Stock Code 6109

AtechOEM Inc.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Address: 2F., No. 135, Ln. 235, Baoqiao Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City

TEL: (02)2377-0282

Notice to Readers

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

AtechOEM Inc.

Table of Contents for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Item			Page
One.	Cover Page		1
Two.	Table of Contents		2
Three.	Independent Auditors' Report		3
Four.	Parent Company Only Statement of Financial Position		10
Five.	Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income		11
Six.	Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity		12
Seven.	Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows		13
Eight.	Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement		14
	I.	General Information	14
	II.	Approval of Financial Statements	14
	III.	Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations	14-16
	IV.	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	16-25
	V.	Critical accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty and Assumptions	25
	VI.	Descriptions of Material Accounting Items	26-58
	VII.	Related Parties Transactions	58-61
	VIII.	Pledged Assets	61
	IX.	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments	61
	X.	Losses due to Major Disasters	62
	XI.	Significant Subsequent Events	62
	XII.	Others	62
	XIII.	Separately Disclosed Items	62
		1. Information on Significant Transactions	62, 63-67
		2. Information on Investees Companies	62, 63-68
		3. Information on investments in Mainland China	62, 63-67, 69
	XIV.	Segment Information	62
Nine.	List of Significant Accounts		71-90

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of AtechOEM Inc.

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Parent Only Statement of Financial Position of AtechOEM Inc. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related Parent Only Statement of Comprehensive Income, Parent Only Statement of Changes in Equity and Parent Only Statement of Cash Flows for the periods then ended and the Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors (see Other Matters), the Parent Company Only Financial Statement referred to above have been prepared, in all material respects, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and are fairly stated in terms of the parent only financial position of AtechOEM Inc. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent only financial performance and individual cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under such standards will be elaborated in the paragraph of Independent Accountants' responsibilities for audits of Parent Company Only Financial Statement. The CPAs of the accounting firm subject to independence requirements have maintained detachment and independence from AtechOEM Inc. in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants, and have fulfilled other responsibilities of the code. Based on our audit results and the audit reports of other CPAs, we believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis of our audit opinion.

Key inspection items

A key audit matter is one that, in our professional judgment, is material to the examination of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement of AtechOEM Inc. and its subsidiaries for 2025. These matters have been addressed in the process of our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement as a whole and forming our opinion thereon and we do not express an opinion on these matters individually.

Key inspection items of AtechOEM Inc.'s Parent Company Only Financial Statement as of 2025 are as follows:

I. Impairment assessment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method

Key Audit Matters

For the accounting policy for impairment of goodwill and investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 4(12) of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement. For the uncertainty in accounting estimates and assumptions for impairment of goodwill and investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 5(2) of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement. For descriptions of impairment assessment of goodwill and investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 6(7) and 6(11) of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement.

Goodwill arises from the acquisition of other companies (investments accounted for using equity method for subsidiaries acquired through business combinations). For AtechOEM Inc., the recoverable amount calculated by the discounted future cash flows for the next five years is used as the basis for assessing impairment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method.

Since the impairment assessment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method involves a forecast of the next five years, the assumptions used in preparing financial forecasts are subject to subjective judgments and have a high degree of uncertainty, which may significantly affect the measurement of the recoverable amount and hence the assessment of the impairment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method. Therefore, our auditor considers impairment assessment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method to be an area of high attention in the audit.

Audit procedure in response

The principal audit procedures performed by the auditors with respect to the above-mentioned key inspection items include:

4. Understand the management's basis for identifying cash-generating units and evaluate its appropriateness.
5. Review the budget prepared by management for the next five years and interview management to understand the budgeting process and evaluate its reasonableness.
6. Evaluate the appropriateness of the discount rate adopted.
7. Review the actual performance of the current year's budget, understand the reasons for any variances, and assess their potential impact.

8. Account for the discounted future cash flows for the next five years and compare them with the book value of assets to confirm if there is any impairment of goodwill and investments accounted for using equity method.

II. Sales Revenue Recognition

Key Audit Matters

For the accounting policies for income recognition, please refer to Note 4(15) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement; for details of the accounting items of operating income, please refer to Note 6(22) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement.

AtechOEM Inc.'s sales are mainly made through the direct shipment of products by the manufacturing plant responsible for production and manufacturing, in accordance with the agreed trading terms with customers. Revenue is recognized upon the satisfaction of performance obligations, but there may be cases where the recognition of revenue is not appropriate due to the ownership of inventory and the risk of loss not yet transferred, or due to different transaction conditions in individual sales contracts, where the goods have not yet been delivered. Therefore, the auditor considers the cut-off and recognition of sales revenue as an area of high attention in the audit.

Audit procedure in response

The principal audit procedures performed by the auditors with respect to the above-mentioned key inspection items include:

1. Inquire with management to understand and review the process of sales revenue recognition and ensure consistency in the financial reporting period.
2. Understand and test the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls over sales revenue.
3. Select a period around the Statement of Financial Position date, and verify various vouchers to ensure that sales, sales returns, and sales discounts have been properly cut off.
4. Sample factory shipment documents and sales orders to confirm the correctness of transaction terms and the timing of revenue recognition.

Other matters - reference to the audits by other CPAs

In 2025 and 2024, AtechOEM Inc. had an equity investment in QQE Technology Co., Ltd. accounted for using the equity method. The financial statements of QQE Technology Co., Ltd. were audited by another auditor and not by the auditor of AtechOEM Inc. Therefore, the auditor of AtechOEM Inc. expressed an opinion on the financial statements of AtechOEM Inc. based on the audit report of the other auditor regarding the amounts presented and the disclosures in Note 13 related to the financial statements of QQE Technology Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of equity method investments recognized by the Company were NT$51,584 thousand and NT$68,268 thousand, respectively, representing 5.59% and 7.56% of the total assets. The comprehensive income recognized by the Company in 2025 and 2024, including the share of profits or losses of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, as well as other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, were NT$(16,693) thousand and NT$(3,853) thousand, respectively, representing 26.59% and 3.94% of the total comprehensive income.

The management's and governance units' responsibilities to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement

The management's responsibility is to prepare the Parent Company Only Financial Statement that present fairly the Company's financial position in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and maintain the necessary internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement to ensure that the Parent Company Only Financial Statement are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statement, the responsibility of the management also includes evaluating the ability of the Company's going concern, disclosure of related matters and adoption of the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management intends to liquidate AtechOEM Inc. or to cease its operations or has no practical alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations.

AtechOEM Inc.'s governance unit (including its audit committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors' responsibilities to auditing the Parent Company Only Financial Statement.

The purpose of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether or not the Parent Company Only Financial Statement as a whole are free from material misstatements resulting from fraud or error and to issue an audit report thereon. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in Parent Company Only Financial Statement. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error. Misrepresented individual or aggregate amounts are considered material if they can be reasonably expected to affect the economic decisions made by the users of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement arising from frauds or errors, design and implement appropriate responses to the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to provide a basis for the audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain a necessary understanding of the internal control related to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances, but the purpose is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policy adopted by the management, and the rationality of its accounting estimates and related disclosures.

4. Based on the audit evidence obtained, make a conclusion concerning the appropriateness of the management's adoption of the going-concern accounting basis and whether there is a material uncertainty about events or circumstances that could cast significant doubt on the ability of AtechOEM Inc. to continue its operations. If we believe that a material uncertainty exists with respect to any such events or circumstances, we shall draw the attention of users of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement to the relevant disclosures in the Parent Company Only Financial Statement or amend our audit opinion when such disclosures are inappropriate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue its operations.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement, including the related notes, and whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statement present fairly the related transactions and events.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information that constitutes AtechOEM Inc. financial position to provide our opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statement. The CPAs are responsible for the guidance, supervision, and execution of the audit cases, and responsible for forming the audit opinion of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement.

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 the governing unit with a statement that the independence-regulated personnel of our firm have complied with the Code of Professional Ethics with respect to independence and communicate with the governing unit concerning all relationships and other matters (including related safeguards) that may be perceived to affect the independence of the accountant.

From the matters communicated with the governance unit, we determine the key inspection items for AtechOEM Inc. Corporation's 2025 Parent Company Only Financial Statement. We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about such matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter would not be communicated in our report since the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public benefits of such communication.

