ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT

AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2025 financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Key audit matter - Appropriateness of timing of sales revenue recognition

Description

Refer to Note 4(24) for accounting policy on revenue recognition and Note 6(14) for the details of sales revenue.

The Company's revenue is primarily from export of goods. Sales revenue is recognised when the control of the products has transferred to the customers based on the information listed in the export declaration. As the procedures for the timing of revenue recognition involves the manual checking of the status of delivery and related documents, this may lead to some errors in the timing of revenue recognition near the end of the financial reporting date. Thus, we considered the appropriateness of timing of sales revenue recognition as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

A. Obtained an understanding of, assessed and tested management's internal control procedures on revenue recognition, and confirmed whether the related internal controls were reasonable and operating effectively.
B. Performed cut-off test on sales revenue transactions, including checking the order terms, export declaration and delivery information in order to confirm whether the accounting treatment of revenue recognition timing was appropriate.

Key audit matter - Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for the accounting policy on inventory valuation, Note 5 for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(4) for the details of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of contact lenses. As the contact lenses market is competitive, frequent releases of new products result in potential price fluctuations and product marginalization in the market. These factors may affect the estimation of the net realisable values of inventories.

The inventories of the Company are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, which involves subjective judgement resulting in a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Thus, we considered the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

A. Based on the understanding of the Company's operations and industry characteristics, assessed the reasonableness of provision policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation losses, including inventory clearance, the reasonableness of obsolete inventory, and the consistency of accounting estimates.

B. Tested the statements prepared by the Company to verify whether the information that the Company used to calculate inventory valuation loss was consistent with the Company's policy, sampled individual part numbers to verify whether the selling price and net realisable value were calculated correctly, and assessed the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

C. Verified the appropriateness of system logic used in the Company's inventory aging reports to confirm whether the information on the reports is consistent with its policies.

D. Selected samples of individual inventory item numbers and checked them against historical data on inventory clearance and discount, compared the samples against prior allowance for inventory valuation losses and referred to subsequent transactions in order to assess the reasonableness of the Company's allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Tsai, Pei-Hua	Yu, Shu-Fen

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 10, 2026

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance parent company only with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Assets	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 2,164,244	28	$ 2,365,735	29
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(2)	100,000	1	-	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	2,657	-	1,116	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	518,923	7	724,924	9
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	7	-	-	127	-
1200	Other receivables		12,710	-	20,027	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	1,203,480	15	1,086,498	13
1410	Prepayments	7	68,419	1	58,469	1
1470	Other current assets		31	-	9,302	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		4,070,464	52	4,266,198	52
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	63,940	1	71,149	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) 7 and 8	3,290,909	42	3,399,551	42
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	114,155	1	104,661	1
1780	Intangible assets		4,350	-	3,521	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(21)	46,763	1	45,910	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(10) and 7	216,794	3	210,789	3
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		3,736,911	48	3,835,581	48
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 7,807,375	100	$ 8,101,779	100

(Continued)

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(14)	$ 6,391	-	$ 13,017	-
2150	Notes payable		127,122	2	150,171	2
2170	Accounts payable		49,132	1	74,774	1
2200	Other payables	6(8) and 7	680,069	9	745,275	9
2230	Current income tax liabilities		38,970	-	116,703	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current		43,606	-	35,928	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(9) and 8	101,034	1	103,132	1
2399	Other current liabilities		8,192	-	8,068	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		1,054,516	13	1,247,068	15
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(9) and 8	85,073	1	186,107	2
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(21)	45,152	1	41,371	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		71,731	1	69,323	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		201,956	3	296,801	4
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		1,256,472	16	1,543,869	19
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
	Share capital	6(11)				
3110	Ordinary share		504,165	6	504,165	6
	Capital surplus	6(12)				
3200	Capital surplus		526,000	7	526,000	7
	Retained earnings	6(13)				
3310	Legal reserve		2,090,362	27	2,012,939	25
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		3,428,731	44	3,513,360	43
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		1,645	-	1,446	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		6,550,903	84	6,557,910	81
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 7,807,375	100	$ 8,101,779	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

			For the years ended December 31,			
			2025		2024	
	Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(14) and 7	$ 4,116,803	100	$ 4,550,006	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4) (19) (20)	(3,167,107)	(77)	(3,336,055)	(73)
5900	Gross profit		949,696	23	1,213,951	27
	Operating expenses	6 (19) (20) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(173,280)	(4)	(193,281)	(4)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(112,399)	(3)	(124,646)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(88,963)	(2)	(96,763)	(2)
6450	Expected credit impairment (loss) gain	12(2)	(32,673)	(1)	1,713	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(407,315)	(10)	(412,977)	(9)
6900	Operating profit		542,381	13	800,974	18
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(2) (15)	34,793	1	36,355	1
7010	Other income	6(16) and 7	1,984	-	2,214	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(5) (7) (17)	(2,289)	-	112,810	2
7050	Finance costs	6(7) (18)	(7,515)	-	(8,903)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(5)	7,794	-	(575)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		34,767	1	141,901	3
7900	**Profit before income tax**		577,148	14	942,875	21
7950	Income tax expense	6(21)	(122,117)	(3)	(195,573)	(5)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 455,031	11	$ 747,302	16
	Other comprehensive income, net					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6(10)	$ 20,900	-	$ 33,656	1
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	(4,180)	-	(6,731)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6(5)	(163)	-	341	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(5)	412	-	320	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	(50)	-	(132)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net**		$ 16,919	-	$ 27,454	1
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 471,950	11	$ 774,756	17
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(22)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$	9.03	$	14.82
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$	8.91	$	14.70

