interest and dividends received by the Consolidated Company shall be classified as investment activities, while the interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. If the Consolidated Company is assessed to have specific main business activities, it must consider the types of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense listed in the income statement to determine

the classification of receiving dividends, receiving interest, and paying interest in the statement of cash flows. However, the above cash flows can only be classified in a single activity in the statement of cash flows.

In addition to the above effects, as of the release date of these consolidated financial statements, the Consolidated Company continues to evaluate other impacts of the amendments to the above-mentioned IFRSs and interpretations on the financial position and financial performance, and the relevant impacts will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Compliance Statement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs approved and published by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

Further to financial instruments measured at fair value, the content contained in this consolidated financial statement is compiled based on historical data.

The evaluation of fair value could be classified into Level 1 to Level 3 by the observable intensity and importance of related input value:

1. Level 1 input value: refers to the quotation of the same asset or liability in an active market as of the evaluation (before adjustment).
2. Level 2 input value: refers to the direct (the price) or indirect (inference of price) observable input value of asset or liability further to the quotation of Level 1.
3. Level 3 input value: the unobservable input value of asset or liability.

(3) Standards in differentiating current and non-current assets and liabilities.

Current assets including:

1. Assets held mainly for trading purpose:
2. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
3. Cash and cash equivalents (not including those that are limited to exchange or repay liabilities exceeding 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held for trading purposes;
2. The liabilities to be liquidated upon due within 12 months after the balance sheet date (those with long-term refinancing or payment term rearrangement completed from the balance sheet date to the financial reports approved and published date are also classified as current liabilities), and

3. Liabilities for which there is no substantive right on the balance sheet date to defer the repayment deadline to at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

For those that are not current assets or liabilities above are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

(4) Basis of consolidation

This consolidated financial statement contains the information of the financial statements of the Bank and its controlled entities (subsidiaries). The Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income already covered the operating profit and/or loss of the subsidiaries, which have been acquired or disposed of the current term, from the date of acquisition until the date of disposal. The subsidiaries' financial statements have been properly adjusted to make the accounting policies consistent with the accounting policies of the consolidated company. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the transactions, account balances, incomes and loss and expenses among the individual entities are written off in full amount. The total comprehensive incomes of the subsidiaries were non-controlling interest attributed to the Company's owners and the non-controlling interest, to become the balance of loss even as the non-controlling interest.

When the changes of interest of the subsidiaries' ownership by the Consolidated Company do not lead to the loss of control, it is disposed of as interest transactions. The book value of the Consolidated Company and non-controlling interest has been adjusted to reflect the changes of the relative interest of subsidiaries. The differential between the adjustment amount of non-controlling interest and the fair value of consideration received is directly recognized as interest and belongs to the owner of the Company.

For more details about subsidiaries, shareholding percentages, and business items, please refer to Note 13, attached table 5 and 6.

(5) Corporate Merger

Business combination is handled in an acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred and the services are obtained.

Goodwill is measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interests of the acquiree, and the total fair value of equity in the acquiree held by the acquirer previously on the acquisition date that exceeded the net value of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date.

Non-current interests with current ownership interests in the acquiree and entitlement to the net assets of the acquiree based on the proportion held upon liquidation are measured at the ratio of the recognized amount of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree that it is entitled to.

If the measurement of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed in the merger is not completed, a temporary amount is recognized on the balance sheet date, and additional assets or liabilities are adjusted or recognized retrospectively during the measurement period to reflect the existing facts related to the acquisition date and the new information regarding those circumstances.

(6) Foreign currency

For the transactions conducted in a currency other than the business entity's functional currency (foreign currency), it is to be translated to the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate on the transaction date when preparing the individual financial statements.

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate on each balance sheet date. The exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translating monetary items are recognized in the current profit or loss.

The foreign non-currency items measured at fair value are translated in accordance with the exchange rate on the fair value determination date and the exchange difference is booked as current profit or loss. However, for the changes in fair value recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss, the exchange difference is recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss.

The foreign non-currency items measured at historical cost are translated in accordance with the exchange rate on the transaction date without the need for a translation again.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations (including the nation where the operation takes place or the subsidiaries or associates using a currency different from the Company) are translated into New Taiwan Dollars in accordance with the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated in accordance with the current average exchange rates and the exchange differences are booked in the other comprehensive profit or loss. (and are attributed to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests, respectively).

If the consolidated company disposes of the ownership interest of a foreign operation, or disposes of part of the equity of a foreign operation's subsidiary and loses control, or disposes of a foreign operation's institution, and the retained equity is a financial asset and is treated based on the accounting policies adopted for financial instruments, then all accumulated exchange differences attributable to the owners of the Company and related to the foreign operation will be reclassified to profit or loss.

If the partial disposal of the subsidiaries of the foreign operation institution did not result in a loss of control, the cumulative exchange differences are re-attributed proportionally as non-controlling equity of the subsidiaries without any profit and loss recognized. In any other event of partial disposal of an overseas operating institution, the accumulated difference in foreign exchange was reclassified to profit and/or loss pro rata to the percentage of disposal.

(7) Inventory

Inventories are raw materials, materials, finished products, work-in-process goods. Inventory is valued in accordance with the lower of cost or net cash value. When comparing cost and net cash value, except for the homogeneous inventories, it is based on the itemized lower of cost or net cash value. The net realizable value refers to the balance of the estimated sales price less the estimated costs that shall be invested before completion and the estimated costs before completing the sale. The cost of inventory is calculated using the weighted average method.

(8) Property, plant, and equipment

Real property, plant and equipment are recognized as costs, and they will be measured by the amount after the costs less the amount of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses afterwards.

Those real estate, plant buildings, equipment & facilities under construction were recognized at the amount of the costs after deducting the loss in the accumulated impairment. Costs include professional service expanses and loan costs that meet the capitalization conditions. When such assets are completed and reach expected use status, such assets will be classified to proper items under real property, plant and equipment and the provision of depreciation shall begin.

Except for self-owned land, the property, plant, and equipment are depreciated by significant parts over their useful lives on a straight-line basis. The Consolidated Company shall at least inspect the estimated service life, residual value and depreciation method by the day of the end of each fiscal year and postpone the effect of applying estimated accounting changes.

In the case of delisting real estate, plants, and equipment, the difference between the net disposal price and the book value of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Goodwill

The cost of goodwill from business combination is the amount of goodwill recognized at the acquisition date and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

To test impairment, goodwill is allocated among each cash generating unit or a group of cash generating units (collectively “CGUs”), which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The carrying amount and recoverable amount of the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated will be compared every year and whenever there are signs of impairment to test the impairment of the units. If the goodwill allocated to CGUs was obtained from a business combination in the year, the CGUs should be tested for impairment before the end of the year. If the recoverable amount of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated is lower than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is first deducted from the carrying amount of the goodwill of said CGUs. Next, the carrying amount of other assets within said CGUs is deducted from the carrying amount of the goodwill of said CGUs in proportion to the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment loss is recognized in loss in the current year. Impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed subsequently.

When disposing of a certain operation within the cash-generating unit with goodwill allocated to it, the amount of goodwill related to the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation to determine the disposal gain or loss.

(10) Intangible assets

1. Acquired separately

The intangible asset with limited useful life acquired separately was originally measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method for intangible asset. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each yearly reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2. Acquisition through business combination

Intangible assets acquired through business combination are recognized at fair value on the acquisition date and recognized separately from goodwill, and the subsequent measurement method is the same as that of intangible assets acquired separately.

3. De-recognition

In removing intangible assets, the difference between the net proceeds of disposition and the book value shall be recognized as income.

(11) Impairment of property, plant, and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

The consolidated company assesses on each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any sign of impairment occurred to property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets. If there is any indication of impairment occurring, the recoverable amount of the asset should be estimated. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be estimated, the consolidated company is to estimate the recoverable amount of the respective cash-generating unit. The common asset is amortized to each cash-generating unit in accordance with a consistent and reasonable sharing basis.

The recoverable amount is the fair value net of cost or the value in use whichever is higher. When the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is less than its book amount, the book amount of the asset or cash-generating unit should be reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

For contracts with customers that inventory, property, plants and equipment, and intangible assets recognized due to contracts with customers will firstly recognize impairment losses according to regulation requirements for inventory write-down and the regulations mentioned above. Secondly, it should be recognized as impairment loss when the carrying amount of relevant assets of contract cost exceed the amount of considerations to which it expects to be entitled from providing relevant goods or services after deducting direct relevant costs. In order to work on the assessment for impairment of cash-generating units, hereafter adding carrying amount of relevant assets of contract costs into the cash-generating units to which it belongs.

When the impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the carrying amount of the assets, cash-generating units or relevant assets of contract cost will increase to the revised recoverable amount, while the carrying amount after increase does not exceed the carrying amount of the assets, cash-generating units or relevant assets of contract costs that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognized previously (excluding amortization or depreciation). The reversed impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

(12) Non-current assets held for sale

The carrying amount of non-current assets is classified as held for sale when the assets are mainly expected to be sold rather than used continuously and recovered. Non-current assets, in line with the classification, must be readily available for sale at present and highly likely to be sold. When management at an appropriate level commits to a plan to sell the asset, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the classification date, it complies with the criteria of being highly likely to be sold.

If the sale will cause loss of control over a subsidiary, all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified as held for sale regardless of whether non-controlling interests are retained for the mentioned subsidiary after the sale.

(13) Financial instruments

When the consolidated company has become a party to the instrument contract, the financial assets and financial liabilities are to be recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

For the initial recognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities, if the financial assets or financial liabilities are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, it is measured at fair value plus transaction cost that is directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss is immediately recognized in the profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

The regular way of purchase or sale of financial assets are recognized and derecognized based on the accounting on the transaction date.

(1) Classification of measurement

The financial assets held by the consolidated company are financial assets at fair value through income statements, financial assets on the basis of cost after amortization and financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income.

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profits or losses are financial assets that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profits or losses. Financial instruments designated at fair value through income statements included the investment of equity instruments not designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and those not conforming to the standard of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; the dividends, interest, and gains or losses on re-measurements thereof are recognized as other gains and losses Please refer to Note 30 for the determination of fair value.

B. Financial assets based on cost after amortization

If the financial assets of the consolidated company met both of the following conditions, classify as financial assets on the basis of cost after amortization:

a. Financial assets held under particular mode of operation and the purpose of holding is for the collection of cash flow from contracts; and

b. Cash flow generated on particular dates deriving from the contacts and the cash flow is wholly for the payment of principal and interest accrued from the outstanding amount of the principal.

Financial assets on the basis of cost after amortization (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable on the basis of cost after amortization and other receivables) shall be determined for the total book value under the effective interest rate method after the initial recognition net of the cost of any impairment after amortization for measurement. Any exchange gains or loss will be recognized as income.

Interest income will be the product of effective interest rate and total book value of financial assets except under the following two conditions:

a. The interest income of financial assets procured or initiated under credit impairment will be the product of the effective interest rate after credit adjustment and the cost of financial assets after amortization.

b. Financial asset that has subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Credit impairment of financial assets refers to significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, a breach, it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents are time deposits within 3 months from the date of acquisition, with high liquidity, can be converted into cash with marginal risk on the change in value, and are used for the fulfillment of short-term commitment in cash settlement.

C. Equity instrument investment measured by fair value through other comprehensive income

The classification of the consolidated company’s financial assets includes financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The investment of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value will be recognized as other comprehensive income and accumulated into other equity. In the disposition of assets, accumulated gains or loss shall be directly transferred to retained earnings without classification as income.

The dividend of the investment of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognized as income when the right of the consolidated company in the collection of dividends is ascertained, unless the dividend is obviously representing the recovery of the cost of investment in part.

(2) Impairments of financial assets

The consolidated company at each balance sheet date assesses the impairment loss of financial assets (including accounts receivable) at amortized cost according to the expected credit loss.

Receivable accounts shall be recognized for provisions for loss on the basis of anticipated credit loss within the perpetuity of the assets. Other financial assets shall be evaluated for any significant increase of risk from the day of initial recognition. If none is found, recognize for provision for anticipated credit loss along a period of 12 months. If it is, recognize for provision of anticipated credit risk within the perpetuity of the assets.

Anticipated credit loss is the weighted average loss of credit on the basis of the weight of the risk of default. Anticipated credit loss in a period of 12 months means the expected loss of credit from the financial instruments within 12 months due to default. Anticipated credit loss with the perpetuity of the financial instruments means the expected loss of credit from the financial instruments within the perpetuity of these financial instruments.

All impairment of financial assets is recognized through the reduction of the book value of the provisioned account.