Respectfully submitted,

Pannell Kerr Forster International

CPA Yue-Hsia Lin

CPA Wen-Wan Shih

Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission (formerly the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance) approval number: (90) Tai-Cai-Zheng (VI) Document #145560

March 10, 2026

ATECHOEM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS			2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
Code	Account Title	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
11XX	CURRENT ASSETS					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6.(1)	$ 157,242	17.03	$ 125,693	13.92
1150	Notes receivable, net	4 and 6.(2)	14,487	1.57	413	0.05
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4 and 6.(2)	131,628	14.26	96,101	10.64
1180	Net accounts receivable from related parties	4, 6.(2) and 7	55,370	6.00	31,703	3.51
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	11,544	1.25	69,492	7.69
1220	Current tax assets	4 and 6.(17)	2,134	0.23	1,832	0.20
1310	Net inventory	4, 6.(3) and 7	19,258	2.09	9,803	1.09
1410	Prepayments	6.(4)	9,222	1.00	8,524	0.94
1476	Other financial assets - current	6.(5) and 8	-	-	4,507	0.50
1479	Other current assets		1,723	0.19	1,267	0.14
	Total current assets		402,608	43.62	349,335	38.68
15XX	NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Noncurrent	4 and 6.(6)	624	0.07	577	0.06
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	4 and 6.(7)	447,597	48.50	478,586	52.99
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4 and 6.(8)	7,011	0.76	6,542	0.72
1755	Right-of-use assets	4, 6.(9) and 7	10,824	1.17	11,892	1.32
1760	Investment property	4 and 6.(十)	24,741	2.68	24,888	2.76
1780	Intangible assets	4 and 6.(11)	2,641	0.29	3,334	0.37
1840	Deferred tax assets	4 and 6.(17)	26,096	2.82	27,195	3.01
1920	Refundable deposits		236	0.03	252	0.03
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current	4 and 6.(15)	512	0.06	517	0.06
	Total non-current assets		520,282	56.38	553,783	61.32
1XXX	TOTAL ASSETS		$ 922,890	100.00	$ 903,118	100.00

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
Code	Account Title	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
21XX	CURRENT LIABILITIES					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6.(12) and 8	$ 110,000	11.92	$ 90,000	9.97
2150	Notes payable		452	0.05	454	0.05
2170	Accounts payable		6,777	0.73	2,313	0.26
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	183,626	19.90	121,745	13.48
2200	Other payables	6.(13)	26,387	2.86	25,001	2.76
2280	Current lease liabilities	4 and 6.(14)	3,218	0.35	2,794	0.31
2399	Other current liabilities		3,447	0.37	7,379	0.82
	Total current liabilities		333,907	36.18	249,686	27.65
25XX	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4 and 6.(17)	211	0.02	484	0.05
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	4 and 6.(14)	7,841	0.85	9,332	1.03
2645	Guarantee deposits		170	0.02	170	0.02
	Total non-current liabilities		8,222	0.89	9,986	1.10
2XXX	Total liabilities		342,129	37.07	259,672	28.75
	EQUITY	4, 6.(18) and 6.(20)				
3100	Capital stock					
3110	Share Capital		678,254	73.49	678,254	75.10
3200	Capital surplus		1,125	0.12	41,186	4.56
3300	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve		-	-	8,472	0.94
3320	Special reserve		32,192	3.49	46,167	5.11
3350	Losses to be made up		(99,420)	(10.77)	(98,441)	(10.90)
3400	Other equity		(31,390)	(3.40)	(32,192)	(3.56)
3XXX	Total Equity		580,761	62.93	643,446	71.25
1XXX	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 922,890	100.00	$ 903,118	100.00

(Please refer to the notes to the financial statements, Tables and the independent auditors' report)

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang   Managerial Officer: Wei-Huang Yu   Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hui Lin

ATECHOEM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
Except for earnings per share in NT$

			Year Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended December 31, 2024	
Code	Account Title	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
4100	Operating revenue	4, 6.(22) and 7	$ 540,265	100.00	$ 485,498	100.00
5110	Operating costs	7	465,465	86.15	425,885	87.72
5900	Gross profit		74,800	13.85	59,613	12.28
6000	OPERATING EXPENSES					
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		19,810	3.67	22,621	4.66
6200	General and administrative expenses	7	41,176	7.62	39,709	8.18
6300	Research expense		45,456	8.42	55,547	11.44
6450	Expected loss (gain) on credit impairment	4 and 6.(2)	700	0.13	(346)	(0.07)
	Total operating expenses		107,142	19.84	117,531	24.21
6900	Net Loss from Operations		(32,342)	(5.99)	(57,918)	(11.93)
	NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
7010	Other income	4, 6.(23) and 7	6,725	1.24	10,219	2.10
7020	Other gains and losses	6.(24)	(3,347)	(0.62)	8,171	1.68
7050	Finance costs	6.(25)	(2,283)	(0.42)	(1,851)	(0.38)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(31,941)	(5.91)	(56,346)	(11.60)
7670	Impairment loss	4, 6.(7) and 6.(11)	-	-	(25,301)	(5.21)
7000	Non-operating income and expenses (net)		(30,846)	(5.71)	(65,108)	(13.41)
7900	Income before income tax		(63,188)	(11.70)	(123,026)	(25.34)
7950	Income tax benefit (expense)	4 and 6.(17)	(378)	(0.07)	11,300	2.33
8200	Net loss for the period		$ (63,566)	(11.77)	$ (111,726)	(23.01)
8300	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability	4 and 6.(15)	$ (25)	-	$ 92	0.02
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		47	0.01	25	0.01
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that is not reclassified to profit or loss	4 and 6.(17)	5	-	(18)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8381	Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures using the equity method		943	0.16	17,437	3.58
8399	and income taxes related to items that may be reclassified	4 and 6.(17)	(188)	(0.03)	(3,487)	(0.72)
	Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		782	0.14	14,049	2.89
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period		$ (62,784)	(11.63)	$ (97,677)	(20.12)
9750	Basic loss per share	4 and 6.(19)	$ (0.94)		$ (1.65)	
9850	Diluted loss per share	4 and 6.(19)	$ (0.94)		$ (1.65)	

(Please refer to the notes to the financial statements, Tables and the independent auditors' report)

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang Managerial Officer: Wei-Huang Yu Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hui Lin

ATECHOEM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings			Other equity items			
	Share Capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings (Losses to be made up)	Exchange differences on foreign operations translations	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Others	Total
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 675,744	$ 40,242	$ 6,613	$ 38,649	$ 42,861	$ (45,477)	$ (591)	$ (99)	$ 757,942
Appropriation of 2023 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	1,859	-	(1,859)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	7,518	(7,518)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends for shareholders	-	-	-	-	(20,273)	-	-	-	(20,273)
Net loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(111,726)	-	-	-	(111,726)
Other comprehensive income (net after taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2024									
Exchange differences on gain/ loss in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	13,950	-	-	13,950
Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Increase and decrease in remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74
Total comprehensive profit or loss of Year Ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(111,652)	13,950	25	-	(97,677)
Issuance of new shares upon the exercise of employee stock options	2,510	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,959
Share-based payment transactions - employee share-based payments cost	-	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	454
Recognized changes in equity of subsidiary	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Balance as of December 31, 2024	678,254	41,186	8,472	46,167	(98,441)	(31,527)	(566)	(99)	643,446
Capital surplus to offset losses	-	(41,186)	-	-	41,186	-	-	-	-
Legal Reserve for offsetting losses	-	-	(8,472)	-	8,472	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2024									
Special reserve	-	-	-	(13,975)	13,975	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	(63,566)	-	-	-	(63,566)
Other comprehensive income (net after taxes) for the Year Ended December 31, 2025									
Exchange differences on gain/ loss in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	755	-	-	755
Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Increase and decrease in remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Total comprehensive income for the Year Ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	(63,586)	755	47	-	(62,784)
Share-based payment transactions - employee share-based payments cost	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Share-based payment transactions - expired employee stock options	-	1,026	-	-	(1,026)	-	-	-	-
Recognized changes in equity of subsidiary	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 678,254	$ 1,125	$ -	$ 32,192	$ (99,420)	$ (30,772)	$ (519)	$ (99)	$ 580,761

(Please refer to the notes to the financial statements, Tables and the independent auditors' report)

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang Managerial Officer: Wei-Huang Yu Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hui Lin