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

				Retained Earnings		Other Equity Interest	
	Notes	Ordinary share	Capital surplus - share premium	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2024							
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 504,165	$ 526,000	$ 1,958,133	$ 3,146,855	$ 917	$ 6,136,070
Profit for the year		-	-	-	747,302	-	747,302
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	26,925	529	27,454
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	774,227	529	774,756
Appropriations and distribution of 2023 earnings	6(13)						
Legal reserve		-	-	54,806	(54,806)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(352,916)	-	(352,916)
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 504,165	$ 526,000	$ 2,012,939	$ 3,513,360	$ 1,446	$ 6,557,910
For the year ended December 31, 2025							
Balance at January 1, 2025		$ 504,165	$ 526,000	$ 2,012,939	$ 3,513,360	$ 1,446	$ 6,557,910
Profit for the year		-	-	-	455,031	-	455,031
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	16,720	199	16,919
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	471,751	199	471,950
Appropriations and distribution of 2024 earnings	6(13)						
Legal reserve		-	-	77,423	(77,423)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(478,957)	-	(478,957)
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 504,165	$ 526,000	$ 2,090,362	$ 3,428,731	$ 1,645	$ 6,550,903

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		$ 577,148	$ 942,875
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation charges	6(6) (7) (19)	238,461	277,984
Amortisation charges	6(19)	2,701	2,582
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	12(2)	32,673	(1,713)
Interest expense	6(18)	7,515	8,903
Interest income	6(15)	(34,793)	(36,355)
(Gain) loss on investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	(7,794)	575
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(17)	(9)	(12)
Gain on lease modifications	6(7) (17)	(24)	(75)
Impairment loss	6(5) (17)	15,252	-
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities			
Changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Notes receivable		(1,541)	936
Accounts receivable		173,431	(42,413)
Accounts receivable due from related parties		127	1,097
Other receivables		2,776	(2,527)
Inventories		(116,982)	799
Prepayments		(9,950)	(9,699)
Other current assets		9,272	(5,732)
Changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Contract liabilities		(6,626)	(30,122)
Notes payable		(23,049)	(60,209)
Accounts payable		(25,642)	21,185
Other payables		(68,150)	73,549
Other current liabilities		124	314
Cash inflow generated from operations		764,920	1,141,942
Receipt of interest		35,594	35,578
Payment of interest		(7,616)	(8,991)
Payment of income tax		(197,516)	(213,229)
Net cash provided by operating activities		595,382	955,300
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost - current		(112,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost - current		12,000	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	-	(46,800)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(80,629)	(92,875)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		9	12
Increase in guarantee deposits paid		(648)	(658)
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		1,873	598
Acquisition of intangible assets		(3,530)	(1,613)
Decrease in other non-current assets		13,670	1,206
Net cash used in investing activities		(169,255)	(140,130)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of long-term borrowings	6(24)	(103,132)	(102,872)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(24)	(45,529)	(46,480)
Payment of cash dividends	6(13)	(478,957)	(352,916)
Net cash used in financing activities		(627,618)	(502,268)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(201,491)	312,902
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	2,365,735	2,052,833
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 2,164,244	$ 2,365,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

(1) St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of Republic of China (R.O.C.) on September 24, 1986. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of contact lenses, optical lenses and its related products.

(2) Starting from March 2004, the Company's stock was listed on the Taipei Exchange.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'	January 1, 2026

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'	January 1, 2027

Note: The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. The parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company's are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

(a) The operating results and financial position of all the company entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign associate after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

(a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost including accounts and notes receivable that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor) － operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method - subsidiaries and associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Unrealised gains and losses on the transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses in proportion to its ownership.

D. Pursuant to the Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

E. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

F. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

G. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

H. Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

I. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

J. At the balance sheet date, the Company performs an impairment test for an investment in an associate when there is an indication that the investment may be impaired. The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	40 ~ 55 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 13 years
Transportation equipment	3 ~ 6 years
Office equipment	4 ~ 6 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 15 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications, the lessee shall remeasure the lease liability and adjust the right-of-use asset, correspondingly.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly computer software, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 2~5 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(20) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plan

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(22) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(23) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's Board of Directors. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(24) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

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

B. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts and sales discounts and allowances. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 30 to 90 days, which is consistent with market practice. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or services and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

C. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions - evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was $1,203,480.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Cash on hand	$	149	$	148
Checking accounts and demand deposits		982,089		1,026,367
Cash equivalents - time deposits		1,182,006		1,339,220
	$	2,164,244	$	2,365,735

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Current items:				
Time deposits of more than three months	$	100,000	$	-

A. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was $100,000 and $0, respectively.

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
Interest income	$	585	$	60

C. The financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company pertain to the time deposits with banks. The banks are all with high credit ratings, so the Company expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Notes receivable	$	2,657	$	1,116
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		-		-
	$	2,657	$	1,116

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	$ 565,510	$ 742,782
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(46,587)	(17,858)
	$ 518,923	$ 724,924

A. The ageing analysis of notes receivable and accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not past due	$ 442,267	$ 688,408
Up to 30 days	31,260	39,841
31 to 60 days	28,114	1,336
61 to 90 days	25,692	124
91 to 180 days	31,140	506
Over 181 days	9,694	13,683
	$ 568,167	$ 743,898

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to $568,167 and $743,898, respectively. Additionally, on January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to $702,421.

C. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others as collateral.

D. Information relating to credit risk of notes receivable and accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 174,213	($ 4,851)	$ 169,362
Work in progress	654,454	(18,703)	635,751
Finished goods	400,744	(2,377)	398,367
	$ 1,229,411	($ 25,931)	$ 1,203,480

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 181,063	($ 7,261)	$ 173,802
Work in progress	750,328	(18,757)	731,571
Finished goods	184,342	(3,217)	181,125
	$ 1,115,733	($ 29,235)	$ 1,086,498

A. The Company has no inventory pledged to others as collateral.

B. The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 3,183,706	$ 3,353,232
Loss on decline in market value and obsolescence	17,308	17,507
Revenue from sale of scraps	(33,907)	(34,684)
	$ 3,167,107	$ 3,336,055

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2025	2024
At January 1	$ 71,149	$ 24,263
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	-	46,800
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	7,794	(575)
Impairment loss	(15,252)	-
Other equity	249	661
At December 31	$ 63,940	$ 71,149

Name of subsidiaries and associates	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries:		
Shine Optical (Samoa) Holding Groups, Inc.	$ 8,711	$ 10,779
St. Shine Optical Japan Co., Ltd.	1,607	1,679
Associates:		
Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (Note)	7,870	12,643
Shyawei Optronics Corporation	45,752	46,048
	$ 63,940	$ 71,149

A. Information about the Company's subsidiaries is provided in Note 4(3) of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

B. The summarised financial information of the associates that are not material to the Company is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Name of associate	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount
Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (Note)	35%	$ 7,870	35%	$ 12,643
Shyawei Optronics Corporation	21.6%	45,752	21.6%	46,048
		$ 53,622		$ 58,691

Note: Based on the Company's assessment, the future operating performance of Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. is not as expected, indicating that the signs of impairment exist. Consequently, an impairment loss of $15,252 was recognised due to the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount for the year ended December 31, 2025. The recoverable value was calculated using the asset approach.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit (loss) for the year	$ 9,771	($ 811)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	412	320
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ 10,183	($ 491)

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
At January 1, 2025							
Cost	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,592,554	$ 2,839,000	$ 11,842	$ 1,623	$ 883,034	$ 6,838,813
Accumulated depreciation	-	(377,589)	(2,386,462)	(10,834)	(1,405)	(662,972)	(3,439,262)
	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,214,965	$ 452,538	$ 1,008	$ 218	$ 220,062	$ 3,399,551
2025							
January 1	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,214,965	$ 452,538	$ 1,008	$ 218	$ 220,062	$ 3,399,551
Additions	-	-	26,684	-	99	56,891	83,674
Reclassifications	-	-	8,503	-	-	(8,503)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(32,925)	(118,814)	(353)	(67)	(40,157)	(192,316)
December 31	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,182,040	$ 368,911	$ 655	$ 250	$ 228,293	$ 3,290,909
At December 31, 2025							
Cost	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,592,554	$ 2,816,561	$ 11,842	$ 1,722	$ 926,252	$ 6,859,691
Accumulated depreciation	-	(410,514)	(2,447,650)	(11,187)	(1,472)	(697,959)	(3,568,782)
	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,182,040	$ 368,911	$ 655	$ 250	$ 228,293	$ 3,290,909

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
At January 1, 2024							
Cost	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,592,554	$ 2,784,645	$ 11,842	$ 1,623	$ 867,330	$ 6,768,754
Accumulated depreciation	-	(344,663)	(2,249,125)	(10,177)	(1,328)	(617,490)	(3,222,783)
	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,247,891	$ 535,520	$ 1,665	$ 295	$ 249,840	$ 3,545,971
2024							
January 1	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,247,891	$ 535,520	$ 1,665	$ 295	$ 249,840	$ 3,545,971
Additions	-	-	38,667	-	-	46,030	84,697
Reclassifications	-	-	29,828	-	-	(29,828)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(32,926)	(151,478)	(657)	(77)	(45,979)	(231,117)
December 31	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,214,965	$ 452,537	$ 1,008	$ 218	$ 220,063	$ 3,399,551
At December 31, 2024							
Cost	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,592,554	$ 2,839,000	$ 11,842	$ 1,623	$ 883,034	$ 6,838,813
Accumulated depreciation	-	(377,589)	(2,386,462)	(10,834)	(1,405)	(662,972)	(3,439,262)
	$ 1,510,760	$ 1,214,965	$ 452,538	$ 1,008	$ 218	$ 220,062	$ 3,399,551

A. The Company has no borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(7) Leasing arrangements - lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including buildings, other equipment, business vehicles and multifunction printers, etc. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The leased assets rented by the company, with a lease term not exceeding 12 months and of low value, are the office space and photocopier.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 105,722	$ 102,709
Transportation equipment	6,121	1,952
Other equipment	2,312	-
	$ 114,155	$ 104,661

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 42,601	$ 43,160
Transportation equipment	2,389	2,485
Other equipment	1,155	1,222
	$ 46,145	$ 46,867

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were $57,045 and $96,334, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 2,620	$ 2,185
Expense on leases of low-value assets	52	52
Gain on lease modifications (shown as other gains and losses)	24	75

F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s total cash outflow for leases were $48,201 and $48,717, respectively.