(3) The de-recognition of financial assets

The consolidated company has financial assets de-recognized only when the contractual rights from the cash flows of a financial asset becomes invalid or when the financial assets are transferred and almost all the risks and rewards of the asset ownership have been transferred to other enterprises.

When particular entry of financial assets measured on the basis of cost after amortization is removed, the difference between its book value and consideration shall be recognized as income.

2. Equity instruments

The debt and equity instruments issued by the consolidated company are classified as financial liabilities or equity pursuant to the contractual agreements and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the consolidated company are recognized for an amount after deducting the direct issuing cost from the proceeds collected.

The reacquired own equity instruments are recognized and deducted in equity and their carrying amount is calculated based on the weighted average by share type. The Company’s equity purchased, sold, issued, or cancelled is not recognized in the profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are evaluated at the amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(2) De-recognition of financial liabilities

When de-recognizing financial liabilities, the difference between the book amount and the consideration paid (including any transferred non-cash assets or assumed liabilities) is recognized as profit or loss.

(14) Liability reserve

The recognized liability reserve amount is with the risk and uncertainty of the obligation considered, and it is the optimum estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations on the balance sheet date. Provision for liabilities shall be measured based on the discount value of the estimated cash flow for the settlement of obligation.

Warranty

Product warranties and warranties that promise to customers that the delivered product is as specified in the contract and will work as specified in the contract, shall be measured based on management's best estimate on the cost to settle the consolidated company's obligation, and such warranties shall be recognized upon recognition of revenue from the corresponding products.

(15) Recognition of revenue

The consolidated company, after identifying the performance obligations, had the transaction price amortized to each performance obligation and recognized as income when the performance obligations were fulfilled.

Commodity sales revenue

The sales revenue of products comes from the sale of scales and electronic materials. After customers' acceptance, the customer has the right to set up prices and use of the products of scales and electronic materials with the primary responsibility for re-sale, and bears the risk of products becoming obsolete. As a result, the consolidated company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable and recognizes advance receipts from sales as contract liabilities before product shipments at that point in time.

(16) Lease

The consolidated company assesses whether the contract is (or includes) a lease arrangement on the agreement date.

1. The consolidated company is the lessor

When the lease term is to have all risks and returns attached to the ownership of assets transferred to the lessee, it is classified as a financing lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under lease payments, the lease less any received is recognized as gains over the lease term. The original direct cost incurred as a result of the acquisition of the operating lease shall be added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and shall be recognized as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2. The consolidated company is the lessee

Except for recognizing low-value asset leases applying to exemption and lease payments for short-term leases being recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, other leases will be recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost (including the amount equal to the lease liability at its initial recognition, lease payments made before the commencement of the lease less any received, any incurred by the lessee, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by restoring the underlying asset to the condition required) less any depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Additionally, the cost is subsequently adjusted for any. Right-of-use assets are separately presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period from the commencement date of the lease to expiration of its useful life or expiration of the lease term, whichever date is earlier.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments (including fixed payments). If the implied interest rate of the lease is easily determined, the lease payments will be discounted to their present value using that interest rate. If such interest rate is not easily determined, the incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, the lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the interest expenses are amortized over the lease term. If changes in indices or rates utilized to determine lease payments lead to changes in future lease payments, the merged company should remeasure lease liabilities and adjust right-of-use assets correspondingly. However, if right-of-use asset carrying amounts have already dropped to zero, remaining remeasurement amounts are recognized as profit or loss. Lease liabilities are separately presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Under a lease arrangement, the variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period of occurrence.

(17) Loan costs

Borrowing costs directly belonging to acquiring, building or producing assets that meet the requirements are part of the costs of such assets until the completion of all necessary activities that the assets reaching the status of expected use or sale.

The income of a temporary investment with a specific loan that has not yet met the essential requirement of capital expenditure is deducted from the loan cost that meets the essential requirement of capitalization.

In addition to the transaction stated in the preceding paragraph, all other loan costs are recognized as profit and loss upon occurring.

(18) Government grant

A government subsidy can only be recognized when it is firmly believed that the Consolidated Company will comply with the terms added to the government subsidy and will receive such subsidy.

Government grants related to income are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the consolidated company recognizes the related costs as expenses that the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants whose primary condition is that the consolidated company qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income, which should be recognized in profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful life of the relevant asset.

If the government subsidy is used for compensating expenses or losses that have already occurred or for the purpose of immediate financial support to the Consolidated Company without any related cost in the future, it will be recognized as income during the receivable period.

(19) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities relating to short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted amount of the expected payment in exchange for employee services.

2. Retirement benefits

Under the defined contribution pension plan, the pension amount appropriated during the service years of the employees is recognized as an expense.

(20) Share-based payment arrangement

For equity-settled share-based payment agreement, expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of grant and the best estimate of the number of shares expected to be vested, with a simultaneous adjustment to capital surplus – employee stock options and non-controlling interest. If gain is realized as of the day of transfer, recognize as expenses in full amount as of the transfer day.

At the end of each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of employee stock warrants expected to vest. If the original estimate is revised, the effect is recognized in the profit or loss so that the accrued expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee stock options and non-controlling interest.

(21) Income tax

Income tax expense is the sum of the current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Income tax expenses in the current period

The consolidated company determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the law and regulations established by each income tax reporting jurisdiction, and calculates the income tax payable (refundable) accordingly.

The adjustment to prior period income tax payable is booked as current income tax.

2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is computed in accordance with the temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and the tax bases of taxable income.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when there is likely to have a taxable income for the use as an income tax credit that is arising from the deductible temporary differences and loss credit.

All taxable provisional differences relevant to the investment in subsidiaries and associates were recognized as deferred income tax liabilities, except an event while the Consolidated Company' could control the time point of recovery of the control over the provisional difference or while the said provisional difference would be very likely not recoverable in the foreseeable future. The deductible temporary differences related to such investments are recognized as deferred income tax assets when there is likely a sufficient taxable income available for realizing a temporary difference and within the expected reverse in the foreseeable future.

The book amount of deferred income tax asset must be reviewed at each balance sheet date. The book amount of those that no longer have any sufficient taxable income to recover all or part of the asset, should be adjusted down. Those that are not originally recognized as deferred income tax assets should also be reexamined at each balance sheet date. The book amount of those that are likely to generate taxable income in the future for the recovery of all or part of its assets should be adjusted up.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with the expected liability liquidation or the tax rate in the period when the asset is realized. The tax rate is based on the tax rate and tax laws that are legislated or substantively legislated at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequence resulted from the book value of the assets or liabilities expected to be recovered or liquidated on the balance sheet date.

3. Current & deferred income taxes

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in the profit or loss, except for the current and deferred income taxes related to the items recognized in other comprehensive profit or loss or directly included in the equity are recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss or directly included in the equity.

5. Main source of significant accounting judgment, estimates and assumptions uncertainty

The consolidated company at the time of adopting accounting policies, for the information hard to obtain from other sources, should have the relevant judgments, estimates, and assumptions made by the management in accordance with the historical experience and other essential factors. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Consolidated Company includes the possible effects of the U.S. reciprocal tariff measures in its cash flow estimates, growth rate, discount rate, profitability, and other relevant material estimates. The management will continue to review estimates and basic assumptions.

The accounting policies, estimates, and underlying assumptions employed by the consolidated company have undergone thorough evaluation by the management. As of now, there are no significant uncertainties related to accounting judgments, estimates, or assumptions.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$ 663	$ 273
Bank checks and demand deposits	779,051	3,729,163
Cash equivalents (Investment with the original maturity date within three months)		
Bank time deposit	759,241	2,250,351
	$ 1,538,955	$ 5,979,787

The market interest rate interval of bank deposits on the balance sheet date was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank deposits	0.0001%~3.4700%	0.0001%~4.4100%
Time deposits	0.6500%~3.8380%	0.4500%~4.6400%

7. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets - current		
Measured at fair value through income under compulsion		
Non-derivative financial assets		
- Beneficial certificates	$ 99,902	$ 17,431
- Listed foreign shares	8,319	-
Hybrid financial assets		
- Capital-Protected Floating-Yield Investment Product	1,036,002	736,007
- Structured deposit	2,280,415	-
	$ 3,424,638	$ 753,438

The consolidated company signs a structured time deposit contract with the bank. Such structured time deposit includes an embedded derivative instrument that is not closely related to the master contract. Since the master contract included in the hybrid contract is an asset within the scope of IFRS 9, it is mandatorily classified to be measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with the overall hybrid contract assessment.

8. Financial instruments measured by fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current		
Foreign investments		
Shares unlisted at TWSE/TPEx	$ 133,369	$ 105,061

The consolidated company invested in the common shares of companies in line with its long-term investment strategic objective with the anticipation of return from long-term investment. The management of the consolidated company holds that the short-term fluctuation in the fair value of these investments shall be recognized as income or loss and is not congruent with the aforementioned long-term investment plan, therefore they chose to designate these investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

9. Financial assets based on cost after amortization

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current		
Time deposit with the original maturity date over three months(1)	$ 1,072,149	$ 1,053,052
Restricted deposit	-	5,964
	$ 1,072,149	$ 1,059,016
Non-current		
Domestic investment		
Time deposit with the original maturity date over three months(1)	$ 412,967	$ 1,600,841
Restricted deposit	2,232	2,280
Foreign investments		
Corporate bonds(2)	218,016	234,665
	$ 633,215	$ 1,837,786

(1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest rate range of time deposits with an original maturity date of more than 3 months was 1.9%–3.958% and 1.50%–4.28% per annum.

(2) In 2024, the Consolidated Company purchased, at a premium, 10-year corporate bonds issued by HSBC with a face value of US$2,600 thousand for a total consideration of US$2,866 thousand. These bonds carry a coupon rate of 6.254% and an effective interest rate ranging from 4.778% to 5.021%. Additionally, in the same year, the Consolidated Company acquired, also at a premium, 10-year corporate bonds issued by UBS with a face value of US$4,000 thousand for

US$4,301 thousand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bonds have coupon rates ranging from 5.699% to 6.301%, with effective interest rates ranging from 5.038% to 5.300%.

(3) For more details about assets pledged or mortgaged with financial assets at amortized cost, please refer to Note 36.

10. Notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable		
Measured on the basis of cost after amortization		
Total book value	$ 109,422	$ 12,476
Less: Allowance for losses	(602)	(49)
	$ 108,820	$ 12,427
Accounts receivable		
Measured on the basis of cost after amortization		
Total book value	$ 1,430,963	$ 521,905
Less: Allowance for losses	(23,233)	(12,560)
	$ 1,407,730	$ 509,345
Other receivables		
Interest receivable	$ 85,362	$ 105,837
Tax refund receivable	2,260	814
Others	4,300	1,271
Less: Allowance for losses	(3,704)	-
	$ 88,218	$ 107,922

(1) Notes receivable

Information on changes in loss allowance for notes receivable is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ 49	$ 64
Corporate Merger	457	-
Add: Impairment loss appropriated in current period	68	-
Less: Reversal impairment losses in this fiscal year	-	(14)
Foreign currency translation differences	28	(1)
Balance, end of year	$ 602	$ 49

(2) Accounts receivable

The consolidated company's average credit period of product sales: Net 90 days for scales, net 120~150 days for electronic materials, and no interest will be accrued for accounts receivable. The policy that the consolidated company adopts is to give ratings to key customers using other publicly available financial information and historical transaction records, continuously monitor the credit exposure and the credit rating of the counterparty, distribute the total transaction amount to different customers with qualified credit ratings, and also manage the counterparty's credit limit and credit exposure through the internal delegation of authorization.

To mitigate credit risks, the consolidated company's management assigns a team responsible for the decision-making on the credit line, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that an appropriate action is taken for the recovery of overdue receivables. In addition, the consolidated company will review the recoverable amount of receivables on each balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment loss has been appropriated for the uncollectible receivables. Under the circumstance, the Company's management believes that the consolidated company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The consolidated company to recognize the allowance for loss of the accounts receivable according to the expected credit losses of the given duration. The full-lifetime expected credit losses are calculated using Provision Matrix, which considers the historical default records and current financial status, industry economic conditions, as well as GDP forecast and industry outlook. According to the historical experience of credit losses of the consolidated company, there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups. Therefore, the preparation matrix does not further distinguish the customer base and sets the expected credit loss rate only according to the days in accounts receivable.

If any evidence shows that the counterparty is experiencing financial difficulties and the consolidated company cannot reasonably expect the recoverable amount; for example, the counterparty is undergoing liquidation or the debt is more than 365 days overdue, the consolidated company will directly write off relevant accounts receivable; however, the claiming for payments will be continued, and the amount recovered as a result of claiming is recognized in profit or loss.