ATECHOEM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Income before income tax	$ (63,188)	$ (123,026)
Income and expense items not affecting the cash flows		
Depreciation	6,631	6,097
Various amortization	1,085	808
Expected loss (gain) on credit impairment	700	(346)
Allowance to reduce inventory to market (gain from price recovery)	(617)	1,734
The loss of investments accounted for using equity method	31,941	56,346
Impairment loss	-	25,301
Interest expenses	2,283	1,851
Interest income	(966)	(1,128)
Share-based remuneration payment cost	90	454
Changes in assets/ liabilities relating to operating activities		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(14,074)	4,885
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(59,894)	4,550
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(8,838)	2,850
Additions in prepayments	(698)	(2,221)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties	383	(240)
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	(456)	34
Net defined benefit asset increase Additions	(20)	(18)
Decrease in notes payable	(2)	(498)
Increase in accounts payables	66,345	3,688
Increase in other payables	1,355	908
Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,932)	4,091
Cash used in operations	(41,872)	(13,880)
Income tax paid	(37)	(2,797)
Net cash used in operating activities	(41,909)	(16,677)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties	57,684	(213)
Decrease (Increase) in other financial assets - current	4,507	(4,507)
Additions to investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(7,783)
Purchase property, plant and equipment	(3,704)	(3,279)
Increase in other intangible assets	(392)	(1,443)
Decrease in refundable deposits	16	-
Interest received	847	1,128
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	58,958	(16,097)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from short term borrowings	110,000	90,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(90,000)	(95,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(3,248)	(3,409)
Cash dividends paid	-	(20,273)
Issuance of new shares upon the exercise of employee stock options	-	2,959
Interest paid	(2,252)	(1,900)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	14,500	(27,623)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	31,549	(60,397)
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	125,693	186,090
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ 157,242	$ 125,693

(Please refer to the notes to the financial statements, Tables and the independent auditors' report)

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang　　Managerial Officer: Wei-Huang Yu　　Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hui Lin

AtechOEM Inc.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless stated otherwise)

I. General Information

The Company was established and registered in accordance with the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, and other relevant laws and regulations of the Republic of China. It was authorized to operate and began its business in April 1990. In 1999, the company completed the initial public offering of its stock. In May 2001, the company was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of Financial Supervisory Commission (formerly the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance) for OTC trading, and officially began trading on July 26 of the same year. The Company's main business is the processing, manufacturing, and trading of power supply units, power transformers for communication devices, mobile phone chargers, and wireless Bluetooth products. The average number of employees of The Corporation for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 64 and 77, respectively.

II. Approval of Financial Statements

The accompanying parent-only financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, explanations and announcements of explanations (hereafter referred to as IFRSs) approved and published by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereafter referred to as FSC) and adopted by the Company for the first time for use in 2025

The newly issued, amended, and revised standards and interpretations approved by the FSC for application in 2025 are as follows:

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendment to IAS 21 - "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

Note: Comparative information should not be restated when applicable, and any impact of the initial application of such amendments should be recognized as an adjustment to the balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the period.

(II) The IFRSs approved by the FSC for application in 2026 that have not been adopted yet

The newly issued, amended, and revised standards and interpretations approved by the FSC for application in 2026 are as follows:

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and its amendments in replacement of IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Financial Impact of Nature-dependent Power Contracts"	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Cycle 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026

Note: Entities may elect to early apply the implementation guidance in Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 (Classification of Financial Assets) starting January 1, 2025, and are required to disclose that fact. If early application is chosen, IFRS 7 paragraphs 20B, 20C, and 20D must also be applied simultaneously.

(III) IFRSs that have been issued by the IASB but have not yet been approved and issued for effectiveness by the FSC

As of the date of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the Company has not yet adopted the following IFRSs that have been issued by the IASB but have not been approved and published by the FSC for implementation:

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
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 IASB
International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements" was issued, replacing International Accounting Standard No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and extending some of its provisions.	January 1, 2027 (Note)
International Financial Reporting Standard No. 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" was issued and revised, allowing eligible subsidiaries to adopt the new IFRS accounting standards with decreased disclosures.	January 1, 2027
Amendment to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" addresses the conversion of financial statements into a hyperinflationary currency by providing additional guidance on currency conversion procedures when an entity needs to translate financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency to a hyperinflationary currency.	January 1, 2027

Note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that our country will adopt International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 by 2028.

The Company believes that as of now, the first-time application of the above-mentioned standards and interpretations would not cause significant changes to the Company's accounting policies. The Company continues to assess the impact of the above-mentioned standards and interpretations on the financial position and performance of the Company. If any significant impact emerges, it will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies prescribed in the financial statements of Company are summarized as follows:

(I) Statement of Compliance

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values. Historical cost for assets usually refers to the fair value of the consideration paid to acquire the asset, while for liabilities it typically refers to the amount received for assuming the obligation or the amount expected to be paid to settle the liability.

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

Current assets include assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle; assets held mainly for trading purposes; assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets. Current liabilities include liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle; liabilities arising mainly from trading activities; liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date (even if long-term refinancing or restructuring of payment agreements is completed between the balance sheet date and the approval of the financial statements, they are still classified as current liabilities); liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than 12 months after the consolidated balance sheet date. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

(IV) Foreign Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the major currency (i.e. the functional currency) of the Company's underlying economic environment. The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is NTD. The financial statements of the Company are presented in NT$.

(V) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, time deposits with maturities of less than 3 months, and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(VI) Inventories

Inventory is accounted for based on cost and calculated using the weighted average method. The calculation of product cost involves the allocation of variable manufacturing costs based on actual production volume and the allocation of fixed manufacturing costs based on the normal production capacity of the production equipment. However, if the difference between actual production volume and normal production capacity is not significant, the allocation may also be based on actual production volume; if actual production volume is unusually high compared to normal production capacity, it is allocated based on actual production volume. The subsequent measurement of inventory is based on the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price minus the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. When comparing cost and net realizable value, the lower of the two is used on an item-by-item basis. When the net realizable value of finished goods is expected to be equal to or higher than its cost, the raw materials used for the production of the finished goods will not be written down below cost. When the cost of the finished goods exceeds its net realizable value due to a drop in price, the raw materials will be written down to the net realizable value.

The amount of inventory written down from cost to net realizable value is recognized as cost of goods sold. The net realizable value of inventory is remeasured in each subsequent period. If the factors that previously caused the net realizable value of the inventory to be lower than cost have disappeared, or if there is evidence that the economic situation has changed and caused an increase in the net realizable value, the amount of the increase in net realizable value is reversed within the original write-down amount and recognized as a reduction in cost of goods sold for the current period.

(VII) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company uses equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries refer to entities (including special purpose entities) that the Company controls.

Under the equity method, investments are initially recognized at cost, and subsequent changes in carrying amount are determined by our share of the subsidiaries' profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as their distribution of dividends. In addition, changes in other equity interest of subsidiaries that the Company is entitled to are recognized proportionally to our ownership percentage.

When changes in the ownership interests of subsidiaries do not result in a loss of control, they are accounted for as equity transactions. Differences between the investment carrying amount and the consideration paid or received are directly recognized in equity.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary equal or exceeds the Company's interest in the equity of that subsidiary (including the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method and any other long-term equity instruments that constitute part of our net investment in the subsidiary), losses are recognized proportionally to ownership percentage.

If the acquisition cost exceeds share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets and liabilities of the subsidiary on the acquisition date, the excess is recognized as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and not amortized. If share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets and liabilities of the subsidiary exceeds the acquisition cost, the excess is recognized as income in the current period.

When control of a subsidiary is lost, the Company measures the remaining investment at fair value as of the date control is lost and recognizes any difference between the fair value of the remaining investment and any consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the investment in the current period. In addition, any amounts related to the subsidiary that are recognized in other comprehensive income are accounted for in the same manner as assets or liabilities that are disposed of directly by the Company.

Gains or losses resulting from upstream or downstream transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are recognized in our individual financial statements only to the extent that they do not relate to our interest in the equity of the subsidiaries.

(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment used in the production of goods or for administrative purposes are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the incremental cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and is recognized over the useful life of the asset, which is the cost of the asset less its residual value. The recognition of depreciation is made according to the following useful lifetimes: 3 to 8 years for machinery and equipment; 5 years for transportation equipment; 2 years for leased improvement; and 1 to 6 years for miscellaneous equipment. When the useful lifetimes of the major composition parts of the property, plant and equipment are different, then it is handled as an independent item. The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the reporting period. If there are any changes in the estimates, the impact is deferred for adjustment.

Profit or loss generated from the disposal or discard of property, plant and equipment is determined based on the difference between the disposal amount and carrying amount and is recognized as the current profit or loss.

(IX) Leases Modifications

If a contract transfers the right to use a recognized asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is classified as a lease or contains a lease.

Lessor

The lessor classifies each of its leases as either operating leases or finance leases. If a lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, it is a finance lease; if it does not transfer substantially all such risks and rewards, it is an operating lease.

If the lease is classified as an operating lease, the lessor recognizes lease payments as revenue on a straight-line basis, but if another systematic basis better represents the reduction of the leased asset's useful life, that basis is applicable.

If the lease is classified as a finance lease, the lessor recognizes the finance lease receivable and unearned finance income on finance lease on the lease commencement date, and adopts a systematic and rational basis to allocate finance income over the lease term to ensure a constant rate of return for each period of the lease.