(8) Other payables

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Salaries and bonus payable	$	449,163	$	467,226
Employees' compensation payable		60,000		70,000
Labor and health insurance fees payable		27,348		27,160
Payables for equipment		10,424		7,379
Others		133,134		173,510
	$	680,069	$	745,275

(9) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Collateral		December 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from October 2, 2006 to March 22, 2029; principal and interest are payable monthly.	Land, buildings and structures	$	186,107
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			(	101,034)
			$	85,073
Interest rate range				1.81%~2.22%

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Collateral		December 31, 2024
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from October 2, 2006 to March 22, 2029; principal and interest are payable monthly.	Land, buildings and structures	$	289,239
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			(	103,132)
			$	186,107
Interest rate range				1.81%~2.21%

Information on property, plant and equipment that were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings is provided in Note 8.

(10) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 129,159	$ 135,098
Fair value of plan assets	(317,661)	(300,389)
Net defined benefit asset (shown as other non-current assets)	($ 188,502)	($ 165,291)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
For the year ended December 31, 2025			
Balance at January 1	$ 135,098	($ 300,389)	($ 165,291)
Current service cost	333	-	333
Interest expense (income)	2,162	(4,806)	(2,644)
	137,593	(305,195)	(167,602)
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	2,042	-	2,042
Experience adjustments	(2,090)	(20,852)	(22,942)
	(48)	(20,852)	(20,900)
Paid pension	(8,386)	8,386	-
Balance at December 31	$ 129,159	($ 317,661)	($ 188,502)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
For the year ended December 31, 2024			
Balance at January 1	$ 148,588	($ 279,254)	($ 130,666)
Current service cost	599	-	599
Interest expense (income)	1,783	(3,351)	(1,568)
	150,970	(282,605)	(131,635)
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	(4,687)	-	(4,687)
Experience adjustments	(4,098)	(24,871)	(28,969)
	(8,785)	(24,871)	(33,656)
Paid pension	(7,087)	7,087	-
Balance at December 31	$ 135,098	($ 300,389)	($ 165,291)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.40%	1.60%
Future salary increase rate	3.00%	3.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases rate	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,545)	$ 2,623	$ 2,263	($ 2,210)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,811)	$ 2,901	$ 2,527	($ 2,464)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to $0.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years.

The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 11,997
1-5 years	38,653
Over 5 years	47,300
	$ 97,950

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $60,121 and $62,400, respectively.

(11) Share capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was $880,000 and paid-in capital was $504,165 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning and ending were both 50,416,516 shares.

(12) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(13) Retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall initially be used to settle all taxes and to offset any operating losses from prior years. Subsequently, 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as the legal reserve, with the remainder being either allocated or reversed according to statutory regulations concerning special surplus reserves. The remaining balance, if any, shall be distributed as dividends along with any accumulated undistributed earnings, subject to a proposal by the Board of Directors. The distribution of cash dividends shall be decided by the Board of Directors, while stock dividends shall be resolved by the shareholders during their meeting.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarised below:
In order to meet the future capital requirements, long-term financial plan and satisfy shareholders' need of cash flow, cash dividends shall be at least 10% of total dividends distributed, taking into account the business environment and growing stage of the Company.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

E. The earnings distributions for 2024 and 2023 as resolved by the shareholders at the shareholders' meetings on June 10, 2025 and June 13, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	$ 77,423	$ -	$ 54,806	$ -
Cash dividends to shareholders	478,957	9.50	352,916	7.00
	$ 556,380	$ 9.50	$ 407,722	$ 7.00

F. The earnings distribution for 2025 has been proposed by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026 but has not yet been resolved by the shareholders as of March 10, 2026. The information is provided as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	$ 47,175	$ -
Cash dividends to shareholders	292,416	5.80
	$ 339,591	$ 5.80

(14) Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 4,116,803	$ 4,550,006

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Asia	$ 2,813,047	$ 3,232,237
Europe	681,205	601,188
America	150,922	160,225
Taiwan	471,629	556,356
	$ 4,116,803	$ 4,550,006

B. Contract liabilities

As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2024, the revenue-related contract liabilities - advance receipts amounted to $6,391, $13,017 and $43,139, respectively. Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of 2025 and 2024 were $12,938 and $43,060, respectively.

(15) Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 34,208	$ 36,295
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	585	60
	$ 34,793	$ 36,355

(16) Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Consultancy income	$ 455	$ 910
Rent income	34	27
Other income - others	1,495	1,277
	$ 1,984	$ 2,214

(17) Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 9	$ 12
Gains on lease modifications	24	75
Net foreign exchange gains	12,930	112,723
Impairment loss	(15,252)	-
	($ 2,289)	$ 112,810

For details of impairment loss, please refer to Note 6(5).