The consolidated company's allowance for loss of receivables is determined according to the preparation matrix as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Not-overdue	Overdue for 1–90 days	Overdue for 91–180 days	Overdue for 181–270 days	Overdue for 271–365 days	Over 365 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%~0.90%	0.00%~0.10%	0.00%~0.92%	0.00%~3.67%	0.00%~9.38%	100%	
Total book value	$ 1,243,310	$ 155,344	$ 20,126	$ 918	$ 57	$ 11,208	$ 1,430,963
Allowance for loss (expected credit loss of the given duration)	(11,982)	(20)	(17)	(1)	(5)	(11,208)	(23,233)
Cost after amortization	$ 1,231,328	$ 155,324	$ 20,109	$ 917	$ 52	$ -	$ 1,407,730

December 31, 2024

	Not-overdue	Overdue for 1–90 days	Overdue for 91–180 days	Overdue for 181–270 days	Overdue for 271–365 days	Over 365 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%~0.13%	0.00%~0.52%	0.00%~1.81%	0.00%~4.37%	0.00%~9.32%	100%	
Total book value	$ 500,270	$ 8,435	$ 647	$ 12	$ 576	$ 11,965	$ 521,905
Allowance for loss (expected credit loss of the given duration)	(514)	(19)	(8)	-	(54)	(11,965)	(12,560)
Cost after amortization	$ 499,756	$ 8,416	$ 639	$ 12	$ 522	$ -	$ 509,345

The above aging analysis is based on the overdue date.

Changes in the allowance loss of the accounts receivable are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ 12,560	$ 12,730
Corporate Merger	11,038	-
Less: Reversal impairment losses in this fiscal year	(668)	(876)
Less: Written-off of the year	(54)	(71)
Foreign currency translation differences	357	777
Balance, end of year	$ 23,233	$ 12,560

(3) Other receivables

Changes in the allowance loss of the other receivable are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ -	$ -
Corporate Merger	3,759	-
Less: Reversal impairment losses in this fiscal year	(457)	-
Less: Written-off of the year	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	402	-
Balance, end of year	$ 3,704	$ -

11. Inventory

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finished products	$ 238,311	$ 133,512
Work in process and semi-finished products	137,132	79,810
Raw materials	146,888	75,235
	$ 522,331	$ 288,557

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost of inventory sold	$ 1,625,996	$ 1,152,719
Falling price of inventory	-	-
	$ 1,625,996	$ 1,152,719

12. Non-current assets held for sale

	December 31, 2025
Land-use-rights held for sale (1)	$ 49,020
Work-in-progress and equipment pending acceptance held for sale (1)	12,388
Disposal group held for sale (2)	930,435
	$ 991,843

(1) Land and work-in-progress of the Consolidated Company's subsidiary, Anhui VSI Technology Co., Ltd., were expropriated by the local government. When the land and work-in-progress are classified as non-current assets, there is no recognizable impairment loss. From July 31 to December 31, 2025, there was no impairment loss.

(2) Long Yang Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. acquired Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. in August 2025. In the acquisition agreement, the partial property, plant, and equipment of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. were used as consideration for Suzhou Deshi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., and the payments for equity transfers were received in advance; therefore, the property, plant, and equipment are classified as non-current assets. There was no impairment loss to be recognized from August 31 to December 31, 2025.

13. Subsidiaries

(1) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The business entities of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

			Percentage of shareholdings		
Investor	Subsidiary name	Nature of the operation	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Remark
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	LY International Co., Limited	Shareholdings	100%	100%	-
LY International Co., Limited	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	69.25%	69.37%	Note 1
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	Tscale International Corp.	Shareholdings	100%	100%	-
Tscale International Corp.	TSCALE Electronics MFG. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Development, production and sales of scales	98%	98%	-
Tscale International Corp.	T-Scale Weighing (Taiwan) Co., LTD.	Development, production and sales of scales	100%	100%	-
TSCALE Electronics MFG. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai hongjin Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of calculator hardware and software	51%	51%	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Yangtec Electronics (Chongqing) Corporation	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	100%	Note 3
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	OB Developmet Limited	Shareholdings	100%	100%	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GHZ composite Material CORP.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Long Young (Vietnam) Electronic Company Limited	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	70%	-	Note 4
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	51%	-	Note 5
Tscale Internation Crop.	T-scale Weighing India Private Limited	Development, production and sales of scales	99%	99%	-
OB Developmet Limited	Long Young (SAMOA) Holding Co., Limited	Sales of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
OB Developmet Limited	Onbillion Development Limited	Sales of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
OB Developmet Limited	LONGYOUNG USA	Sales of electronic materials	100%	100%	-
OB Developmet Limited	LONGYOUNG Electronics (Thailand) Co., Limited	Sales of electronic materials	100%	100%	Note 2
Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Blossom New Material Technology (HK) Co., Limited	Shareholdings	100%	-	Note 4
Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Suzhou Deshi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 4

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Investor	Subsidiary name	Nature of the operation	Percentage of shareholdings December 31, 2025	Percentage of shareholdings December 31, 2024	Remark
Blossom New Material Technology (HK) Co., Limited	DWELL TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD	Pproduction and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 4
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Notes 5 and 6
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Shuanglian Thermal Control Industrial Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 5
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Anhui VSI Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 5
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Anhui VSI Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 5
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Note 5
Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Shuanglian Structural Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Notes 5 and 8
Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Shuanglian Pro Mag Electric Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	100%	-	Notes 5 and 7
Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Anshan Shuangbaijia Electronic New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	60%	-	Note 5

Note 1: On February 19, 2024, the Board of Directors of Long Yang Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. approved the proposed “Plan for Using a Portion of Raised Funds to Repurchase Company Shares.” The Company may repurchase shares over the course of one year. As of December 31, 2025, a total of 1,453 thousand shares had been repurchased, and 592 thousand shares were sold; its ownership decreased to 69.25%.

Note 2: OB Development Limited established LONGYOUNG Electronic(Thailand) Co., Limited in April 2024, holding 100% of equity interest.

Note 3: Huaian Fuyang Electronic Material Co., Ltd. was renamed GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD. in July 2025.

Note 4: Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd has acquired Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. in September 2025, and it holds 70% of its equity.

Note 5: Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd has acquired Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. in August 2025, and it holds 51% of its equity.

Note 6: The registered capital of Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd. is RMB 18,000 thousand. The capital of RMB 16,178 thousand is fully contributed by Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd., and the remaining shareholders have not made any capital contributions; therefore, the shareholding ratio is 100%.

Note 7: The registered capital of Changzhou Shuanglian Pro Mag Electric Technology Co., Ltd. is RMB 3,500 thousand. The capital of RMB 1,590 thousand is fully contributed by Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd., and the remaining shareholders have not made any capital contributions; therefore, the shareholding ratio is 100%.

Note 8: Changzhou Shuanglian Structural Materials Technology Co., Ltd. was deregistered in September 2025.

(2) The subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(3) Information on subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

Subsidiary name	Main places of business operations	Non-controlling equity shareholding and voting right ratio: December 31, 2025	Non-controlling equity shareholding and voting right ratio: December 31, 2024
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	China	30.75%	30.63%

Please refer to attached table 5 and 6 for the principal place of business and information of the nations where the company registered.

Subsidiary name	Profit and loss distributed to the non-controlling equity: 2025	Profit and loss distributed to the non-controlling equity: 2024	Non-controlling interest: December 31, 2025	Non-controlling interest: December 31, 2024
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (excluding non-controlling interests of subsidiaries)	$ 158,346	$ 131,169	$ 3,089,433	$ 3,109,164

The summarized financial information of subsidiaries is based on the amount before writing off the intercompany transactions:

Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	$ 8,213,764	$ 7,849,690
Non-Current assets	6,039,003	2,757,758
Current liabilities	(2,341,552)	(408,415)
Non-current liabilities	(1,140,587)	(49,826)
Equity	$ 10,770,628	$ 10,149,207
Equity attributable to:		
The company's shareholders	$ 6,956,950	$ 7,040,043
Non-controlling interests in Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	3,089,433	3,109,164
Non-controlling interests in subsidiary of Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	724,245	-
	$ 10,770,628	$ 10,149,207

	2025	2024
Operating revenue	$ 2,198,128	$ 1,299,463
Net profits of the current year	$ 593,911	$ 427,587
Other comprehensive profit or loss	(120,124)	508,083
Total comprehensive income	$ 473,787	$ 935,670
Profit attributable to:		
The company's shareholders	$ 357,746	$ 296,418
Non-controlling interests in Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	158,346	131,169
Non-controlling interests in subsidiary of Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	77,819	-
	$ 593,911	$ 427,587
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
The company's shareholders	$ 270,284	$ 649,032
Non-controlling interests in Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	110,833	286,638
Non-controlling interests in subsidiary of Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	92,670	-
	$ 473,787	$ 935,670

14. Property, plant, and equipment

	Proprietary land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Transport equipment	Office equipment	Lease improvement	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
Cost									
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 120,512	$ 846,612	$ 374,687	$ 23,136	$ 63,679	$ 150	$ 60,751	$ 258,650	$ 1,748,177
Addition	141,553	27,290	347,709	3,943	6,476	6,068	4,873	(88,532)	449,380
Disposition	-	-	(31,372)	(6,390)	(1,136)	-	(162)	(34)	(39,094)
Acquired in business combinations (Note 31)	-	565,627	590,494	53,553	11,612	-	10,501	4,191	1,235,978
Reclassification	15,634	55	(13,018)	3,809	11,978	-	1,309	-	19,767
Net exchange differences	1,220	25,707	49,083	3,052	511	151	(273)	(4,847)	74,604
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 278,919	$ 1,465,291	$ 1,317,583	$ 81,103	$ 93,120	$ 6,369	$ 76,999	$ 169,428	$ 3,488,812
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 180,199	$ 166,803	$ 13,025	$ 25,092	$ 75	$ 55,054	$ -	$ 440,248
Depreciation expenses	-	61,399	63,362	5,928	5,057	556	9,493	-	145,795
Disposition	-	-	(17,729)	(3,858)	(1,043)	-	(143)	-	(22,773)
Acquired in business combinations (Note 31)	-	118,044	185,313	23,835	8,682	-	7,862	-	343,736
Reclassification	-	(17,166)	5,783	2,945	8,383	-	55	-	-
Net exchange differences	-	8,681	9,382	1,344	364	19	(331)	-	19,459
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 351,157	$ 412,914	$ 43,219	$ 46,535	$ 650	$ 71,990	$ -	$ 926,465
Net amount – December 31, 2025	$ 278,919	$ 1,114,134	$ 904,669	$ 37,884	$ 46,585	$ 5,719	$ 5,009	$ 169,428	$ 2,562,347
Cost									
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 120,512	$ 480,413	$ 315,990	$ 22,291	$ 57,443	$ -	$ 55,051	$ 198,368	$ 1,250,068
Addition	-	57,866	27,267	5,171	5,154	143	3,321	21,819	120,741
Disposition	-	-	(11)	(5,412)	(1,151)	-	(68)	-	(6,642)
Reclassification	-	274,622	17,096	-	873	-	33	31,811	324,435
Net exchange differences	-	33,711	14,345	1,086	1,360	7	2,414	6,652	59,575
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 120,512	$ 846,612	$ 374,687	$ 23,136	$ 63,679	$ 150	$ 60,751	$ 258,650	$ 1,748,177
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 138,674	$ 136,207	$ 13,909	$ 21,151	$ -	$ 44,928	$ -	$ 354,869
Depreciation expenses	-	34,049	23,584	3,373	3,905	71	8,142	-	73,124
Disposition	-	-	(5)	(4,947)	(969)	-	(58)	-	(5,979)
Net exchange differences	-	7,476	7,017	690	1,005	4	2,042	-	18,234
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 180,199	$ 166,803	$ 13,025	$ 25,092	$ 75	$ 55,054	$ -	$ 440,248
Net amount – December 31, 2024	$ 120,512	$ 666,413	$ 207,884	$ 10,111	$ 38,587	$ 75	$ 5,697	$ 258,650	$ 1,307,929

Depreciation expenses is appropriated in accordance with the straight line method and the years of useful life illustrated below:

Buildings	
Main building	15 to 40 years
Decoration compartment works	10 to 20 years
Machinery equipment	3 to 15 years
Transport equipment	3 to 15 years
Office equipment	3 to 8 years
Other equipment	3 to 10 years

There were no recognition or reversal of impairment losses for the years 2025 and 2024.

For more details about the consolidated company's self-use property, plant, and equipment pledged as loan guarantees, please refer to Note 36.