Lessee

On the inception of the lease, the lessee recognizes the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The right-of-use assets are measured at cost, while the lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid as of the date of initial recognition.

The right-of-use assets should be depreciated from the inception of the lease to the end of its useful life or the lease term, whichever is shorter. However, if the lessee is expected to obtain ownership of the leased assets at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use assets reflects the exercise of a purchase option, the depreciation period should be from the inception of the lease to the end of the useful life of the underlying assets.

The interest expense of the lease liabilities is calculated using the effective interest rate method, so that the interest rate for each period calculated based on the lease liability balance is fixed. The lease payments are used to pay interest and reduce the lease liabilities, and the interest on the lease liability is recognized in the income statement.

(X) Investment property

If the real estate owned by the Company as of the end of the reporting period is neither held for sale nor used for the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, it is classified as investment property.

The Company's investment property is initially recognized at cost and is subsequently measured using the cost model. Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 34 to 60 years. The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the reporting period. If there are any changes in the estimates, the impact is deferred for adjustment.

(XI) Intangible assets

1. Goodwill

Goodwill is recognized when the total amount of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date, the non-controlling interests amount in the acquired entity, and the fair value of the acquirers' previously held equity interests in the acquired entity exceed the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. However, for mergers and acquisitions that occurred before January 1, 2012 (the date of adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards), the Company has chosen to apply the exemption provisions of IFRS 1. Therefore, the amount of goodwill arising from mergers and acquisitions before that date is presented based on the generally accepted accounting principles used in our country prior to the adoption of IFRS. After the initial recognition, goodwill is not subject to amortization and is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2. Other Intangible Assets

Other separately acquired intangible assets with limited useful life are presented at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The amortization amount is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives: Patents and trademarks according to the approved useful life; computer software for 5 years. The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the reporting period. If there are any changes in the estimates, the impact is deferred for adjustment.

(XII) Impairment

The Company reviewed the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets as of the end of the reporting period to determine whether there were any indicators of impairment for those assets. If impairment indicators are identified, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss to be recognized. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs should be estimated. If it is possible to allocate the shared asset on a rational and consistent basis, the shared asset should be allocated to individual cash-generating units. Otherwise, the shared asset should be allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units that can be rationally and consistently allocated.

The recoverable amount is the fair value less costs to sell or the value in use, whichever is higher. When evaluating the recoverable amount based on the asset's value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate, which reflects the market's assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks associated with the asset.

If the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, then the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognized in the current period's income statement.

When impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount. However, the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years for that asset or cash-generating unit. The reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the current period's income statement.

Goodwill should be subject to impairment testing annually, and any impairment loss should be recognized in the current period's income statement. In addition, impairment losses on goodwill are not reversible in subsequent periods.

(XIII) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of a financial instrument. At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities should be measured at fair value. If a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability should be added or subtracted. However, accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component should be initially measured at the transaction price.

A financial asset should only be derecognized when one of the following conditions is met: (1) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; (2) almost all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in the case when neither transferred nor retained almost all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

For financial instruments with active markets, the fair value is determined based on the quoted price in the active market; for financial instruments without active markets, the fair value is estimated using valuation method.

The recognition and derecognition of regular way purchase or sale of financial assets are accounted under trade date accounting.

1. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow features of the financial assets:

(1) Amortized cost

If a financial asset satisfies both of the following conditions, it should be measured at amortized cost:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows.

B. The asset's contractual cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Gains or losses of financial assets at amortised cost are recognized in the income statement. However, if the financial asset is a part of a hedging relationship, they are accounted for under hedge accounting.

The interest income is calculated using the effective interest method.

(2) Measured at FVTOCI

If a financial asset satisfies both of the following conditions, it should be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset.

B. The asset's contractual cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The profit or loss, excluding impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gain (loss), is recognized in other comprehensive income. When an asset is derecognized, any accumulated gains or losses in other comprehensive income related to that asset are reclassified from equity to the income statement.

In addition, for specific equity instrument investments that should be measured at fair value through profit or loss, if they are not held for trading or recognized as contingent consideration in business combinations, an irrevocable option can be made at initial recognition to report subsequent fair value changes in other comprehensive income. In this case, gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for dividends that do not represent a recovery of the investment cost, which are recognized in income statement. When assets are derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified to the income statement.

(3) Measured at FVTPL

Apart from being measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, all other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, financial assets can be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss, to eliminate or significantly reduce inconsistencies that would arise if they were measured using different measurement bases for assets, liabilities or the recognition of gains and losses.

Gains or losses of financial assets are recognized in the income statement. However, if the financial asset is a part of a hedging relationship, they are accounted for under hedge accounting.

2. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than derivatives not meeting hedge accounting requirements, designated at fair value through profit or loss, and those arising from contingent consideration in a business combination, should be measured at amortized cost. However, financial liabilities that are eligible for derecognition or that arise from financial guarantee contracts or loans commitments with below-market interest rates should be excluded from amortized cost measurement.

3. Impairment

Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets, and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment requirements are measured for impairment using the expected credit loss model. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition, the expected credit loss amount shall be measured for each reporting date over the remaining lifetime of the instrument. If the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, the expected credit loss amount should be measured for a period of 12 months from the reporting date. However, the Company applies a simplified approach for accounts receivable or contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15, excluding significant financing components, by measuring the expected credit loss amount over the remaining lifetime of the instrument.

(XIV) Provisions for liabilities

Since the Company bears current obligation (statutory or constructive obligation) for past events and may be required to fulfill such obligation, and when estimation can be made reliably for the amount associated with such obligation, provision is recognized. The measurement of the provision considers the risk and uncertainty of the obligation fulfillment such that it refers to the best estimation of expenditure required to be made to fulfill the obligations by the end date of the report period. If the provision is measured based on the estimated cash flow for fulfilling the current obligation, its carry amount refers to the current value of the equivalent cash flow.

(XV) Revenue from Customer Contract

The Company recognizes revenue to describe the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, and the revenue amount reflects the expected consideration received in exchange for these goods or services.

The recognition of revenue is carried out in the following steps: (1) Identification of the customer contract, confirming that the contract has been approved and committed to, verifying that the right to the product or service can be identified, verifying the payment terms for the product or service, confirming that the contract has commercial substance, and confirming that it is highly probable that the consideration for the transfer of the product or service will be collected. (2) Identifying and separating performance obligations. (3) Determining the transaction price. (4) Allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation. (5) Recognizing the revenue that has been allocated when each performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer, typically at the point in time when the good is transferred. Revenue generated from providing services according to a contract is recognized based on the completion of the contract (output method or input method). Rental income is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the right to receive dividends is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits related to dividends will flow to the Group and the amount of dividends can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis based on the passage of time using the carrying amount of the financial instrument and the effective interest rate applicable.

Recognize the fulfillment amount as contract asset when the entity has transferred the goods or services to the customer and the payment is conditional on the customer's payment, or when the payment is due and the entity has an unconditional right to receive the payment before the goods or services are transferred to the customer. If the consideration for the contract has an unconditional right to payment that is only subject to the passage of time, the amount of consideration recognized as revenue is recognized as receivables.

If the consideration has been received from the customer before or is due to be received without any conditions, the obligation to transfer goods or services is recognized as a contract liability before the transfer of goods or services.

(XVI) Retirement Benefit Costs

The Company has retirement plans for employees and sets aside pension expense on a monthly basis. The Company has established a retirement plan for formally employed staff, and monthly contributions are made to the retirement fund. This plan is considered a defined benefit plan, and the payment of employee pension expense is based on years of service and the average salary for the six months prior to retirement. Additionally, 5% of the total salary paid is contributed monthly to the Labor Retirement Reserve Fund in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve and deposited in Bank of Taiwan. When actual employee pension expense is paid, they are first paid from the reserve and labor retirement reserve fund. If the funds are not sufficient, the expense will be recognized in the current year. For defined contribution plans, a fixed percentage of 6% of the employee's salary is contributed each month to the employee's individual account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance as labor pension expense.

For a defined contribution plan, the pension expense amount that should be set aside during the employee's service period should be recognized as expense of the current period. For a defined retirement benefit plan, the retirement benefit cost should be recognized based on actuarial results. The remeasurement amount (including actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets less interest) is recognized in full in other comprehensive income during the period in which it occurs and is included in retained earnings. It is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

(XVII) SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the payment date and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period. The Company's equity is then adjusted accordingly. If it is vested immediately, the remuneration cost shall be recognized on the granting date.