(18) Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	$ 4,895	$ 6,718
Lease liabilities	2,620	2,185
	$ 7,515	$ 8,903

(19) Expenses by nature

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,898,618	$ 174,046	$ 2,072,664
Depreciation charges	220,012	18,449	238,461
Amortisation charges	167	2,534	2,701

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,897,455	$ 170,774	$ 2,068,229
Depreciation charges	260,746	17,238	277,984
Amortisation charges	146	2,436	2,582

(20) Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Wages and salaries	$ 1,608,493	$ 134,843	$ 1,743,336
Labor and health insurance fees	161,020	11,666	172,686
Pension costs	52,853	4,957	57,810
Directors' remuneration	-	10,045	10,045
Other personnel expenses	76,252	12,535	88,787
	$ 1,898,618	$ 174,046	$ 2,072,664

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Wages and salaries	$ 1,615,855	$ 128,624	$ 1,744,479
Labor and health insurance fees	153,928	11,595	165,523
Pension costs	56,329	5,102	61,431
Directors' remuneration	-	12,558	12,558
Other personnel expenses	71,343	12,895	84,238
	$ 1,897,455	$ 170,774	$ 2,068,229

A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's average headcount totaled 2,582 and 2,533 employees, including 6 and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. (a) Average employee benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $801 and $814, respectively.

(b) Average employee wages and salaries for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $677 and $691, respectively.

(c) Adjustment of average employee salaries was (2.03%).

(d) The compensation policy:

i. Employees' emoluments include salary, year-end bonus, employees' compensation and allowance. The salary range is determined based on the employees' responsibilities and contribution to the Company. Employees' bonus shall be paid in the middle of the year and the year-end bonus shall be paid at the end of the year according to the operating situation of current year, individual work performance, seniority and proportion of the length of employment, etc.

ii. Managers' emoluments include salary, year-end bonus, managers' compensation and allowance, which is reviewed based on managers' achievement of performance targets and contribution and determined by reference to the general pay levels in the industry by the remuneration committee.

iii. Directors' remuneration policy is set in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and approved by the shareholders at their meeting, which was reviewed based on directors' operating participation and contribution and was determined by reference to the general pay levels in the industry by the remuneration committee.

C. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as follows: no lower than 3% for employees' compensation, of which at least 50% shall be allocated to rank-and-file employees; and no higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.

D. The distribution of the aforementioned employee compensation and director remuneration shall be carried out by the Board of Directors, requiring a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, with the agreement of more than half of the attending directors, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at $60,000 and $70,000, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $7,150 and $9,600, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2025 and 2024 financial statements.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current income tax	$ 123,419	$ 186,871
Deferred income tax	(1,302)	8,702
Income tax expense	$ 122,117	$ 195,573

(b) The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2025	2024
Currency translation differences	$ 50	$ 132
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	4,180	6,731

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31, 2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before income tax and statutory tax rate	$ 115,430	$ 188,575
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	179	306
Prior year income tax overestimation	(7,448)	(50)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	3,064	(275)
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	10,892	7,017
Income tax expense	$ 122,117	$ 195,573

C. Amounts of deferred income tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2025 January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
-Deferred income tax assets:				
Allowance for inventory valuation loss	$ 5,847	($ 661)	$ -	$ 5,186
Long-term investment losses	11,394	(1,618)	-	9,776
Impairment loss	-	3,050	-	3,050
Unrealised expense	17,154	(2,931)	-	14,223
Others	11,515	3,013	-	14,528
	45,910	853	-	46,763
-Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Prepayments for pensions	(33,059)	(462)	(4,180)	(37,701)
Provision for land revaluation increment tax	(2,477)	-	-	(2,477)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(5,474)	911	-	(4,563)
Currency translation differences	(361)	-	(50)	(411)
	(41,371)	449	(4,230)	(45,152)
	$ 4,539	$ 1,302	($ 4,230)	$ 1,611

	2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
-Deferred income tax assets:				
Allowance for inventory valuation loss	$ 6,062	($ 215)	$ -	$ 5,847
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	4,415	(4,415)	-	-
Long-term investment losses	11,429	(35)	-	11,394
Unrealised expense	15,024	2,130	-	17,154
Others	12,014	(499)	-	11,515
	48,944	(3,034)	-	45,910
-Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Prepayments for pensions	(26,134)	(194)	(6,731)	(33,059)
Provision for land revaluation increment tax	(2,477)	-	-	(2,477)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	-	(5,474)	-	(5,474)
Currency translation differences	(229)	-	(132)	(361)
	(28,840)	(5,668)	(6,863)	(41,371)
	$ 20,104	($ 8,702)	($ 6,863)	$ 4,539

D. The Company’s income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(22) Earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 455,031	50,416,516	$ 9.03
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 455,031	50,416,516	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - employees’ compensation	-	632,949	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 455,031	51,049,465	$ 8.91

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 747,302	50,416,516	$ 14.82
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 747,302	50,416,516	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - employees' compensation	-	433,037	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 747,302	50,849,553	$ 14.70

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 83,674	$ 84,697
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	7,379	15,557
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(10,424)	(7,379)
Cash paid during the year	$ 80,629	$ 92,875

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
At January 1, 2025	$ 289,239	$ 105,251	$ 394,490
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(103,132)	(45,529)	(148,661)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	55,615	55,615
At December 31, 2025	$ 186,107	$ 115,337	$ 301,444

	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
At January 1, 2024	$ 392,111	$ 59,785	$ 451,896
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(102,872)	(46,480)	(149,352)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	91,946	91,946
At December 31, 2024	$ 289,239	$ 105,251	$ 394,490

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Camax Optical Corp. (CAMAX)	Substantial related party
Shanghai Ticon Optical Ltd. (S.T.)	Subsidiary
St. Shine Optical Japan Co., Ltd. (SOJP)	Subsidiary
Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (DAJING)	Associate
Shyawei Optronics Corporation (SHYAWEI)	Associate

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiary	$ 219	$ 269
Substantial related party	97	1,493
Associate	-	799
	$ 316	$ 2,561

The Company’s credit terms for goods sold to domestic and foreign related parties are 30 to 95 days after monthly billings, which are not significantly different from those applied to non-related parties.