15. Lease agreement

(1) Right-of-use assets.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 151,865	$ 117,030
Buildings	20,923	26,201
Other equipment	2,463	2,891
	$ 175,251	$ 146,122

	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 429	$ 35,703
Acquisition through merger (Note 31)	$ 106,942	$ -
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 3,882	$ 2,994
Buildings	5,005	3,145
Other equipment	832	355
	$ 9,719	$ 6,494

Except for the additions and related depreciation expenses as stated in the preceding paragraph, there was no significant sublease and impairment of the right-of-use assets of the consolidated company in 2025 and 2024.

For more details about the Consolidated Company's right-of-use assets pledged as loan guarantees, please refer to Note 36.

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 5,145	$ 4,972
Non-current	$ 18,539	$ 23,028

The range of discount rates for lease liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	1.1571%~7.3000%	1.1571%~7.3000%
Transport equipment	1.2370%~2.6500%	1.2370%~2.6500%

(3) Important rental activities and terms

The consolidated company leases a number of land and buildings for use as plants and offices, with leases running 2~50 years. At the end of the lease term, the consolidated company does not have a preference to purchase the leased building, and also agrees that without the consent of the lessor, the consolidated company shall not sublease or transfer all or part of the subject matter of the lease.

(4) Other lease information

	2025	2024
Low-value asset lease expense	$ 738	$ 320
Short-term lease	$ 1,349	$ -
Total cash (outflow) of leases	($ 8,599)	($ 11,487)

The consolidated company chose the house and building qualifying for short-term lease and a number of leases qualifying for low-value asset lease to apply the recognition exemption, and did not recognize such leases as related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

16. Goodwill

	December 31, 2025
Cost	
Balance, beginning of year	$ -
Acquired in business combinations for the current period (Note 31)	2,530,784
Net exchange differences	160,492
Balance, ending	$ 2,691,276

17. Other intangible assets

	Patent right	Computer software	Specialized skills	Total
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 488	$ 29,321	$ -	$ 29,809
Acquired separately	348	1,000	-	1,348
Acquisition through business combination	3,548	1,681	383,937	389,166
Net exchange differences	222	(490)	24,062	23,794
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 4,606	$ 31,512	$ 407,999	$ 444,117
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 88	$ 22,034	$ -	$ 22,122
Amortization expenses	172	1,343	4,131	5,646
Net exchange differences	2	(434)	94	(338)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 262	$ 22,943	$ 4,225	$ 27,430
Net amount – December 31, 2025	$ 4,344	$ 8,569	$ 403,774	$ 416,687
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 186	$ 27,727	$ -	$ 27,913
Acquired separately	326	148	-	474
Net exchange differences	(25)	1,446	-	1,421
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 487	$ 29,321	$ -	$ 29,808
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 32	$ 19,758	$ -	$ 19,790
Amortization expenses	79	1,235	-	1,314
Net exchange differences	(23)	1,041	-	1,018
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 88	$ 22,034	$ -	$ 22,122
Net amount – December 31, 2024	$ 399	$ 7,287	$ -	$ 7,686

18. Other assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current		
Prepayment for Purchases	$ 8,993	$ 4,240
Prepaid Expenses	29,543	5,723
Excess business tax paid	14,564	11,527
Other prepayments	5,159	6,182
Others	2,693	2,628
	$ 60,952	$ 30,300
Non-current		
Prepayments for equipment	$ 23,051	$ 2,354
Prepayments for building and land	-	15,634
Others	5,469	281
	$ 28,520	$ 18,269

The prepayment for building and land was made in anticipation of the consolidated company's acquisition of land in Thailand for long-term development, and was therefore temporarily classified under other assets. It was reclassified as property, plant, and equipment in 2025.

19. Borrowings

(1) Shot-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured loans		
Credit borrowings	$ 745,589	$ 46,100
Secured loans (Note 36)		
Bank borrowings	73,500	-
	$ 819,089	$ 46,100

The interest rate of the bank revolving loan on December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 1.93%~2.65% and 2.31%~2.68%.

(2) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured loans (Note 36)		
Bank borrowings	$ 307,154	$ 75,000
Unsecured loans		
Bank borrowings	995,095	47,000
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year	(96,894)	-
	$ 1,205,355	$ 122,000
Loan content:		
Interest rate per annum	2.2400%~ 2.8000%	2.3655%~ 2.3661%
Maturity date	Before April 2030 Becoming due one after another	Before April 2030 Becoming due one after another

The long-term borrowings are secured by the consolidated company's own land and buildings (refer to Note 36).

20. Accounts payable

The Company's average credit period for purchase of products is mostly net 60 days–90days, and payment is made on the 10th day of the next month. The Consolidated Company has made financial risk management policy to ensure all payables could be settled on or before the due date.

21. Other liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables		
Salary and bonus payables	$ 92,772	$ 59,354
Employees' bonuses payable	8,673	7,112
Compensation payable to directors	4,337	4,741
Social insurance payable	107,727	55,051
Housing provident fund payable	31,920	12,510
Payable tax	21,679	7,624
Equipment payables	45,947	73,518
Others	39,028	23,559
	$ 352,083	$ 243,469
Advances		
Consideration for sales of equity received in advance (Note 35)	$ 700,160	$ -
Deferred income		
Government grant (Note 30)	$ 23,189	$ 24,191

The consideration for sales of equity received in advance is the payment received in advance for the equity of the subsidiary Suzhou Deshi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., which is expected to be sold subsequently under the equity acquisition agreement held by Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Consolidated Company.

22. Liability reserve

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current		
Warranty	$ 1,329	$ 1,320

Warranty liabilities reserve is based on the sale of goods contract and it is the best estimated present value of the future economic outflow due to warranty liabilities estimated by the management of the consolidated company. The estimate is based on historical warranty experiences and adjusted by taking factors such as re-investing in product parts and other impact on product quality into consideration.

23. Retirement benefits plan

Defined contribution pension plan

The amounts to be allocated by the consolidated company in 2025 and 2024 according to the percentage explicitly specified in the defined contribution plan, which have been recognized as expenses in total in the Consolidated Statement of Income are listed as follows:

	2025	2024
Pension expenses	$ 29,742	$ 28,865

24. Equity

(1) Capital stock

Common stock

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized number of shares (thousand shares)	250,000	250,000
Authorized capital	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000
Number of shares issued with fully paid-in capital (thousand shares)	41,166	41,486
Outstanding capital	$ 411,656	$ 414,856

The changes in the share capital of the Company are mainly due to the repurchase and cancellation of treasury stocks.

(2) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
For covering loss carried forward, payment in cash or capitalization as equity shares (1)		
Other capital surplus of shares	$ 588,512	$ 630,686
Corporate bond conversion premium	69,374	69,374
For covering loss carried forward only.		
Recognized the changes in ownership of the subsidiary's equity (2)	4,502,631	4,389,895
Lapsed stock options	19,422	19,422
May not be used for any purpose.	$ 5,179,939	$ 5,109,377

1. Such additional paid-in capital can be used to make up for losses; also, when the company is without any loss, it can be applied for cash distribution or capitalization. However, it is limited to a certain percentage of the annual paid-in capital for the purpose of capitalization.

2. Such additional paid-in capital is the amount of equity transaction effect recognized due to changes in the subsidiary's equity or the amount of adjustment to the additional paid-in capital of the subsidiary under equity method when the company has not actually acquired or disposed the subsidiary's equity.

(3) Retained earnings and Dividend Policy

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the requirements are as follows:

1. The Company's operation is in the growth phase, the Board of Directors shall, in its opinion, consider the relevant factors, including but not limited to the profit, overall development, financial planning, capital requirements, industrial outlook, and the future prospects of the Company for each fiscal year of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall prepare the proposal for the dividends distributed to shareholders, which shall be distributed after approval by the shareholders' meeting.

2. During the period for the Company to be listed in Taiwan, when proposing the profit distribution, the Board of Directors shall, among the profit in each fiscal year, first:

   (1) set aside the provision for the payment of taxes for the relevant fiscal year;

   (2) set aside the amount to cover losses in the past;

   (3) set aside 10% to legal capital reserves;

   (4) make provision or reversal of special reserves required by the securities competent authority in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules.

   If there is a surplus, together with all or part of the unappropriated retained earnings accumulated in previous years, in accordance with the Cayman Islands Company Law and the Applicable Public Company Rules, not less than 10% of the after-tax surplus for the current year may be distributed as the dividends to shareholders based on the percentage of shareholders' shareholdings after taking into account financial, sales and operating factors. The dividends shareholders are distributed in a way include both share dividends and cash dividends, of which, however, cash dividends should not be less than 20%.

3. For more details about the estimation basis and actual distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration to Directors and Supervisors, please refer to Note 26-(7) employees' compensation and remuneration to Directors.

4. The Company held the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on June 17, 2025 and June 18, 2024, and the proposals for distribution of 2024 and 2023 profits were approved as follows:

	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$ 46,223	$ 42,447
Allowance for special reserves	$ -	$ 138,623
Cash dividends	$ 331,884	$ 165,942
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 8.00	$ 4.00

The proposal for distribution of 2025 Profits intended to be resolved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 12, 2026 was as follows:

	2025
Legal reserve	$ 41,802
Special reserve	($253,141)
Cash dividends	$329,324
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 8

The proposal for distribution of 2025 Profits was expected to be approved by the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23 2026.

(4) Non-controlling interest

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,122,788	$ 3,001,324
Non-controlling interests arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 31)	605,630	-
Net income	239,000	134,242
Current period other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	21,881	149,730
Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	8,977	7,426
Cash dividend to the subsidiaries' shareholders	(232,876)	(112,453)
Subsidiary repurchase of treasury stock	(5,927)	(57,481)
Sale of treasury stock by subsidiary	67,330	-
Balance, ending	$ 3,826,803	$ 3,122,788

(5) Treasury stock

Purpose of retrieval	Repurchase for cancellation (1,000 shares)
Number of shares as of January 1, 2025	-
Increase	320
Decrease	(320)
Number of shares as of December 31, 2025	-

The company's Treasury stock may not be pledged in accordance with the Security and Exchange Law; moreover, it is without the privilege of dividend and voting right.

25. Income

	2025	2024
Product sales revenue – electronic materials	$ 2,198,128	$ 1,299,463
Product sales revenue – scales	714,432	739,070
	$ 2,912,560	$ 2,038,533

(1) Description of customer contracts

Commodity sales revenue

Sales revenue comes from R&D, manufacturing, and sale of electronic materials and scale products. The Consolidated Company's customers have the right to set the price of and use the products, the responsibility for product reselling, and the assumption of risks for the recognition of revenue and accounts receivable upon product obsolescence.

Please refer to Note 40 for revenue breakdown information.

(2) Contract balances

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	$ 1,407,730	$ 509,345	$ 448,075
Contract liabilities			
Product sales	$ 17,151	$ 8,941	$ 17,753

26. Net income

(1) Interest revenue

	2025	2024
Bank deposits	$ 180,891	$ 204,062

(2) Other revenue

	2025	2024
Government grant income (Note 30)	$ 25,909	$ 13,849
Rent revenue	4,810	540
Dividend income		
Equity instrument investment measured by fair value through other comprehensive income	1,843	1,154
Others	14,016	1,400
	$ 46,578	$ 16,943

(3) Other profits and losses

	2025	2024
Losses from disposal of property or equipment	($ 7,894)	($ 89)
The profit in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	15,145	9,861
Net foreign currency exchange (losses) gains	(57,228)	48,328
Others	(4,902)	(275)
	($ 54,879)	$ 57,825

(4) Financial costs

	2025	2024
Interest from bank borrowings	$ 27,614	$ 4,388
Interest on lease liabilities	742	141
	$ 28,356	$ 4,529

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Consolidation of depreciation expenses based on functions		
Operating cost	$ 85,574	$ 32,304
Operating expenses	69,940	47,314
	$ 155,514	$ 79,618
Consolidation of amortization expenses based on functions		
Operating cost	$ 463	$ 466
Operating expenses	5,183	848
	$ 5,646	$ 1,314

(6) Employee benefits expenses

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 509,765	$ 390,648
Retirement benefits	29,742	28,865
Total employee benefits expenses	$ 539,507	$ 419,513
Consolidation based on functions		
Operating cost	$ 232,666	$ 188,358
Operating expenses	306,841	231,155
	$ 539,507	$ 419,513

(7) Remuneration to employees, Directors

In accordance with the amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes a profit in the year, it shall distribute not more than 3% as the employees' compensation and not more than 2% as remuneration to Directors. However, when the company still has accumulated losses, an amount equivalent to the loss should be reserved for making up the loss.

The employee's compensation mentioned in the preceding paragraph can be obtained by stock or cash, and can be issued to employees of the company and its subsidiaries that meet certain conditions. The qualifications of the company are determined by the board of directors of the company. The remuneration to Directors shall be only in the form of cash. Employees' remuneration and director's remuneration shall be performed by the board of directors with more than two-thirds of the directors in attendance and a resolution of more than half of the directors' consent.