(XVIII) Income Tax

Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Except for income taxes directly credited to equity or recognized in other comprehensive income, income taxes are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

The current income tax is calculated based on the taxable income for the current year, using the tax rate that has been legislated or substantially legislated as of the end of the reporting period. Adjustments to prior year income tax estimates are included in the income tax expense of the period in which they are identified.

Unappropriated retained earnings plus the applicable income tax are recognized as income tax expense in the year of the shareholders' meeting resolution.

Deferred income tax is recognized by calculating the temporary differences between the tax base and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The temporary differences in taxable income generated by the initial recognition of goodwill are not recognized as deferred tax liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured using the tax rates expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities can only be offset against each other for statutory purposes when they belong to the same taxpayer and are levied by the same tax authority, or when they belong to different taxpayers but their intention is to settle their net balance of current tax assets and liabilities, or when their tax liabilities and assets will be realized simultaneously.

For the tax loss, income tax deduction and deductible temporary difference not yet used, within the scope that tax income is very likely to be provided for use in the future, then it is recognized as the deferred tax assets, and the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period.

In the event of a change in tax rates during the reporting period, the Company recognizes the impact of the change once it occurs. The impact of the change on income taxes and items recognized outside of profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity. The impact of the change on income taxes and items recognized in profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XIX) Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the owners of the parent company for the period by the weighted average number of outstanding shares. In case of capital increase from earnings or capital increase from capital reserves, or in case of a decrease in retained earnings due to offsetting losses, the calculation is adjusted retrospectively based on the proportion of the capital increase or decrease. Diluted earnings per share calculation is the same as basic earnings per share, except that it is calculated after adjusting for the impact of all potential dilutive common shares, with the exclusion of shares that have an antidilutive effect.

(XX) Employees' and Directors' Remuneration

Employee remuneration and director remuneration should be recognized as current expenses and liabilities when they have a legal or constructive obligation and can be reasonably estimated. If there is a difference between the actual amount of the distribution and the estimated amount, it shall be accounted for as an accounting estimate change.

(XXI) Business Operations Department Report

The operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities that may generate revenue and incur expenses (including revenue and expenses generated from transactions with other components within the Group). The operating results of Business Operations Department are regularly reviewed by the department's decision-makers to develop decisions on allocating resources to the segment and to evaluate the department's performance. Additionally, individual separated financial information should be provided.

V. Critical accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty and Assumptions

The Parent Company Only financial statements of the Company are subject to the impact of accounting policies, assumptions, and estimates, and the management must exercise appropriate professional judgment in preparing Parent Company Only financial statements.

The assumptions and estimates of the Company are made based on the best estimates required by the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards. Estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Estimates and assumptions are constantly reviewed. If a revision to an estimate only affects the current period, it should be recognized in the accounting estimate revision in the current period. If a revision to an estimate affects both the current period and future periods, it should be recognized in both the period of the estimate revision and future periods.

The following is an explanation of other key sources of information about future assumptions and estimation uncertainties that carry significant risks of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

(I) Inventory valuation

As inventory must be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company needs to use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of the reporting period. However, rapid technological changes may lead to significant changes in the future net realizable value of inventory due to market competition or obsolescence. Please refer to Note 6.(3) for the description of Inventory and allowance for inventory obsolescence and market price decline.

(II) Asset impairment assessment

The Company conducted impairment assessments on its assets at the end of the reporting period by determining the recoverable amount of each asset. Except for investment properties, which were evaluated at fair value less costs to sell, the recoverable amount was based on the asset's value in use. The calculation of the recoverable amount based on the use value is determined by the projected cash flows of the next five years of the Company. This estimation relies heavily on the subjective judgment of the Company in the current environment, and significant changes may occur due to factors such as changes in the global economic and industry environment. Please refer to Note 6.(7), 6.(8), 6.(9), 6.(10) and 6.(11) for the description of the impairment assessment.

(III) Financial asset assessment

The evaluation of receivables by the Company is based on the customer default rate and the expected credit loss rate, taking into account historical experience and forward-looking information, to estimate the impairment of receivables. If actual future cash flows are less than expected, significant impairment losses may arise. Please refer to Note 6.(2) for the description of the receivables and the loss allowance.

VI. Descriptions of Material Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Cash on hand	$ 132	$ 181
Bank deposits	157,110	125,512
Total	$ 157,242	$ 125,693

The aforementioned cash and cash equivalents are not pledged or restricted in use.

(II) Receivables

The Company had receivables as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Notes receivable	$ 14,487	$ 413
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Net amounts	$ 14,487	$ 413

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accounts receivable	$ 134,317	$ 98,091
Less: Loss allowance	(2,689)	(1,990)
Net amounts	$ 131,628	$ 96,101

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accounts receivable from related parties	$ 55,383	$ 31,715
Less: Loss allowance	(13)	(12)
Net receivables (Note 7)	$ 55,370	$ 31,703

The average credit period for the sale of goods by the Corporation is 90 to 150 days, and notes receivable and accounts receivable are not interest-bearing.

The Company uses the simplified approach of International Financial Reporting Standard 9 to recognize the allowance for credit losses of receivables (including notes receivable, accounts receivables, and accounts receivables-related parties) based on expected credit losses over the remaining period of existence. The expected credit losses over the remaining period of existence are based on customer historical default rates, and are adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The historical credit loss experience of the Company indicates that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns among different customer groups. Therefore, there is no further distinction made among customer groups, and the expected credit loss rate is determined based on the number of days past due for receivables.

Aging analysis of receivables (including notes receivable, accounts receivable, and accounts receivable-related parties) of the Company is as follows:

	2025.12.31		
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Total receivables
Not past due	$ 188,265	$ 14,487	$ 202,752
Up to 30 Days	1,422	-	1,422
31 ~ 60 days past due	-	-	-
61 ~ 90 days past due	-	-	-
Over 91 Days	13	-	13
Total	$ 189,700	$ 14,487	$ 204,187

	2024.12.31		
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Total receivables
Not past due	$ 127,871	$ 413	$ 128,284
Up to 30 Days	1,935	-	1,935
31 ~ 60 days past due	-	-	-
61 ~ 90 days past due	-	-	-
Over 91 Days	-	-	-
Total	$ 129,806	$ 413	$ 130,219

The expected credit loss rates for the above-mentioned age intervals of accounts receivable (including notes receivable, accounts receivable, and accounts receivable from related parties) are 0% to 2% for accounts not yet due, 4% to 8% for accounts overdue less than 90 days, and 50% to 100% for accounts overdue 91 days or more.

The Company had change in loss allowance is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Balance, beginning of period	$ 2,002	$ 2,348
Increase in impairment for the current period	700	(346)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,702	$ 2,002

(III) Net inventory

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Raw materials	$ 3,256	$ 3,771
Work in process	1,313	614
Finished goods	7,986	8,863
Goods in transit	9,531	-
Total	22,086	13,248
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation obsolescence loss	(2,828)	(3,445)
Net amounts	$ 19,258	$ 9,803

Expenses and losses incurred on inventories recognized as cost of goods sold are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Loss on inventory obsolescence and market price decline (gain from price recovery)	$ (617)	$ 1,734

The above-mentioned benefit from the recovery of inventory write-down was due to the sale, scrapping, and reclassification of the stagnant inventory for which a provision for inventory write-down had been made.

(IV) Prepayments

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Prepaid expenses	$ 8,157	$ 7,218
Prepayment for purchases	13	-
Overpaid sales tax	1,052	1,306
Total	$ 9,222	$ 8,524

(V) Other financial assets - current

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Restricted deposit	$ -	$ 4,507

(VI) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Noncurrent

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Unlisted stocks		
Cost	$ 1,143	$ 1,143
Less: valuation adjustment	(519)	(566)
Net amounts	$ 624	$ 577

(VII) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Subsidiary Name	Total Shares Owned	Recognized amount	Ownership percentage
2025.12.31			
ATECH TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	4,200,000	$ 367,278	100.00%
GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	10,800,000	(22,615)	100.00%
OUTSTANDING ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER GROUP CO., LTD.	5,000,000	89,350	100.00%
QQE Technology Co., Ltd.	3,800,000	51,584	100.00%
Subtotal		485,597	
Less: Accumulated impairment losses - investments accounted for using equity method		(38,000)	
Total		$ 447,597	
2024.12.31			
ATECH TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	4,200,000	$ 347,067	100.00%
GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	10,800,000	9,834	100.00%
OUTSTANDING ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER GROUP CO., LTD.	5,000,000	91,417	100.00%
QQE Technology Co., Ltd.	3,800,000	68,268	100.00%
Subtotal		516,586	
Less: Accumulated impairment losses - investments accounted for using equity method		(38,000)	
Total		$ 478,586	

1. With the exception of its indirect investment in Ya Hsing Power Technology Co., Ltd. by Outstanding Electronics Manufacturer Group Co., Ltd. and ATECH Technology (Samoa) Ltd.'s investment in Asia Dollar (Yichang) Trading Co., Ltd., which are not significant, the Corporation recognizes the investment gains and losses and adjusts the investment balance accounted for using the equity method based on the financial statements of the investees audited by certified public accountants during the same period.
2. The investment measured by equity method - Growing Profits Group Ltd. recognized impairment losses of NT$6,000 thousand in 2013 and 2011, respectively, due to the assessment that their recoverable amounts were lower than their carrying amounts, and also recognized an impairment loss of NT$12,301 thousand in 2024. In addition, the investment accounted for using equity method - Outstanding Electronics Manufacturer Group Co., Ltd. recognized an impairment loss of NT$13,699 thousand in 2021 due to the assessment that its recoverable amount was lower than its carrying amount. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the accumulated impairment losses were NT$38,000 thousand. The above-mentioned recoverable amounts were assessed based on the estimated future cash flows over the next five years and were discounted using a discount rate of 1.50% and 1.60%, respectively, to reflect the specific risks of cash-generating units.