B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Associate	$ 455	$ 910

Other income mainly comes from the Company providing consulting and related professional services to related parties.

C. Commissions and service expenses (shown as selling expenses)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Subsidiary	$ 9,811	$ 13,869

Commissions and service expenses mainly arise from the handling of overseas sales transactions by the subsidiary on behalf of the Company and agency fee.

D. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable:		
Substantial related party	$ -	$ 82
Associate	-	45
	$ -	$ 127

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sales of products. The credit terms for the receivables are 30 to 95 days after monthly billings. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There is no allowance for uncollectible accounts held against receivables from related parties.

E. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary	$ 1,559	$ 2,124

Other payables mainly arise from the handling of overseas sales transactions by the subsidiary on behalf of the Company and agency fee.

F. Prepayments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary	$ 1,964	$ 2,051

G. Prepayments for equipment (shown as "non-current assets")

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Associate	$ 7,975	$ 4,880

H. Property transactions

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Substantial related party	$ 200	$ -

(3) Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 35,714	$ 38,552
Post-employment benefits	82	-
	$ 35,796	$ 38,552

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	$ 558,066	$ 558,066	Guarantee for bank financing facilities
Buildings and structures	719,288	739,603	Guarantee for bank financing facilities
	$ 1,277,354	$ 1,297,669	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 45,836	$ 50,364

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's issued but unused letters of credit amounted to $0 and $11,242, respectively.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Refer to Note 6(13).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by total capital. Total borrowings is calculated as 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the parent company only balance sheet. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the parent company only balance sheet plus total borrowings.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's strategy, which was unchanged from 2024, was to maintain the gearing ratio within a stable range. The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Total borrowings	$	186,107	$	289,239
Total equity		6,550,903		6,557,910
Total capital	$	6,737,010	$	6,847,149
Gearing ratio		3%		4%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	2,164,244	$	2,365,735
Financial assets at amortised cost		100,000		-
Notes receivable		2,657		1,116
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		518,923		725,051
Other receivables		12,710		20,027
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)		8,577		9,802
	$	2,807,111	$	3,121,731
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Notes payable	$	127,122	$	150,171
Accounts payable		49,132		74,774
Other payables (including related parties)		680,069		745,275
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)		186,107		289,239
	$	1,042,430	$	1,259,459
Lease liabilities	$	115,337	$	105,251

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management is carried out by the Company's treasury department ("Company treasury") under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating department. The Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, EUR and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require entities to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury.

iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 19,986	31.43	$ 628,159
EUR : NTD	8,152	36.89	300,731
GBP : NTD	170	42.30	7,179
HKD : NTD	3,826	4.038	15,450
JPY : NTD	28,157	0.2008	5,654
RMB : NTD	41,336	4.498	185,927
Non-monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 277	31.43	$ 8,711
JPY : NTD	8,007	0.2008	1,607
RMB : NTD	1,750	4.498	7,870

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 25,462	32.79	$ 834,893
EUR : NTD	10,846	34.14	370,291
GBP : NTD	216	41.19	8,888
HKD : NTD	864	4.222	3,649
JPY : NTD	21,531	0.2099	4,519
RMB : NTD	47,208	4.478	211,399
Non-monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 329	32.79	$ 10,779
JPY : NTD	8,000	0.2099	1,679
RMB : NTD	2,823	4.478	12,643

iv. The total exchange gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $12,930 and $112,723, respectively.

v. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 6,282	$ -
EUR : NTD	1%	3,007	-
GBP : NTD	1%	72	-
HKD : NTD	1%	155	-
JPY : NTD	1%	57	-
RMB : NTD	1%	1,859	-

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 8,349	$ -
EUR : NTD	1%	3,703	-
GBP : NTD	1%	89	-
HKD : NTD	1%	36	-
JPY : NTD	1%	45	-
RMB : NTD	1%	2,114	-

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with floating rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at floating rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

iii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased/increased by $1,861 and $2,892, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result from floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire entity's concern. According to the Company's credit policy, each operating department in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 180 days.

iv. The Company adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, if the contract payments are past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with customer types. The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix and loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

vii.(i) The Company used the forecastability of global economic information to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable arising from general credit rating customers. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	1-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-180 days past due	Over 181 days past due	Total
December 31, 2025							
Expected loss rate	0.09%-1.08%	3.57%-20.54%	8.42%-20.91%	34.06%-51.94%	59.49%-90.34%	100%	
Total book value	$ 439,610	$ 31,260	$ 28,114	$ 25,692	$ 31,140	$ -	$ 555,816
Loss allowance	2,902	2,461	2,368	8,751	20,411	-	36,893

	Not past due	1-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-180 days past due	Over 181 days past due	Total
December 31, 2024							
Expected loss rate	0.09%-0.65%	2.92%-14.64%	11.29%-21.96%	39.21%-60.50%	65.83%-96.16%	100%	
Total book value	$ 687,292	$ 39,841	$ 1,336	$ 124	$ 506	$ -	$ 729,099
Loss allowance	1,392	2,185	163	49	386	-	4,175

(ii) The Company individually assesses the customers that have low credit rating and default. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of accounts receivable with low credit rating amounted to $9,694 and $13,683, respectively, therefore, the Company provided loss allowance amounting to $9,694 and $13,683, respectively.