The estimated employee compensation and director remuneration for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Estimate on ratio

	2025	2024
Remuneration to employees	2.00%	1.50%
Remuneration to Directors	1.00%	1.00%

Amount

	2025	2024
Remuneration to employees	$ 8,673	$ 7,112
Remuneration to Directors	$ 4,337	$ 4,741

If there are still changes in the amount specified in the consolidated financial statement after announcement, proceed to the accounting of change and adjusted for booking in the next fiscal year.

The employees' compensation and remuneration to Directors and Supervisors in 2024 and 2023 approved by a meeting of the Board of Directors on March 13, 2025 and March 15, 2024 are as follows:

Amount

	2024	2023
	Cash	Cash
Remuneration to employees	$ 10,619	$ 6,531
Remuneration to Directors	$ 7,126	$ 4,354

The actual distributed amounts of employee compensation and director remuneration approved by the board of directors on March 13, 2025 are different from the amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements. The difference is adjusted to the profit or loss of 2025.

	2024	
	Remuneration to employees	Remuneration to directors/supervisors
Amount of distribution by the resolution of the Board	$ 10,619	$ 7,126
Amounts recognized in the annual financial report	$ 7,112	$ 4,741

If there are still changes in the amount specified in the consolidated financial statement after announcement, proceed to the accounting of change and adjusted for booking in the next fiscal year.

There is no difference between the actual distribution amount of employees' compensation and the remuneration to Directors and Supervisors in 2024 and 2023 and the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements for 2024 and 2023.

For further information on the appropriation of remuneration to the employees and Directors by the Board of Taichung Commercial Bank in 2025 and 2024, visit the "MOPS" website of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

27. Income tax

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2025	2024
Income tax for the current year		
Accrued in current year	$ 120,347	$ 93,041
Prior year adjustment	7,661	2,659
	128,008	95,700
Deferred tax		
Accrued in current year	34,415	50,493
Income tax expense recognized in the profit or loss	$ 162,423	$ 146,193

The reconciliation for accounting income and income tax expense is as follows:

	2025	2024
Income before tax from continuing operations	$ 819,441	$ 742,664
Income tax expense of net income before tax at the statutory tax rate	$ 139,789	$ 117,206
Non-deductible expenses and losses for tax purposes	1,071	1,204
The effect of earnings of the subsidiaries upon deferred income tax	49,374	53,459
Non-taxable income	(44,504)	(29,042)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	9,032	707
Income tax expense of prior years adjusted in the current year	7,661	2,659
Income tax expense recognized in the profit or loss	$ 162,423	$ 146,193

The tax rate applicable to subsidiaries in China is 25%, among which TSCALE Electronics MFG. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Huaian Fuyang Electronic Material Co., Ltd., Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Yangtec Electronics (Chongqing) Corporation, Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd., and Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. enjoy a tax rate of 15% for obtaining a High and New-Technology Enterprise license.

(2) Current income tax asset and liability

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current income tax asset		
Tax refund receivable	$ 75	$ 730
Current Tax Liability		
Payable income tax	$ 49,929	$ 31,624

(3) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2025

	Balance, beginning of year	Effects of the M&A	Recognized in profit (loss)	Exchange difference	Paid in current year	Balance, end of year
Deferred income tax assets						
Temporary difference						
Allowance for bad debt	$ 815	$ 6,921	($ 4,777)	($ 40)	$ -	$ 2,919
Unrealized inventory loss in valuation	7,538	14,355	1,212	50	-	23,155
Social insurance accumulation fund payable	10,099	-	10,780	33	-	20,912
Lease liabilities	1,999	4,034	(1,913)	(34)	-	4,086
Investment loss	12,139	-	8,074	(73)	-	20,140
Loss deduction	140	-	(134)	(6)	-	-
Unrealized benefits from the disposal of assets	10,494	-	(699)	(238)	-	9,557
Deferred income	3,629	3,636	(3,859)	(118)	-	3,288
Others	-	(352)	349	3	-	-
	$ 46,853	$ 28,594	$ 9,033	($ 423)	$ -	$ 84,057
Deferred tax liabilities						
Temporary difference						
Withholding tax on China's share dividends remittance	$ 155,636	$ -	$ 49,374	($ 3,514)	($ 59,322)	$ 142,174
Right-of-use assets.	1,950	-	(5,915)	3,965	-	-
Others	75	-	(11)	72	-	136
	$ 157,661	$ -	$ 43,448	$ 523	($ 59,322)	$ 142,310

2024

	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit (loss)	Exchange difference	Paid in current year	Balance, end of year
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary difference					
Allowance for bad debt	$ 900	($ 129)	$ 44	$ -	$ 815
Unrealized inventory loss in valuation	9,515	(2,416)	439	-	7,538
Social insurance accumulation fund payable	9,490	128	481	-	10,099
Lease liabilities	1,021	(1,040)	19	-	-
Investment loss	5,218	6,584	337	-	12,139
Loss deduction	446	(326)	20	-	140
Unrealized benefits from the disposal of assets	10,672	(726)	548	-	10,494
Deferred income	3,521	(74)	182	-	3,629
Others	223	1,757	19	-	1,999
	$ 41,006	$ 3,758	$ 2,089	$ -	$ 46,853
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary difference					
Withholding tax on China's share dividends remittance	$ 128,462	$ 53,459	$ 6,901	($ 33,186)	$ 155,636
Right-of-use assets.	1,113	800	37	-	1,950
Others	82	(8)	1	-	75
	$ 129,657	$ 54,251	$ 6,939	($ 33,186)	$ 157,661

(4) Income tax audit

For the Company's and subsidiaries' filing of income tax returns, except for the Company's exemption from the income tax, T-scale International CO., LTD. and Long Young (Samoa) Holding Co., Ltd Taiwan Branch and GHZ composite Material CORP. assessed by Taiwan's Tax Collection Authority to 2023, the other companies have completed their filing of income tax returns within the deadline as required by local governments in their countries.

28. Earnings per share

Unit: NTD per share

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 10.13	$ 11.14
Diluted earnings per share	$ 10.12	$ 11.12

The earnings per share attributable to the owner's earning of the Company and weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate the earnings per share are as follows:

Net income

	2025	2024
Net profits for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 418,018	$ 462,229

Number of shares

Unit: Thousand shares

	2025	2024
Weighted average common stock shares used to calculate basic earnings per share	41,284	41,486
Effect of dilutive potential common stock:		
Remuneration to employees	32	72
Weighted average common stock shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	41,316	41,558

If the consolidated company may choose to have the employee compensation distributed via a stock or cash dividend, calculate the diluted earnings per share, assuming that the bonus to employees is with a stock dividend distributed, with the weighted average number of shares outstanding included when the potential common stock has a diluted effect. When diluted EPS is calculated in the next year resolves the number of share distribution for employee compensation, the dilution effect is also considered for such potential common shares.

29. Share-based payment arrangement

Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, granted 4,240 thousand units of “Second II Restricted Stock” in June 2023, and each unit can subscribe for one common stock. The persons who can receive include employees of the Company and its subsidiaries meeting certain specific requirements. The term of the stock options may be 3–6 years. Upon meeting the vesting conditions, the warrant holder may exercise a certain percentage of the stock options received. After the issuance, when there is a change to the number of the Company’s common shares outstanding, the exercise price shall be adjusted accordingly using regulated equation.

Information on employee stock options is as follows:

	2025		2024	
Employee stock option	Unit: (Thousand)	Weighted average price (RMB)	Unit: (Thousand)	Weighted average price (RMB)
Outstanding stock options – beginning	4,430	$ 9.0	4,240	$ 9.3
Lost during the period	(1,125)	-	-	-
Outstanding – end of year	3,305	9.0	4,240	9.0
Exercisable at end of the year	-		-	

Information on the outstanding employee stock options is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Exercise price interval (RMB)	$9.0	$9.0
Weighted average remaining contract duration (years)	2.37 years	3.37 years

The employee stock options granted by the subsidiary in June 2023 were appraised in accordance with the Black-Scholes evaluation model. The input values used in the evaluation model are as follows:

	June 2023
Share price on the grant date	RMB 16.8
Exercise price	RMB 9.30
Expected volatility	44.00%～47.10%
Duration period	3 to 6 years
risk-free interest rate	2.22%～2.53%

The expected volatility is based on historical stock price volatility over the past 2–5 years.

The remuneration cost recognized in 2025 and 2024 was NT$0 thousand.

30. Government grant

(1) In August 2023, the consolidated company obtained a government grant of NT$24,540 thousand for the investment plant of the electromagnetic shielding and composite copper foil. The amount has been recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss over the useful life of the related assets. The revenue recognized in 2025 and 2024 were NT$481 thousand and NT$496 thousand, respectively.

(2) In 2025, the Consolidated Company received the following government subsidies: NT$2,341 thousand under the High and New-Technology Enterprise Subsidy from the Science and Technology Bureau, NT$7,717 thousand as a value-added tax subsidy, and NT$15,370 thousand from other subsidy programs. These amounts were recognized under Non-operating Income and Expenses – Other Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(3) In 2024, the consolidated company received the following government subsidies: NT$1,992 thousand under the High and New Technology Enterprise Subsidy from the Science and Technology Bureau, NT$2,270 thousand under the State Council's Specialized, Refined, Distinctive, and Innovative Enterprises Program, NT$3,905 thousand as a value-added tax subsidy, NT$3,616 thousand from the Kunshan Headquarters Economy Special Policy Fund, and NT$1,570 thousand from other subsidy programs. These amounts were recognized under Non-operating Income and Expenses – Other Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

31. Corporate Merger

(1) Acquisition of subsidiaries

	Major operating activities	Record date for acquisition	Owners' equity with voting rights/percentage of acquisition (%)	Consideration transferred
Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Development, production and sale of electronic materials	September 2025	70.00	$3,234,924
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Development, production and sale of electronic materials	August 2025	51.00	$ 503,942

The Consolidated Company acquired Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd., to expand the operations of the Consolidated Company's manufacturing and sales of electronic material products.

(2) Consideration transferred

	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Cash	$ 3,234,924	$ 503,942

Conditions of acquisition agreement

In September 2025, the Consolidated Company acquired 70% equity in Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Dwell New Material") for RMB 770 million (NT$3,234,924 thousand). The main terms of the purchase agreement entered into are as follows:

1. Dwell New Material's cumulative net profit after tax in 2025, 2026, and 2027 may not be lower than RMB 315 million. If the performance commitment is not met, the original shareholders shall refund the equity acquisition price in proportion to the shortfall in the performance commitment.
2. Dwell New Material's cumulative net profit after tax in 2028, 2029, and 2030 may not be lower than RMB 315 million, and may not be higher than the cumulative net profit after tax from 2025 to 2027. If the performance commitment is not met, the original shareholders shall deduct the equity acquisition price in proportion to the shortfall in the performance commitment.

In August 2025, the Consolidated Company acquired 51% equity in Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Vsi Technology") for RMB 120 million (NT$503,942 thousand). The main terms of the purchase agreement entered into are as follows:

The original shareholders committed that the cumulative net profit after tax of Changzhou Vsi Technology for 2025, 2026, and 2027 shall not be less than RMB 7.8 million, RMB 19.2 million, and RMB 30.6 million, respectively. If the cumulative performance commitment is not met, the original shareholders shall refund the equity acquisition price in proportion to the shortfall in the performance commitment.

(3) Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 242,924	$ 24,117
Note and account receivable	778,850	172,613
Inventory	251,430	56,585
Other current assets	11,322	72,084
Non-Current assets		
Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,260
Non-current assets held for sale	875,562	-
Property, plant, and equipment	785,751	106,491
Right-of-use assets.	36,369	26,513
Other intangible assets	329,539	59,627
Other non-current assets	20,819	19,143
Current liabilities		
Shot-term borrowings	(531,673)	(98,498)
Accounts payable	(205,487)	(56,710)
Other payables	(235,247)	(9,098)
Current Tax Liability	(18,673)	(2,004)
Other current liabilities	(338)	(22,397)
Lease liabilities – current	-	(6,588)
Long-term borrowings due within one year	(122,431)	-
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	(728,774)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	(67)
Lease liabilities – noncurrent	-	(19,302)
	$ 1,489,943	$ 323,769

The initial accounting treatment for the acquisition of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd., is tentative on the balance sheet date. On the date of approval for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the market valuation and other calculations are in progress, and subsequently, there may be changes upon the formal issuance of the valuation report.

(4) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, are based on the share of the tentative value of identifiable assets on the acquisition date based on the proportion. As of the approval date for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the market valuation and other calculations required are in progress.