   Except for the above circumstances, there were no impairment losses recognized for the Company's investments accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
3. The Company's subsidiaries have no significant non-controlling interests.
4. For information on the main business activities and the countries of incorporation of the above subsidiaries, please refer to Table 5.

(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

Beginning and ending balances of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Lease improvement	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 23,963	$ 190	$ 1,133	$ 10,891	$ 36,177
Increase in current period	2,093	-	-	1,186	3,279
Disposal in current period	(384)	-	-	(869)	(1,253)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	25,672	190	1,133	11,208	38,203
Increase in current period	2,901	-	327	476	3,704
Disposal in current period	(293)	-	-	(456)	(749)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 28,280	$ 190	$ 1,460	$ 11,228	$ 41,158
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 21,092	$ 190	$ 1,073	$ 8,036	$ 30,391
Provision	1,236	-	60	1,227	2,523
Disposal in current period	(384)	-	-	(869)	(1,253)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	21,944	190	1,133	8,394	31,661
Provision	1,844	-	115	1,276	3,235
Disposal in current period	(293)	-	-	(456)	(749)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 23,495	$ 190	$ 1,248	$ 9,214	$ 34,147
Carrying Amount					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 2,871	$ -	$ 60	$ 2,855	$ 5,786
2024.12.31	$ 3,728	$ -	$ -	$ 2,814	$ 6,542
2025.12.31	$ 4,785	$ -	$ 212	$ 2,014	$ 7,011

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aforementioned real estate, plants, and equipment were not provided as collateral and there were no impairment issues.

(IX) Right-of-use assets

The changes in cost and depreciation of the leased buildings and constructions of the Company are as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net amounts
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 27,138	$ (11,988)	$ 15,150
Increase in current period	170	-	170
Decrease in the period	(170)	170	-
Depreciation expense	-	(3,428)	(3,428)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	27,138	(15,246)	11,892
Increase in current period	2,181	-	2,181
Decrease in the period	(2,582)	2,582	-
Depreciation expense	-	(3,249)	(3,249)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 26,737	$ (15,913)	$ 10,824

There were no impairment losses on the above right-of-use assets.

(X) Investment property

Beginning and ending balances of investment property are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net amounts
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 21,969	$ 8,575	$ 30,544	$ (5,510)	$ 25,034
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	21,969	8,575	30,544	(5,656)	24,888
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	(147)	(147)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 21,969	$ 8,575	$ 30,544	$ (5,803)	$ 24,741

1. The measurement of the aforementioned investment property is based on the cost model.
2. According to the appraisal report issued by an external independent professional appraisal company on the valuation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 of the investment properties, the fair values of the aforementioned investment properties are NT$68,182 thousand and NT$64,170 thousand, respectively. Therefore, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no impairment on the aforementioned properties. The appraisal was conducted using both the comparative approach and the income approach. The important assumptions and relevant information used in the appraisal are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Fair Value	$ 68,182	$ 64,170
Fair value hierarchy level	Level 3	Level 3
Valuation method	Comparison method and income method	Comparison method and income method
One-year fixed deposit rate	1.70%	1.70%
Vacancy rate	8.33%	8.33%
Capitalization rate	1.15%	2.00%
Proportion of comparison method and income method	50:50	50:50
Facts and reasons for the difference between the highest or best usage and the current usage	N/A	N/A

3. The investment properties mentioned above generated rental income of NT$971 thousand in each of the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The direct operating expenses related to rental income from investment properties were NT$220 thousand in each of these years.
4. The aforementioned investment property was not provided as collateral.

(XI) Intangible assets

Details of intangible assets and adjustments between the beginning and ending balances are as follows:

	Goodwill	Trademark	Patents	Computer software	Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 13,000	$ 109	$ 48	$ 3,379	$ 16,536
Increase in current period	-	55	-	1,388	1,443
Balance as of December 31, 2024	13,000	164	48	4,767	17,979
Increase in current period	-	19	-	373	392
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 13,000	$ 183	$ 48	$ 5,140	$ 18,371
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 32	$ 5	$ 800	$ 837
Amortization in current period	-	20	2	786	808
Impairment for the current period	13,000	-	-	-	13,000
Balance as of December 31, 2024	13,000	52	7	1,586	14,645
Amortization in current period	-	17	3	1,065	1,085
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 13,000	$ 69	$ 10	$ 2,651	$ 15,730
Carrying Amount					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 13,000	$ 77	$ 43	$ 2,579	$ 15,699
2024.12.31	$ -	$ 112	$ 41	$ 3,181	$ 3,334
2025.12.31	$ -	$ 114	$ 38	$ 2,489	$ 2,641

The Company conducts regular impairment assessments on the recoverable amount of goodwill at the end of each fiscal year. The assessment of goodwill and property, plant and equipment is based on the recoverable amount calculated using the value in use. The calculation of the recoverable amount as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was based on the estimated future cash flows of the Corporation for the next five years as the estimation basis, and was calculated using the annual discount rates of 1.50% and 1.60%, respectively, to reflect the specific risks associated with the relevant cash-generating unit. An impairment loss of NT$13,000 thousand was recognized in the year 2024 based on the assessment results.

(XII) Short-term borrowings

Item	Amount	Interest rate	Maturity date	Collateral
2025.12.31				
Credit loan	$ 110,000	2.03%~2.13%	2026.03.31	Promissory notes from the Company
2024.12.31				
Credit loan	$ 90,000	2.025%~2.05%	2025.03.31	Promissory notes from the Company and Reserve account

(XIII) Other payables

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Expenses payable		
Salary and bonus payable	$ 15,390	$ 14,812
Others	10,997	9,480
Subtotal	26,387	24,292
Other payables	-	709
Total	$ 26,387	$ 25,001

(XIV) Lease liabilities

Analysis of lease liabilities for the Company is as follows:

	2025.12.31		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less than 1 year	$ 3,326	$ 108	$ 3,218
1 to 5 years	7,962	121	7,841
Total	$ 11,288	$ 229	$ 11,059
Information presented in the Statement of Financial Position			
Current lease liabilities			$ 3,218
Non-current lease liabilities			$ 7,841

	2024.12.31		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less than 1 year	$ 2,902	$ 108	$ 2,794
1 to 5 years	9,524	192	9,332
Total	$ 12,426	$ 300	$ 12,126
Information presented in the Statement of Financial Position			
Current lease liabilities			$ 2,794
Non-current lease liabilities			$ 9,332

The information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Interest expense of lease liabilities	$ 125	$ 144
Variable lease payments not included in lease liability measurement	$ -	$ -
Sublease income from subleasing right-of-use assets	$ 654	$ 800
Expense for short-term leases	$ -	$ -
Expenses related to low-value lease assets (not including low-value leases in short-term leases)	$ -	$ -

The cash outflows related to the recognition of lease payments in Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$3,373 thousand (including interest expense of NT$125 thousand) and NT$3,553 thousand (including interest expense of NT$144 thousand), respectively.

The Company leased houses and buildings as factories, offices, warehouses, and staff dormitories as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The office lease term 1 to 18 years, and the warehouse lease term is 2 years. Some leases include an option to extend the lease for the same period as the original contract upon expiration of the lease term.

(XV) Pension

1. The Company has established retirement plans for regular employees in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and the Labor Pension Act.