(iii) The Company assessed notes receivable from customers individually. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of notes receivable were $2,657 and $1,116, respectively, with a provision for loss allowance amounting to $0 for both years.

(iv) The Company assessed other receivables from sales-related customers based on the loss rate. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total carrying amount of other receivables and provision for loss allowance amounted to $1,139 and $1,676, $115 and $12, respectively.

viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for notes, accounts and other receivables are as follows:

	2025			
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Other receivables	Total
At January 1	$ -	$ 17,858	$ 12	$ 17,870
Provision for impairment	-	32,570	103	32,673
Write-offs	-	(3,841)	-	(3,841)
At December 31	$ -	$ 46,587	$ 115	$ 46,702

	2024			
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Other receivables	Total
At January 1	$ -	$ 19,576	$ 7	$ 19,583
Provision for impairment	-	-	5	5
Reversal of impairment loss	-	(1,718)	-	(1,718)
At December 31	$ -	$ 17,858	$ 12	$ 17,870

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the expected credit impairment loss (gain) on notes, accounts and other receivables arising from customers' contracts amounted to $32,673 and ($1,713), respectively.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating departments of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs and liabilities at maturity.

ii. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-ementioned forecasts.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2025	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Notes payable	$ 126,227	$ 895	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	18,056	31,076	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	607,758	72,311	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	11,995	33,745	38,500	35,216	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	26,720	77,120	79,209	6,843	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Notes payable	$ 149,501	$ 670	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	32,382	42,392	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	659,819	85,456	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	10,320	27,534	28,552	43,192	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	27,177	80,869	103,839	85,942	-

iv. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

The carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables (including related parties), long-term borrowings (including current portion) and lease liabilities, are approximate to their fair values.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: No transaction exceeding $20 million.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 1.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Refer to table 2.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: No transaction exceeding $20 million.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2025	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2024	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2025: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Note
St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.	Shine Optical (Samoa) Holding Groups, Inc.	Samoa	Investment and trading business	$ 61,498	$ 61,498	1,900,000	100	$ 8,711	($ 1,978)	($ 1,978)	
St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.	St. Shine Optical Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Import and export business, retail and wholesale of contact lenses and consulting business	2,201	2,201	800	100	1,607	1	1	
Shine Optical (Samoa) Holding Groups, Inc.	Shine Optical HK Limited	Hong Kong	Investment and trading business	59,880	59,880	1,850,000	100	7,437	(1,968)	(1,968)	
St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.	Shyawei Optronics Corporation	Taiwan	Research and development and manufacturing of automatic equipment	46,800	46,800	2,160,000	21.6	45,752	(1,371)	(296)	

Note: Net profit (loss) of the investee company, Shyawei Optronics Corporation, for the year ended December 31, 2025 was evaluated based on financial statements audited by other independent auditors of the investee company for the same year.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.

Information on investments in Mainland China - Basic information

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment net profit (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Shanghai Ticon Optical Ltd.	Trading of contact lenses and optical lenses	$ 55,692	(2) The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Shine Optical HK Limited, indirectly invested in Mainland China	$ 55,692	$ -	$ -	$ 55,692	($ 1,968)	100%	($ 1,968)	$ 7,411	$ -	
Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and trading of soft contact lenses and care solution	44,430	(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.	13,995	-	-	13,995	28,889	35%	(5,185)	7,870	-	

Note 1: The methods for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:
(1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
(2) Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region (Please specify the name of the company in third region).
(3) Other methods.

Note 2: Investment net profit (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 on Shanghai Ticon Optical Ltd. was calculated based on the financial statements that were audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA, while investment net profit (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 on Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. was calculated based on financial statements audited by other independent auditors.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 3)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 3)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 4)
St. Shine Optical Co., Ltd.	$ 69,687	$ 69,687	$ 3,930,542

Note 3: The total investment amount of USD 1.8 million invested in Shanghai Ticon Optical Ltd. was approved pursuant to the Jing-Shen-II-Zi Letter No.09600429730.
The total investment amount of RMB 3.15 million invested in Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. was approved pursuant to the Jing-Shen - II - Zi Letter No.11100172840.