(5) Goodwill arising from acquisitions

	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consideration transferred	$ 3,234,924	$ 503,942
Add: Non-controlling interests arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries	446,983	158,647
Less: Fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired	(1,489,943)	(323,769)
Other intangible assets arising from acquisitions	$ 2,191,964	$ 338,820

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, is mainly from the control premium. In addition, the consideration paid for the merger includes the expected consolidation synergies, income growth, future market development, and the employees' value of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. However, such benefits did not meet the requirements for the recognition of identifiable intangible assets and were therefore not recognized separately.

(6) Net cash flows provided by in acquisition of subsidiaries

	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consideration of cash payments	$ 3,234,924	$ 503,942
Less: Balance of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(242,924)	(24,117)
	$ 2,992,000	$ 479,825

(7) Effects of business combination on the operating results

The operating results of the acquired company are from the date of the acquisition as follows:

	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.
	September 1 to December 31, 2025	August 1 to December 31, 2025
Operating revenue	$ 650,355	$ 240,160
Net profits of the current year	$ 207,029	$ 35,985

If the acquisition of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiary, as well as Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, which occurred on January 1, 2025, the pro forma operating revenue of the Consolidated Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 was NT$4,381,403 thousand, while the pro forma net profit was NT$980,481 thousand.

32. Cash flow information

(1) Non-cash transactions

Unless otherwise disclosed in other notes, the Consolidated Company only had the following non-cash investing and financing activities partially paid (received) in cash in 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Additions to property, plant, and equipment and property investment		
Increase in property, plant, and equipment	$ 449,380	$ 120,741
Add: beginning balance of equipment amount payable	73,518	1,556
Less: Payables on equipment at the end of the period	(45,947)	(73,518)
Cash paid	$ 476,951	$ 48,779

The pre-paid equipment funds for 2025 and 2024 has been reorganized to under the real estate, plant and equipment item for a total of NT$ 4,133 thousand and NT$ 294,942 thousand (Please refer to Note 14).

The prepayment for building and land for 2025 and 2024 has been reorganized to under the real estate, plant and equipment item for a total of NT$ 15,634 thousand and NT$ 29,493 thousand (Please refer to Note 14).

The prepayment for building and land for 2024 has been reorganized to under the right-of-use assets for a total of NT$ 22,986 thousand (Please refer to Note 14 and 15).

(2) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

2025

	January 1, 2025	Cash flow	Corporate Merger	Non-cash changes		December 31, 2025
				New leases	Others	
Shot-term borrowings	$ 46,100	$ 142,818	$ 630,171	$ -	$ -	$ 819,089
Long-term borrowings	122,000	319,875	851,205	-	9,169	1,302,249
Lease liabilities	28,000	(5,770)	25,890	429	(24,865)	23,684
	$ 196,100	$ 456,923	$1,507,266	$ 429	($ 15,696)	$2,145,022

2024

	January 1, 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		December 31, 2024
			New leases	Others	
Shot-term borrowings	$ 60,090	($ 13,990)	$ -	$ -	$ 46,100
Long-term borrowings	75,000	47,000	-	-	122,000
Lease liabilities	3,277	(3,586)	28,263	46	28,000
	$ 138,367	$ 29,424	$ 28,263	$ 46	$ 196,100

33. Capital risk management

The consolidated company manages capital to ensure the Group's enterprises to maximize shareholder's returns by optimizing the balance of debt and equity under the precondition of continuing operation.

The consolidated company's capital structure consists of the net debt (i.e. loans net of cash and cash equivalents) and equity (i.e. stock capital, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings, and other equity items) of the consolidated company.

The consolidated company is not required to comply with other external capital requirements.

34. Financial instruments

(1) Information on fair value – financial instruments not in fair value.

The consolidated company's management believed that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value was closer to the fair value.

(2) Fair value information – financial assets at fair value on a repetitive basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Beneficiary certificates of fund	$ 99,902	$ -	$ -	$ 99,902
Capital-Protected Floating-Yield Investment Product	-	1,036,002	-	1,036,002
Listed foreign shares	8,319	-	-	8,319
Structured deposit	-	2,280,415	-	2,280,415
	$ 108,221	$ 3,316,417	$ -	$ 3,424,638
Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income				
Unlisted foreign shares	$ -	$ -	$ 133,369	$ 133,369

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Beneficiary certificates of fund	$ 17,431	$ -	$ -	$ 17,431
Structured deposit	736,007	-	-	736,007
	$ 753,438	$ -	$ -	$ 753,438
Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income				
Unlisted foreign shares	$ -	$ -	$ 105,061	$ 105,061

2. Financial instruments are adjusted according to Level 3 fair value.

2025

	Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets	Equity instruments
Balance, beginning of year	$ 105,061
Acquisition through merger	1,260
Recognized in other comprehensive income	29,191
Foreign currency adjustment	(2,143)
Balance, end of year	$ 133,369

2024

Financial assets	Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income
	Equity instruments
Balance, beginning of year	$ 76,351
Recognized in other comprehensive income	24,243
Foreign currency adjustment	4,467
Balance, end of year	$ 105,061

(3) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Measured at fair value through income under compulsion	$ 3,424,638	$ 753,438
Financial assets based on cost after amortization (Note 1)	4,849,087	9,506,283
Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments	133,369	105,061
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities based on cost after amortization (Note 2)	2,849,023	578,705

Note 1: The balance includes financial assets that are measured at amortized cost such as cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, etc.

Note 2: The balance includes financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost such as short-term borrowings, notes payable, other payables, long-term loans due within one year, long-term borrowings, etc.

(4) Purpose and policy of financial risk management

The main financial instruments of the consolidated company include accounts receivable and accounts payable, borrowings, and lease liabilities. The consolidated company’s financial management department shall provide services to each business unit, to plan and coordinate operations in the domestic and international financial markets, and to monitor and manage the consolidated company’s operation-related financial risks with the internal risk report, with the risk exposure analyzed in accordance with the degree and breadth of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1. Market Risk

The major financial risks resulting from the consolidated company's operating activities were the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (please see the below (1)) and the risk of changes in interest rates (please see the below (2)).

(1) Exchange rate risk

The consolidated company is engaged in the sales and purchases denominated in foreign currencies, and then monetary assets and monetary liabilities in non-functional currencies are generated. As a result, the consolidated company incurs the risk of changes in the exchange rates.

For the consolidated company's carrying amount of monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including currency items denominated in non-functional currencies that have been written off in the consolidated financial statements) denominated in non-functional currencies at the balance sheet date, please refer to Note 38.

Sensitivity analysis

The Consolidated Company is prone to the impact of changes in USD exchange rates.

The consolidated company's sensitivity analysis for New Taiwan Dollar (functional currency) to each relevant foreign currency exchange rates that increased or decreased by 1% is illustrated in the following table. The 1% sensitivity is used internally for reporting the exchange rate risk to management and is the assessment by management regarding the reasonable and possible changes in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only the outstanding monetary items in foreign currency; also, the translation at year-end is adjusted in accordance with the changes in exchange rates by 1%. The positive number in the below table represents the amount of the net profit before tax increased when the New Taiwan dollar appreciates by 1% against all relevant currencies, which will be negative in the same amount when the New Taiwan dollar depreciates by 1% against all relevant foreign currencies, incohesive with the rest of the sentence. The consolidated company is primarily exposed to currency risk of the US dollar; the sensitivity analysis of the appreciation and depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the New Taiwan dollar by 1% is used as the risk of the changes in exchange rates that are reported to the key internal management.

Sensitivity analysis refers to the situation in which the influence is made on the specific foreign currency items held by the consolidated company due to 1% of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations at the end of the year. The positive number of the following summary table represents an increase in the amount of net profit before tax for the current year when the US dollar appreciates given that other conditions remain unchanged.

	2025	2024
Affected profit or loss amount	$ 12,538	$ 10,737

(2) Interest rate risk

The interest rate exposure results from the entities in the consolidated company borrowing funds at both fixed and floating interest rates at the same time. The consolidated company manages the interest rate risks by maintaining an appropriate portfolio of fixed and floating rates and by using interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements. The consolidated company regularly assesses hedging activities to align them with the interest rate perspective and the given risk appetite to ensure the adoption of the most cost-effective hedging strategy.

The book value of the consolidated company's financial assets and financial liabilities with interest rate exposure on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
With fair value interest rate risk		
-Financial assets	$ 218,016	$ 234,665
-Financial liabilities	23,684	28,000
Contain cash flow interest rate risk		
-Financial assets	3,025,640	8,641,651
-Financial liabilities	2,121,338	168,100

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analyses are based on the interest rate risk exposure of the derivative and non-derivative instruments on the balance sheet date. For liabilities with floating rate, it is analyzed by assuming the liabilities on the balance sheet date are outstanding throughout the reporting period. The consolidated company uses the interest rate plus 1% as the rate of change when reporting interest rates to key management internally, which also represents the management's assessment of the range of reasonably possible changes in interest rates.

If the interest rate increases by 1%, the net profit before tax of the consolidated company for 2025 and 2024 will increase by NT$9,043 thousand and NT$84,736 thousand respectively. The main reason for this is the risk of changes in interest rates arising from the consolidated company's bank loans at floating interest rates.

2. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the counterparty's default on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As of the balance sheet date, the largest credit risk exposure due to counterparties failing to meet their obligations and financial losses resulting from financial guarantees provided by the consolidated company mainly comes from the carrying amount of the financial assets recognized in the Balance Sheet.

Under the policy adopted by the consolidated company, the credit policy is adjusted according to historical experiences, and, where necessary, the transactions with customers who have poor credit will be reduced to alleviate the risk of financial losses arising from arrears. The consolidated company continuously monitors risk exposures and credit ratings of the counterparties, and controls credit exposures through regular review and approval of the counterparties' credit limits.

The Consolidated Company's credit risk is mainly concentrated in Mainland China. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, such risks accounted for approximately 96% and 95% of the total accounts receivable, respectively.

3. Liquidity Risk

The consolidated company has supported the Group's business operation and mitigated the impact of changes in cash flow by managing and maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent position. The consolidated company's management monitors the use of banking facilities and ensures the compliance of loan agreement.

The final responsibility of the consolidated company's liquidity risk management lies in the Board of Directors which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management structure in response to the consolidated company's management requirements for financing and liquidity in the short, medium, and long term. The consolidated company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate bank loans, loan commitments, and continuously monitoring the expected and actual cash flows, and planning to pay off liabilities by financial assets with similar maturities. Please refer to (2) "explanation of loan commitments" for the bank loan commitments available to the consolidated company.

(1) Liquidity and interest rate risk table of non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities remaining contract maturity analysis is prepared in accordance with the consolidated company's undiscounted cash flow (including principal and estimated interest) of financial liabilities on the possible earliest repayment date upon request. Therefore, the consolidated company may be required to immediately repay the bank loan is illustrated in the following table without considering the probability that the bank may immediately exercise such right. The other non-derivative financial liabilities maturity analysis is prepared in accordance with the agreed repayment date.

For the cash flow of the interest paid in accordance with the floating rate, the undiscounted interest amount is deduced from the yield rate curve on the balance sheet date.

December 31, 2025

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 year
No interest-bearing liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 481,901	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other payables	222,004	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	5,723	4,914	13,829	-
Floating rate instruments				
Shot-term borrowings	828,922	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	99,229	532,304	551,479	163,263
	$ 1,637,779	$ 537,218	$ 565,308	$ 163,263

December 31, 2024

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 year
No interest-bearing liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 238,832	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other payables	164,149	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	5,710	5,550	17,419	-
Floating rate instruments				
Shot-term borrowings	41,027	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	2,866	2,866	55,598	93,035
	$ 452,584	$ 8,416	$ 73,017	$ 93,035

(2) Financing amount

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured bank loan overdraft (reviewed annually)		
The loan quota used	$ 1,740,684	$ 93,100
The loan quota not yet used	466,967	823,615
	$ 2,207,651	$ 916,715
Secured bank overdraft line		
The loan quota used	$ 380,654	$ 75,000
The loan quota not yet used	488,666	80,000
	$ 869,320	$ 155,000

35. Related party transactions

The transactions, account balances, income and earnings, and expense and loss between the Company and the subsidiaries (the related party of the Company) are written-off on consolidation; therefore, they are not disclosed in this note. The transactions conducted between the consolidated company and other related parties are as follows:

(1) Name of related parties and the relations

Name	Affiliation
Yi-Wen Yang	Substantial related party
Hui-Ming Yang	Substantial related party
Ju-Fang Tsao	Substantial related party
Chieh Jung	Substantial related party
Hui-Ta Yang	Key management personnel – Director of Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.
Lin-Shan Lu	Key management personnel - Director of Kunshan Anshan Shuangbaijia Electronic New Material Technology Co., Ltd.
Yang Lin	Key management personnel - Director of Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.