   (1) Defined benefit plans

   Employees who have served the Company for more than 15 years and are over 55 years of age, or those who have served the Company for more than 25 years, or those who have worked for more than 10 years and are over 60 years of age, may apply for retirement. pension expense is calculated based on their years of service and the average salary of the last 6 months prior to retirement approval. Two times the base salary will be given for each full year of service, and after 15 years of service, one base salary will be given for each full year of service. The maximum total is limited to 45 base salaries. If an employee is retired due to mental disability or physical impairment caused by job duties, an additional 20% will be added based on the aforementioned base salary calculation.

   (2) Defined contribution plans

   Since the Labor Pension Act came into effect on July 1, 2005, employees of the Company and domestic subsidiaries who choose to apply for the new retirement system are required to contribute 6% of their fixed salary to their personal accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance according to the Labor Pension Act.

2. The actuarial assumptions, recognized expenses, composition of benefit obligation, changes in the fair value of benefit plan assets, and the percentage composition of fair value of plan assets for the welfare plans of the Company are listed below:

   (1) Actuarial assumptions for defined benefit plans

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Discount rate	1.50%	1.60%
Raise percentage	1.125%	1.125%

The main actuarial assumptions for defined benefit plans of the Company are as follows:

A. Discount rate: Based on the market yields of high-quality corporate bonds on the measurement date. If corporate bond yields are not available, the market yields of government bonds with similar terms to the expected cash outflows are used. The currency and expected duration of the plan are consistent with those of the bonds.

B. Raise percentage: Determined based on various factors, including past salary adjustment patterns, anticipated future inflation, employee seniority, promotion policies, and other relevant factors.

   (2) Amounts of the defined benefit plan recognized in the Statement of Financial Position of the Company are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 5	$ 1,320
Fair value of the plan asset	(517)	(1,837)
Net defined benefit assets - non-current	$ (512)	$ (517)

(3) Net changes in the defined benefit assets and liabilities is as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the plan asset	Net defined benefit assets
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 1,250	$ (1,657)	$ (407)
(Concluded)			
Continued			
Defined benefit costs			
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense (revenue)	16	(22)	(6)
Recognized in profit or loss	16	(22)	(6)
Remeasurements			
Plan asset return	-	(146)	(146)
Actuarial loss - financial assumption change	(29)	-	(29)
Actuarial loss - demographic assumption change	-	-	-
Actuarial gain - experience adjustment	83	-	83
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	54	(146)	(92)
Employer contribution	-	(12)	(12)
Benefit payment	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,320	(1,837)	(517)
Defined benefit costs			
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense (revenue)	21	(29)	(8)
Recognized in profit or loss	21	(29)	(8)
Remeasurements			
Plan asset return	-	(113)	(113)
Actuarial loss - financial assumption change	-	-	-
Actuarial loss - demographic assumption change	-	-	-
Actuarial loss - experience adjustment	138	-	138
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	138	(113)	25
Employer contribution	-	(12)	(12)
Benefit payment	(1,474)	1,474	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 5	$ (517)	$ (512)

(4) Recognition of benefit plan expenses

No recognition of defined benefit costs was made in the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024, except for interest cost.

(5) Percentage breakdown of fair value of plan assets as follows:

	Percentage of fair value of the plan asset	
	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Cash dividends	11.84	14.41
Short-term bills payable	3.70	6.24
Government bonds, financial bonds, corporate bonds, and securitized products	8.47	7.43
Money funds	-	-
Investments in stocks and equity certificates (including futures)	11.71	11.19
Fixed income	13.86	13.81
Equity security	25.60	24.25
Domestic consigned operation	13.79	11.58
Others	11.03	11.09
Total	100.00	100.00

(6) Sensitivity analysis on significant actuarial assumptions

The sensitivity analysis of the company's benefit obligation is based on the discount rate and salary adjustment rate of actuarial assumptions, while keeping other actuarial assumptions constant. The discount rate and raise percentage are varied by plus or minus 0.25% to calculate:

A. Discount rate sensitivity analysis:

	Discount rate			
	2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
	1.75%	1.25%	1.85%	1.35%
Calculated based on simulated assumptions	$ (5)	$ (6)	$ (1,295)	$ (1,346)
Calculated based on original assumptions	(5)	(5)	(1,320)	(1,320)
Defined benefit obligation gain(loss)	-	-	25	(26)
Percentage change in defined benefit obligation	-7.92%	8.66%	-1.89%	1.94%

B. Raise percentage sensitivity analysis:

	Raise percentage			
	2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
	1.375%	0.875%	1.375%	0.875%
Calculated based on simulated assumptions	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (1,345)	$ (1,296)
Calculated based on original assumptions	(5)	(5)	(1,320)	(1,320)
Defined benefit obligation gain(loss)	-	-	(25)	24
Percentage change in defined benefit obligation	8.59%	-7.88%	1.88%	-1.84%

(7) Information on the maturity of the defined benefit obligation

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Expected welfare payments within 1 year	$ -	$ 1,250
Expected welfare payments within 2~5 years	-	224
Expected welfare payments within 5~10 years	-	-
Expected welfare payments more than 10 years	1,640	-
Total welfare payments	$ 1,640	$ 1,474

It is expected to allocate NT$12 thousand dollars towards the defined welfare plan within the next year. The weighted average remaining service periods of the defined welfare plan as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 35 and 8 years, respectively.

3. For the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024, the recognized current expenses for the defined contribution plans of the Corporation were NT$2,477 thousand and NT$3,208 thousand, respectively. As of the end of 2025 and 2024, the amounts not yet paid were NT$628 thousand and NT$813 thousand, respectively.

(XVI) Operating lease

The investment properties and sublet right-of-use assets held for rental purposes by the Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were classified as operating leases because almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the underlying assets have not been transferred. For more details, please refer to Note 6(10) Investment Properties in the financial statement.

The analysis of the due amounts for the Company's receivables from operating leases is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
In less than 1 year	$ 1,626	$ 2,028
1 to 5 years	5,511	9,132
More Than 5 Years	769	1,828
Total amount of receivables from operating leases	$ 7,906	$ 12,988

(XVII) Income Tax

The income tax rate for the Corporation's earnings in 2025 and 2024 was 20%, and the basic tax rate for income was 12%. The surtax for undistributed earnings was 5%. The related information for deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as adjustments to income tax expense and payable income tax, are explained as follows:

1. The analysis of the composition and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
	Balance, beginning of period	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at the end of the period
Temporary difference				
Unrealized inventory write-down loss	$ 689	$ (123)	$ -	$ 566
Unrealized bonus for employees not taking leave	617	(368)	-	249
Exchange differences on foreign operations translations	7,882	-	(188)	7,694
Deficits not yet deducted	18,007	(431)	-	17,576
Unrealized exchange (losses) gains	(377)	268	-	(109)
Capital expenditures	-	11		11
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability	(107)	-	5	(102)
Deferred tax expenses		$ (643)	$ (183)	
Deferred income tax assets, net	$ 26,711			$ 25,885
Information presented in the Statement of Financial Position				
Deferred tax assets	$ 27,195			$ 26,096
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 484			$ 211

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Balance, beginning of period	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at the end of the period
Temporary difference				
Unrealized inventory write-down loss	$ 342	$ 347	$ -	$ 689
Unrealized bonus for employees not taking leave	632	(15)	-	617
Exchange differences on foreign operations translations	11,369	-	(3,487)	7,882
Recognition of investment gains for overseas long-term investments under equity method	(4,488)	4,488	-	-
Deficits not yet deducted	10,317	7,690	-	18,007
Unrealized exchange (losses) gains	914	(1,291)	-	(377)
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability	(89)	-	(18)	(107)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		$ 11,219	$ (3,505)	
Deferred income tax assets, net	$ 18,997			$ 26,711
Information presented in the Statement of Financial Position				
Deferred tax assets	$ 23,574			$ 27,195
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 4,577			$ 484

As of December 31, 2025, the details of the unused balance of loss carryforwards (partially pending approval) of the Company are as follows:

Year	Amount	Expiration date
2020	$ 33,375	2030
2021	13,894	2031
2024	43,615	2034
2025	3,420	2035
Total	$ 94,304	

2. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

The amount of unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Company due to the uncertainty of their realization in the future is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Bad debt loss exceeding the limit	$ 132	$ 140
Recognition of investment losses for overseas long-term investments under equity method	14,476	6,003
The impairment loss of investments accounted for using equity method	10,200	10,200
Deficits not yet deducted	1,284	704
Total	$ 26,092	$ 17,047

3. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

The composition of income tax expense (benefit) recognized in the current period in the statement of income is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Current tax expenses	$ -	$ -
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(265)	(81)
Deferred tax expenses (income)	643	(11,219)
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	$ 378	$ (11,300)

The reconciliation of current accounting income to income tax expense recognized in the income statement and the balance of income tax payable at the end of the period are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Income before income tax	$ (63,188)	$ (123,026)
Tax amount calculated at statutory tax rate based on pre-tax net loss	$ (12,638)	$ (24,605)
Permanent difference	9,060	1,340
Temporary difference	4,221	12,046
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(265)	(81)
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	$ 378	$ (11,300)

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accrual income tax (current income tax)	$ -	$ -
Add: Approved income tax refund	-	21
Beginning balance of income tax payable	-	1,067
Less: Beginning balance of income tax refundable	(1,832)	(21)
Temporary payments and withholding taxes	(37)	(1,832)
Payment of beginning balance of income tax payable	-	(986)
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(265)	(81)
Income tax refundable at September 30, 2023	$ (2,134)	$ (1,832)
Information presented in the Statement of Financial Position		
Current tax assets	$ 2,134	$ 1,832

4. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Exchange differences on foreign operations translations	$ (188)	$ (3,487)
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability	5	(18)
Total	$ (183)	$ (3,505)

5. Income tax examination

The profit-seeking enterprise income tax settlement and declaration forms of the Corporation up to the end of 2023 have been reviewed and verified by the tax authorities.