Note 4: Limitation is in accordance with (90) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) Letter No. 006130 of Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance, R.O.C issued on November 16, 2001.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Item	Description			Amount
Cash on hand				$ 149
Checking accounts				13,159
Demand deposits - NTD				423,482
- USD	USD	9,592,018	Exchange rate 31.43	301,477
- EUR	EUR	2,190,443	Exchange rate 36.89	80,799
- GBP	GBP	169,727	Exchange rate 42.30	7,179
- HKD	HKD	3,398,372	Exchange rate 4.038	13,723
- JPY	JPY	28,157,055	Exchange rate 0.2008	5,654
- RMB	RMB	30,372,543	Exchange rate 4.498	136,616
Time deposits - NTD	Maturity within 3 months			1,050,000
- USD	USD	4,200,000	Exchange rate 31.43	
	Maturity within 3 months			132,006
				$ 2,164,244

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
A		$ 119,954	
R		88,229	
G		71,927	
C		52,216	
Q		31,235	
V		27,533	
Others		174,416	None of the balance of each client is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		565,510	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(46,587)	
		$ 518,923	

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Market Price	Note
Raw materials		$ 174,213	$ 172,634	Use replacement cost as market price
Work in progress		654,454	654,454	Use net realisable value as market price
Finished goods		400,744	452,023	Use net realisable value as market price
		1,229,411	$ 1,279,111	
Less: Allowance for valuation loss		(25,931)		
		$ 1,203,480		

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

	Beginning Balance		Additions (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 2)		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Equity			
Name	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Pledged As Collateral	Note
Shine Optical (Samoa) Holding Groups, Inc.	1,900,000	$ 10,779	-	$ -	-	($ 2,068)	1,900,000	100%	$ 8,711	$ -	$ 8,711	None	
St. Shine Optical Japan Co., Ltd.	800	1,679	-	1	-	(73)	800	100%	1,607	-	1,607	None	
Dajing Eye Health Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	-	12,643	-	10,479	-	(15,252)	-	35%	7,870	-	7,870	None	
Shyawei Optronics Corporation	2,160,000	46,048	-	-	-	(296)	2,160,000	21.6%	45,752	-	21,625	None	
		$ 71,149		$ 10,480		($ 17,689)			$ 63,940		$ 39,813		

Note 1: The increase for the current period include share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method and exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements.
Note 2: The decrease for the current period include share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method, exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements and impairment loss.

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Installment-repayment borrowings			
Hua Nan Bank - Xizhi Branch Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from October 2, 2006 to October 2, 2026; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from November 2, 2006	Land, buildings and structures	$ 11,737
Land Bank of Taiwan - Xindian Branch Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from September 15, 2017 to September 15, 2027; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from October 15, 2017	〃	40,068
Land Bank of Taiwan - Xindian Branch Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 22, 2019 to September 15, 2027; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from April 15, 2019	〃	14,624
Chang Hwa Bank - Nankang Science Industrial Park Branch Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from September 15, 2017 to September 15, 2027; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from October 15, 2017	〃	35,000
Chang Hwa Bank - Nankang Science Industrial Park Branch Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 22, 2019 to September 15, 2027; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from April 15, 2019	〃	13,028
CTBC Bank Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from September 15, 2017 to September 15, 2027; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from October 15, 2017	〃	54,100
CTBC Bank Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 22, 2019 to March 22, 2029; interest is payable monthly; principal is payable monthly in installments from April 22, 2019	〃	17,550
			186,107
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			(101,034)
			$ 85,073
Interest rate range			1.81%~2.22%

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

Item	Volume (Note)		Amount	Note
Contact lenses	41,382	$	4,212,733	Unit: in thousands of boxes/pieces, for those sold in boxes, the quantity is calculated in boxes.
Other operating revenue			7,110	
Total operating revenue			4,219,843	
Less: Sales returns		(	1,313)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(	101,727)	
		$	4,116,803	

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials	$ 25,117
Add: Raw materials purchased	94,706
Others	248
Less: Inventory transferred to self-consumption	(3,161)
Ending raw materials	(24,966)
Raw materials used	91,944
Beginning supplies	155,946
Add: Supplies purchased	537,245
Others	2,106
Less: Supplies transferred to self-consumption	(1,856)
Cost of supplies sold	(4,247)
Scrap materials	(3,143)
Ending supplies	(149,247)
Supplies used	536,804
Direct labor	1,385,581
Manufacturing expense	1,305,315
Manufacturing cost	3,319,644
Beginning work in progress	750,328
Less: Cost of work in progress sold	(2,830)
Work in process scrapped	(4,426)
Ending work in progress	(654,454)
Cost of finished goods	3,408,262
Beginning finished goods	184,342
Add: Finished goods purchased	4,440
Less: Finished goods transferred to self-consumption	(6,628)
Finished goods scrapped	(13,043)
Ending finished goods	(400,744)
Manufacturing and selling costs	3,176,629
Cost of supplies sold	4,247
Cost of work in progress sold	2,830
Loss on decline in market value and obsolescence	17,308
Income from sales of scraps	(33,907)
Operating costs	$ 3,167,107

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Indirect labor		$ 446,577	
Depreciation charge		220,012	
Utility charge		219,011	
Miscellaneous purchases		68,215	
Miscellaneous expenses		65,886	
Other expenses		285,614	None of the balance of each item is greater than 5% of this account balance.
Total		$ 1,305,315	

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 9

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 42,996	
Advertising expense		32,421	
Commission expense		40,074	
Other expenses		57,789	None of the balance of each item is greater than 5% of this account balance.
Total		$ 173,280	

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 10

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 43,536	
Depreciation charge		11,066	
Employee benefit		8,889	
Directors' remuneration		10,045	
Utility charge		6,809	
Software expense		7,605	
Labor expenditure		7,528	
Other expenses		16,921	None of the balance of each item is greater than 5% of this account balance.
Total		$ 112,399	

ST. SHINE OPTICAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 11

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 53,268	
Material cost		7,572	
Labor expenditure		7,813	
Other expenses		20,310	None of the balance of each item is greater than 5% of this account balance.
Total		$ 88,963	