(2) Advances

Type and Name of related party	2025	2024
Substantial related party/ Yi-Wen Yang	$ 140,032	$ -
Substantial related party/ Hui-Ming Yang	280,064	-
The management/ Hui-Ta Yang	280,064	-
	$ 700,160	$ -

(3) Endorsements and guarantees obtained

Type and Name of related party	2025	2024
Substantial related party/ Hui-Ming Yang, Chieh Jung		
Guaranteed amount	$ 1,383,995	$ -
The actual amounts disbursed	549,134	-
Substantial related party/ Yang Lin, Ju-Fang Tsao		
Guaranteed amount	133,935	-
The actual amounts disbursed	109,380	-

(4) Remuneration to the management

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 27,740	$ 17,746
Retirement benefits	178	60
	$ 27,918	$ 17,806

The salaries and remunerations to directors and other key management were determined by the Salary Committee in accordance with the personal performances and trends in the markets:

36. Pledged assets

The following assets of the consolidated Company are collaterals provided for bank loans, and their respective accounts and book values are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pledged time deposits (recorded as financial assets at amortized cost)	$ 2,232	$ 2,280
Pledged corporate bonds	96,000	-
Property, plant, and equipment	516,023	136,260
Right-of-use assets.	17,929	-
	$ 632,184	$ 138,540

37. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

Significant Commitments

The consolidated company's unrecognized contractual commitment are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	$ 545,989	$ 174,055

38. Information of foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant effects

The following information is a summary expression in foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the consolidated company. The exchange rate disclosed refers to the exchange rate at which such foreign currencies are converted to the functional currency. Foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant influence as follows:

Expressed in each foreign currency in thousand/thousand New Taiwan Dollars

December 31, 2025

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Book value
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 27,090	7.0288 (USD : RMB)	$ 850,071
USD	14,432	31.380 (USD : NTD)	452,871
Foreign currency liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	1,339	7.0288 (USD : RMB)	42,029
USD	225	31.380 (USD : NTD)	7,070

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Book value
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 24,582	7.1884 (USD : RMB)	$ 805,913
USD	10,060	32.785 (USD : NTD)	329,827
EUR	37	7.6239 (EUR : RMB)	1,276
Foreign currency liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	1,787	7.1884 (USD : RMB)	58,593
USD	106	32.785 (USD : NTD)	3,461

The Consolidated Company's foreign exchange gain or loss (realized and unrealized) for 2025 and 2024 were NT$57,228 thousand in loss and NT$48,328 thousand in gain, respectively, and due to the wide range of functional currencies involved in each individual company in the Group, we will not be able to disclose the exchange gain or loss for each currency that has a material impact.

39. Notes of disclosure

(1) Information about important transactions:

1. Loans to others. (Attached table 1)
2. Endorsements/guarantees to others. (Attached table 2)
3. Major securities held at the end of year (excluding interests in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures invested in) (Attached table 3)
4. Purchase/sale amount of transactions with related parties reaching NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: (None)
5. Other information: Amount of the business relationship and major transactions between parent company and subsidiaries and among subsidiaries: (Attached table 4)

(2) Information regarding investees. (Attached table 5)

(3) Information regarding investment in the territory of Mainland China:

1. Names of investees in China, major business lines, paid-in capitals, method of investment, facts of outward and inward remittances, profit and/or loss in investments, shareholding percentages, book values of investment at end of the term, investment profit and/or loss having been remitted back, limits of investment in China (Attached table 6)

2. With Mainland China, major transactions, and other prices, payment conditions, unrealized gains and losses that happened directly or indirectly through the third region by the investment company. (Attached table 1 to 6)

(1) Input amounts, percentages, balance, & percentages of relevant payable at end of the term.

(2) Sales amounts, percentages, balance, & percentages of relevant receivables at end of the term.

(3) Amount of property transaction and amount of the profit and/or loss so incurred.

(4) Balance and purposes of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided at end of the term.

(5) The highest balance of fund financing balance at end of the term, range of interest rates and total amount of interest in the current term.

(6) Other transactions having significant effect upon profit and/or loss or financial standing of the current term, e.g., provision or acceptance of services.

40. Segment information

The information provided to the major operating decision-maker for allocating resources and assessing segment performance is focusing on the type of product or service delivered or offered. The departments of the Consolidated Company' which should be reported are enumerated below:

Electronic Materials Department – The Department is responsible for research, development, production, and sales of electronic materials.

The Scales Department – The Department is responsible for development, production, and sales of the scales.

(1) Revenues and operating results of segments

Revenues and operating results of the consolidated company's continuing units are analyzed in accordance with segments to be reported, which are summarized as follows:

2025

	Electronic Materials Department	The Scales Department	Total
Income			
Segment income	$ 2,198,128	$ 715,605	$ 2,913,733
Inter-segment income	-	(1,173)	(1,173)
Revenues from external customers	$ 2,198,128	$ 714,432	$ 2,912,560
Departmental net profit before tax	$ 673,307	$ 146,134	$ 819,441

2024

	Electronic Materials Department	The Scales Department	Total
Income			
Segment income	$ 1,299,463	$ 739,128	$ 2,038,591
Inter-segment income	-	(58)	(58)
Revenues from external customers	$ 1,299,463	$ 739,070	$ 2,038,533
Departmental net profit before tax	$ 555,881	$ 186,783	$ 742,664

Interdepartmental sales are priced based on market value.

Departmental profit refers to the profit earned by each department and does not include the headquarters' management costs and remuneration to Directors, rental income, interest income, gains or losses on disposal of property, plant, and equipment, gains or losses on disposal of investments, net (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange, gains or losses on valuation of financial instruments, financial costs, and income tax expenses that shall be allocated the costs.

The measured figures are provided for main decision makers to allocate resources to segments and evaluate the performance of each segment.

(2) Department's total assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Segment assets		
Electronic Materials Department	$ 14,786,251	$ 11,130,179
The Scales Department	1,162,885	1,084,297
	$ 15,949,136	$ 12,214,476
Segment liabilities		
Electronic Materials Department	$ 3,586,883	$ 557,888
The Scales Department	332,202	350,959
	$ 3,919,085	$ 908,847

(3) Information by areas

The consolidated company mainly operates in three regions – Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Information about income from external customers' continuing operations of the consolidated company is differentiated by location of operations and non-current assets by location of assets are listed as follows:

	Income from external customers		Non-Current assets	
	2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
China	$ 1,936,624	$ 1,241,204	$ 6,069,140	$ 3,131,181
Europe	338,590	368,444	-	-
America	185,005	175,652	-	-
Asia	410,666	204,124	664,285	341,773
Africa	29,247	33,881	-	-
Oceania	12,428	15,228	-	-
	$ 2,912,560	$ 2,038,533	$ 6,733.425	$ 3,472,954

(4) Information on key customers

Electronic Materials Department

In 2025 and 2024, no revenue from a single customer amounted to more than 10% of the consolidated company's total revenue.

The Scales Department

In 2025 and 2024, no revenue from a single customer amounted to more than 10% of the consolidated company's total revenue.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

The Loaning of Funds

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Attached table 1

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, amounts in NT$ Thousand

No. (Note 1)	The lender of fund	The borrower of fund	Accounting title	Are they related parties	Maximum balance – current period	Balance, ending	The actual amounts disbursed	Interest rate collars	Nature of financing	Amount of business transactions	Reasons for the necessity of short-term financing	Amount of provision for bad debts	Collateral		Limit of financing particular beneficiary (Note 3)	Total limit of financing (Note 2)	Remarks
													Name	Value			
1	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Yangtec Electronics (Chongqing) Corporation	Other receivables	Yes	$ 223,225	$ 223,225	$ 26,787	-	2	$ -	Financing	$ -	None	$ -	$ 1,004,637	$ 4,018,551	
1	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	892,900	892,900	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	1,004,637	4,018,551	
1	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GHZ composite Material CORP.	Other receivables	Yes	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	LONG YOUNG (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LIMITED, TAIWAN BRANCH (SAMOA)	Other receivables	Yes	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	TSCALE Electronics MFG. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	T-Scale Weighing (Taiwan) Co., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Tscale International Corp.	T-Scale Weighing (Taiwan) Co., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Tscale International Corp.	LY International Co., Limited	Other receivables	Yes	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Tscale International Corp.	Top Bright Holding Co.,Limited	Other receivables	Yes	172,590	172,590	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	814,079	814,079	
4	LY International Co., Limited	LONGYOUNG Electronics (Thailand) Co., LTD	Other receivables	Yes	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	LONG YOUNG (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LIMITED, TAIWAN BRANCH (SAMOA)	GHZ composite Material CORP.	Other receivables	Yes	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	DWELL TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD	Other receivables	Yes	34,518	34,518	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	Note 6	Note 6	
6	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Suzhou Deshi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	268	268	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	Note 6	Note 6	
7	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	53,574	53,574	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	Note 6	Note 6	
8	Shuanglian Thermal Control Industrial Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	8,929	8,929	-	-	2	-	Financing	-	None	-	Note 6	Note 6	

Note 1: The column for numbering is elaborated below:

(1) Fill in 0 for the issuer.

(2) The investees are sequentially numbered from 1 and so forth.

Note 2: The total amount of loans extended to entities with short-term financing needs shall not exceed 40% of the parent company's net worth as reported in its most recent CPA-audited financial statements. For inter-company loans between overseas subsidiaries wholly owned (directly or indirectly) by the corporate parent, the total loan amount shall not exceed 100% of the parent company's net worth based on the most recent CPA-audited financial statements.

Net worth of Longyan Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.'s financial statements 10,046,379 x 40% = 4,018,551 (NT$ thousand); the net worth of Tscale International Corp.'s financial statements was 814,079 x 100% = 814,079 (NT$ thousand).

Note 3: Where an inter-company or inter-firm short-term financing facility is necessary, provided that such financing amount shall not exceed 10% of the parent company's net worth. For inter-company loans between overseas subsidiaries wholly owned (directly or indirectly) by the corporate parent, each individual loan amount shall not exceed 100% of the parent company's net worth based on the most recent CPA-audited financial statements.

Net worth of Longyan Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.'s financial statements 10,046,379 x 10% = 1,004,637 (NT$ thousand); the net worth of Tscale International Corp.'s financial statements was 814,079 x 100% = 814,079 (NT$ thousand).

Note 4: The nature of inter-company loans is explained as follows:

(1) Enter 1 if there is a business relationship.

(2) Enter 2 if there is a need for short-term financing.

Note 5: All the transactions mentioned above have been eliminated on consolidated financial statements.

Note 6: The Procedures for Lending of Funds had not yet been approved as of December 31, 2025.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Endorsements and guarantees made for others

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Attached table 2

Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	The company providing the endorsement and/or guarantee	The party receiving the endorsement and/or guarantee		Endorsement limits for a single enterprise (Note 3)	The highest balance of endorsements and/or guarantees in the current period	The ending balance of endorsements and/or guarantees	The actual amounts disbursed	The endorsements and/or guarantees secured with property	Ratio of cumulative endorsement and guarantee to net worth in the most recent financial statement (%)	The upper limit of an endorsement and/or guarantee (Note 3)	Guarantee and endorsement of parent company to subsidiary	Guarantee and endorsement by subsidiary to parent company	Guarantee and endorsement in Mainland China	Remarks
		Company name	Relation (Note 2)											
0	Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	T-Scale Weighing (Taiwan) Co., LTD.	2	$ 1,640,649	$ 122,090	$ 122,090	$ 122,000	$ -	1.49%	$ 4,101,624	Y	N	N	
0	Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	LONG YOUNG (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LIMITED, TAIWAN BRANCH (SAMOA)	2	1,640,649	10,000	10,000	8,500	-	0.12%	4,101,624	Y	N	N	
0	Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	GHZ composite Material CORP.	2	1,640,649	120,000	120,000	73,500	-	1.46%	4,101,624	Y	N	N	
1	Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	4	Note 4	44,645	44,645	44,645	-	-0.12%	Note 4	N	Y	Y	Note 5
1	Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	4	Note 4	44,645	44,645	44,645	-	0.06%	Note 4	N	Y	Y	Note 5

Note 1: The column for numbering is elaborated below:

(1) Fill in 0 for the issuer.

(2) The investees are sequentially numbered from 1 and so forth.

Note 2: Relationship between the entity making endorsements/guarantees for others and the entity for which an endorsement/guarantee is made:

(1) A company with which it does business.

(2) Subsidiaries that hold more than 50% of common shares.

(3) The investee company of which more than 50% of ordinary shares calculated together held by the parent company and subsidiaries.

(4) Parent company that directly or indirectly holds more than 50% common shares through subsidiaries.

(5) Due to the needs of engineering contracting work, mutual guarantee between similar companies based on contract guideline.

(6) A company that is endorsed by each of the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.

Note 3: The calculation method for the maximum amount permitted to making endorsements/guarantees is described as follows:

(1) The Company's aggregate amount of endorsement/guarantee for others shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth.

$$\frac{\text{Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.}}{8{,}203{,}248} \times \frac{\text{The maximum amount}}{50\%} = 4{,}101{,}624 \text{ (thousand)}$$

(2) The Company's maximum amount of all endorsements/guarantees for any single entity shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth.

$$\frac{\text{Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.}}{8{,}203{,}248} \times \frac{\text{The maximum amount}}{20\%} = 1{,}640{,}649 \text{ (thousand)}$$

Note 4: The Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees had not yet been approved as of December 31, 2025.

Note 5: As of December 31, 2025, the bank loan limit of Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. was NT$44,645 thousand, which was endorsed and guaranteed by Changzhou Cilian Technology Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd. concurrently.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Major Securities held – end of year

December 31, 2025

Attached table 3

Unit: NTD thousand/ Foreign currency in thousand

Holding company	Types and names of securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Account titles in book	At ending				Remarks
				Quantity	Book value	Ratio of Shareholding	Fair value	
	Corporate bonds							
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	HSBC 6,254 03/09/34	-	Financial assets based on cost after amortization-Non-current	-	$ 86,732	-	$ 86,732	-
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	UBS 6,301 09/22/34	-	Financial assets based on cost after amortization-Non-current	-	71,746	-	71,746	-
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	UBS 5,699 02/08/35	-	Financial assets based on cost after amortization-Non-current	-	59,538	-	59,538	-
	Equity investments unlisted at TWSE/TPEx							
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Yoshiyama Aizu Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured by fair value through other comprehensive income-current	5,000	132,029	8	132,029	-
	Capital-Protected Floating-Yield Investment Product							
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GF Shouyi Bao	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	316,242	-	316,242	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	“Kan Zhang Bao” Yield Certificate issued by China Securities Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	361,011	-	361,011	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Antai Guaranteed Profit series	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	269,299	-	269,299	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Xinzhi Hengying Series	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	44,673	-	44,673	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Gushou Anxiang Series	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	44,777	-	44,777	-
	Structured deposit							
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	CITIC Co-Win Hui Xin Exchange-Rate-Pegged RMB Structured Deposit	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	2,058,352	-	2,058,352	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Xin Wen Ying capital trust plan	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	-	222,063	-	222,063	-

Note 1: Securities as stated in this table are the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and the securities deriving from the above items within the scope of IFRS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.”

Note 2: The Company determines the securities to be set out in the table based on the principle of materiality.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Business relationship and significant transactions between Parent Company and Subsidiaries

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Attached table 4

Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	Trader's name	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	Transactions			
				Title	Amount	Terms and conditions	Percentage in consolidated total revenue or total assets (Note 3)
1	GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD.	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	$ 76,774	Payment term is due 90 days from the invoice date	3%
1	GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD.	Yangtec Electronics (Chongqing) Corporation	3	Sales revenue	39,642	Payment term is due 90 days from the invoice date	1%
2	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Blossom New Material Technology (HK) Co., Limited	3	Sales revenue	49,488	Payment term is due 90 days from the invoice date	2%

Note 1: The information of business operation between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be documented in the respectively numbered column as follows:

1. Fill in "0" for parent company.
2. The subsidiaries are sequentially numbered from 1 and so forth.

Note 2: The relationship with the traders is classified into three categories as follows:

1. The Bank to the Subsidiary.
2. The Subsidiary to the Bank.
3. The Subsidiary to the Subsidiary.

Note 3: Calculate the ratio of the transaction amount to consolidate the total income or total assets. For the assets and liabilities account, calculate the ratio of the ending balance to the consolidated total assets. For the profits and losses account, calculate the ratio of the interim cumulated amount to the consolidated total income.

Note 4: All the transactions mentioned above have been eliminated on consolidated financial statements.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Information regarding investee’s name and location, etc.

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Attached table 5

Unit: NTD thousand/ Foreign currency in thousand

Investor	Name of investee	Location	Principal business	Sum of initial investment		Ending shareholding			Current period profit / loss of the investee	Investment gains (losses) recognized in the current period (Note 1)	Remarks
				Current period-end (Note 2)	Previous period-end	Number of shares	Percentage (%)	Book value (Note 2)			
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	Tscale International Corp.	Samoa	Re-investment	$ 102,989 USD 3,282	$ 107,600 USD 3,282	3,282,000	100%	$ 775,863 CNY 173,785	$ 127,480 CNY 29,208	$ 129,956 CNY 29,776	-
Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd.	LY International Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Re-investment	40 USD 1	42 USD 1	10,000	100%	6,976,650 CNY 1,562,695	322,366 CNY 73,861	322,366 CNY 73,861	-
Tscale International Corp.	T-Scale Weighing (Taiwan) Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Sales of weighing instruments	36,683 USD 1,169	38,325 USD 1,169	-	100%	36,725	(812)	(812)	-
Tscale International Corp.	T-scale Weighing India Private Limited	India	Sales of weighing instruments	6,838 INR 19,537	7,601 INR 19,537	-	99%	5,184 INR 14,811	3,085 INR 8,568	3,054 INR 8,482	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	OB Development Limited	Hong Kong	Re-investment	506,818 USD 16,151	317,293 USD 9,678	300,000	100%	511,081 USD 16,287	(16,712) (USD 536)	(16,712) (USD 536)	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	GHZ composite Material CORP.	Taiwan	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	130,000	130,000	13,000,000	100%	(21,202)	(43,929)	(43,929)	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	LONG YOUNG (VIETNAM) ELECTRONICS CO., LTD	Vietnam	Re-investment	125,520 USD 4,000	98,355 USD 3,000	-	100%	113,908 VND 85,047,158	(9,895) (VND 7,557,210)	(9,895) (VND 7,557,210)	-
OB Development Limited	LONGYOUNG USA	U.S.	Electronic material trading	6,590 USD 210	3,606 USD 110	-	100%	4,553 USD 145	(317) (USD 10)	(317) (USD 10)	-
OB Development Limited	Long Young（SAMOA）Holding CO., Limited	Samoa	Re-investment	5,000	5,000	500,000	100%	760 USD 24	339 USD 11	339 USD 11	-
OB Development Limited	Onbillion Development Limited	Samoa	Re-investment	3,138 USD 100	3,279 USD 100	100,000	100%	3,162 USD 101	(62) (USD 2)	(62) (USD 2)	-
OB Development Limited	LONGYOUNG ELECTRONICS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	490,664 THB 491,703	268,821 THB 278,896	10,000,000	100%	475,425 THB 476,432	(18,202) (THB 19,078)	(18,202) (THB 19,078)	-
Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Blossom New Material Technology (HK) Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Re-investment	140,342 RMB 31,435	-	4,800	100%	66,118 RMB 14,810	(9,082) (RMB 2,081)	(9,082) (RMB 2,081)	-
Blossom New Material Technology (HK) Co., Limited	DWELL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Vietnam	Pproduction and sale of electronic materials	146,560 VND109,426,000	-	-	100%	66,880 VND 49,934,670	(8,868) (VND 6,773,161)	(8,868) (VND 6,773161)	-

Note 1: The abovementioned investment (losses) gains of the investee company in 2025 are recognized on the basis of the investee company’s financial statements audited by CPAs for the same period.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the exchange rate at the end of period on December 31, 2025.

Note 3: For information on investments in the Mainland Area, please refer to Attached table 6.

Top Bright Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Information regarding investment in the territory of Mainland China

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Attached table 6

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, amounts in NT$ thousand/ Foreign currency in thousand

1. Name of invested company in China, principal business, paid-in capital, mode of investment, outward/inward remittance of fund, shareholding percentage, investment income, book value of investment and investment income repatriated to Taiwan:

Names of investees in China	Principal business	Paid-in shares Capital (Note 1)	Mode of investments	Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan at beginning	Amount of investment remitted or recovered in current period		Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan at ending	Current period profit / loss of the investee	The Company's directly or indirectly invested shareholding	Recognized investments for current period (loss) profit (Note 5)	Book value of investment at ending (Note 1)	The investment income received at the end of the current period	Remarks
					Outward remittance	Recover							
GHZ Composites Material (Huaian) Co., LTD.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	$ 785,774 RMB 176,005	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has a 100% shareholding.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 40,312) (RMB 9,236)	100%	($ 37,669) (RMB 8,631)	$ 787,996 RMB 176,503	$ -	-
Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	1,265,686 RMB 283,500	LY International Co., Limited has a 69.25% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	516,089 RMB 118,247	69.25%	357,745 RMB 81,967	6,956,946 RMB 1,558,281	-	-
Yangtec Electronics (Chongqing) Corporation	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	27,961 RMB 6,263	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has a 100% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	32,359 RMB 7,414	100%	32,359 RMB 7,414	201,884 RMB 45,220	-	-
TSCALE Electronics MFG. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Development, production and sales of weighing instruments	223,225 RMB 50,000	Tscale International Corp. has a 98% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	140,303 RMB 32,146	98%	137,497 RMB 31,503	659,748 RMB 147,776	-	-
Shanghai hongjin Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Consulting and Sales for computer software and hardware technology	21,776 RMB 4,878	TSCALE Electronics Mfg. (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has a 51% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	- RMB -	51%	- RMB -	(408) (RMB 91)	-	-
Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	133,935 RMB 30,000	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has a 70% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	207,029 RMB 47,435	70%	144,920 RMB 33,204	911,167 RMB 204,092	-	-
Suzhou Deshi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	- RMB -	Suzhou Dwell New Material Technology Co., Ltd. holds the entire equity	-	-	-	-	- RMB -	100%	- RMB -	(232) (RMB 52)	-	-
Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	74,753 RMB 16,697	Long Young Electronic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has a 51% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	36,055 RMB 8,261	51%	18,388 RMB 4,213	155,335 RMB 34,793	-	-
Shuanglian Thermal Control Industrial Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	26,787 RMB 6,000	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. holds the entire equity	-	-	-	-	150 RMB 34	100%	150 RMB 34	26,179 RMB 5,864	-	-
Jiangsu Shuanglian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	72,225 RMB 16,178	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. holds the entire equity	-	-	-	-	5,975 RMB 1,369	100%	5,975 RMB 1,369	70,056 RMB 15,692	-	-
Cilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	36,162 RMB 8,100	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. holds the entire equity	-	-	-	-	2,959 RMB 678	100%	2,959 RMB 678	(36,121) (RMB 8,091)	-	-

(Continued on next page)

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Names of investees in China	Principal business	Paid-in shares Capital (Note 1)	Mode of investments	Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan at beginning	Amount of investment remitted or recovered in current period		Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan at ending	Current period profit / loss of the investee	The Company's directly or indirectly invested shareholding	Investment gains (losses) recognized in the current period (Note 5)	Book value of investment at ending (Note 1)	The investment income received at the end of the current period	Remarks
					Outward remittance	Recover							
Pro Mag Electric Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	$ 7,099 RMB 1,590	Cilian Technology Co., Ltd. has a 100% shareholding.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 575) (RMB 132)	100%	($ 575) (RMB 132)	$ 1,577 RMB 353	$ -	-
Shuangbaijia Electronic New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	1,340 RMB 300	Cilian Technology Co., Ltd. has a 60% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	(176) (RMB 40)	60%	(106) (RMB 24)	237 RMB 53	-	-
Changzhou Shuanglian Structural Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	3,002 RMB 672	Cilian Technology Co., Ltd. has a 100% shareholding.	-	-	-	-	1,005 RMB 230	-	1,005 RMB 230	- -	-	Note 7
Anhui VSI Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development, production and sale of electronic materials	55,306 RMB 12,388	Changzhou Vsi Technology Co., Ltd. holds the entire equity	-	-	-	-	(1) -	100%	(1) -	53,299 RMB 11,938	-	-

Note 1: It is calculated based on the exchange rate on December 31, 2025.

Note 2: The investment gain and loss were recognized based on the financial statements audited by CPAs for the same period, and also deducted the unrealized gross (profit) loss.

2. Limit of investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated investment from Taiwan to Mainland China at ending	Amount of investment approved by Investment Commission of MOEA	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission MOEAIC
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

3. Major transactions between the investees in the Mainland China and the Company occurring directly or indirectly via an enterprise in 3rd area: None
4. Any endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral provided by the investee companies in the Mainland Area, either directly or indirectly through a third area: None.
5. For financing, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.
6. Other income or loss or significant transactions that affected the financial position of the Company: None.
7. Changzhou Shuanglian Structural Materials Technology Co., Ltd. was deregistered in September 2025.