6. Information on Losses to be made up

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Prior to 1997	$ -	$ -
After 1998	(99,420)	(98,441)
Total	$ (99,420)	$ (98,441)

(XVIII) EQUITY

1. Alteration of share capital

The Company was established in April 1990 with an initial paid-in capital of NT$15,000 thousand. Through cash increases and capitalization of retained earnings over the years, the authorized and paid-in capital as of January 1, 2024 amounted to NT$1,500,000 thousand and NT$675,744 thousand, respectively, divided into 150,000 thousand and 67,574 thousand shares with a par value of NT$10 per share.

In Q3 2024, the company issued 251 thousand shares of common stock with a par value of NT$10 per share to employees exercising stock options at an issuance price of NT$12 and NT$11.7 per share, and the board resolution set October 8, 2024 as the date of record for the capital increase. The adjusted authorized and paid-in capital subsequently became NT$1,500,000 thousand and NT$678,254 thousand, respectively, divided into 150,000 thousand and 67,825 thousand shares with a par value of NT$10 per share. The capital increase plan was also approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

2. Capital surplus

According to the provisions of the Company Act, additional paid-in capital may not be used for other purposes except to offset losses when the retained earnings are insufficient. However, when the company has no losses, the additional paid-in capital generated from the premium on the issuance of stocks beyond the face value and the income from receiving gifts may be distributed as new shares or cash according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting based on the proportion of the original shareholding. However, the distribution of capital surplus to increase the share capital is subject to a certain percentage of the actual paid-in share capital each year.

On May 26, 2025, the Corporation's shareholders' meeting resolved to use capital surplus of NT$41,186 thousand to offset the accumulated losses.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details of the company's capital surplus are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Additional paid-in capital - expired warrants	$ 1,026	$ 7
Additional paid-in capital - employee stock option certificates	90	3,301
Additional paid-in capital - common stock premium	-	37,492
Additional paid-in capital - recognition of changes in equity of subsidiaries	9	386
Total	$ 1,125	$ 41,186

3. Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, when distributing profits, a company should set aside 10% of after-tax net income as legal reserve until the total amount reaches the company's total capital. Legal reserves can only be used to offset losses, but if the company has no losses, the portion of legal reserves that exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed as new shares or cash according to the original shareholders' shareholding ratio.

On May 26, 2025, the Corporation's shareholders' meeting resolved to use legal reserve of NT$8,472 thousand to offset the accumulated losses.

4. Special reserve

According to the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, listed companies should set up a special reserve from the net amount of the reduction in shareholders' equity. When the amount of the reduction in shareholders' equity decreases, the excess special reserve may be transferred back to unappropriated retained earnings.

5. Appropriations of earnings

If there is any surplus in the Company's annual accounts, it will be distributed in the following order.

(1) Appropriation for taxes.
(2) Compensate for prior year losses.
(3) Allocate 10% to legal reserve (except when the legal reserve has reached the total capital amount).
(4) Allocate or reverse special reserves according to legal requirements.
(5) If there is still a balance, together with accumulated unappropriated retained earnings, the Board of Directors shall propose a profit distribution proposal and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval of shareholder dividends.

The shareholder meeting resolution on May 28, 2024 approved the earnings distribution approved by the board at the meeting held on March 13 the same year to distribute cash dividends of NT$0.3 per share for a total of NT$20,273 thousand.

Please refer to Note 6.(26) for information on the distribution of remuneration to directors, supervisors and employees.

6. Dividend policy

To ensure a sound financial structure and protect the rights of investors, the Company's dividend policy follows a principle of balanced prudence, taking into account factors such as additional paid-in capital, retained earnings, financial structure, capital budget, and operating conditions, in order to determine the most appropriate distribution method.

In consideration of future plans for business expansion and funding needs, the dividend distribution policy adopts a cash dividend that should not be lower than 10% of the total dividends. The Board of Directors may adjust this percentage based on the overall operating conditions at the time and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

7. Other equity

The exchange differences resulting from the translation of the functional currency of foreign operating units into New Taiwan Dollars are directly recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the foreign currency translation reserve item in the financial statements of the foreign operating units. The changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are also directly recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the unrealized gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income item in the equity.

(XIX) Loss per share

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average Number of shares in circulation (thousands of shares)	Loss per share (NT$)
Basic loss per share			
Net loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ (63,566)	67,825	$ (0.94)
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ (63,566)	67,825	$ (0.94)

	Year Ended December 31 2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average Number of shares in circulation (thousands of shares)	Loss per share (NT$)
Basic loss per share			
Net loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ (111,726)	67,632	$ (1.65)
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ (111,726)	67,632	$ (1.65)

Since both Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were losses, potential common shares have an antidilutive effect, so diluted loss per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

(XX) Share-based payments

1. The share-based compensation agreements for the Company for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Number of grants	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock option plan	2020.06.08	2,500,000	5 years	After the 2-year expiration, first year: 40% After the 2-year expiration, second year: 30% After the 2-year expiration, third year: 30%
Employee stock option plan	2021.05.12	2,500,000	5 years	After the 2-year expiration, first year: 40% After the 2-year expiration, second year: 30% After the 2-year expiration, third year: 30%

2. Details of the share-based payment agreements are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Quantity of stock option	Weighted average exercise price (NT$)	Quantity of stock option	Weighted average exercise price (NT$)
Number of outstanding stock options on January 1	1,999,000	$ 11.80	3,301,000	$ 12.11
Stock options exercised in current period	-	-	(251,000)	11.79
Share options foregone this period	(1,249,000)	11.86	(1,051,000)	12.15
Number of shares outstanding on December 31	750,000	11.70	1,999,000	11.80
Exercisable stock options as of December 31	750,000	11.70	1,249,000	11.86

3. The expiration dates and exercise prices of outstanding stock options as of the Statement of Financial Position date are as follows:

Approved issuance date	Maturity date	2025.12.31 Number of shares	Exercise price (NT$)	
2021.05.12	2026.05.11	750,000	$ 11.70	(Note)

Approved issuance date	Maturity date	2024.12.31 Number of shares	Exercise price (NT$)	
2020.06.08	2025.06.07	675,000	$ 12.00	(Note)
2021.05.12	2026.05.11	1,324,000	11.70	(Note)

Note: Due to the Company's profit distribution approved by the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2024, the exercise prices of employee stock options have been adjusted in accordance with the Employee Stock Option Certificate Issuance and Exercise Regulations. The original exercise price of NT$12.30 has been adjusted to NT$12.00, and the original exercise price of NT$12.00 has been adjusted to NT$11.70.

4. The fair value of the stock options granted by the Company's equity-based compensation transactions was estimated using the binomial option pricing model. The relevant information is as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Stock price (NT$)	Exercise price (NT$)	Expected volatility (Note)	Expected subscription period	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (NT$)
Employee stock option plan	2020.06.08	$ 10.30	$ 11.80	21.34%~23.64%	2.5~4.5years	0%	0.2934%~0.3680%	$ 1.02~1.38
Employee stock option plan	2021.05.12	11.40	11.50	27.44%~33.68%	2.5~4.5years	0%	0.1677%~0.2434%	2.37~2.62

Note: The expected volatility is estimated using the standard deviation of stock returns over a period equivalent to the expected remaining term of the stock option, based on the prices of the underlying stock during that period.

5. The expenses generated by share-based payment transactions are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Compensation cost	$ 90	$ 454

(XXI) Summary by function of employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses incurred during the current period

By function / By nature	Year Ended December 31, 2025			Year Ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries	$ -	$ 52,494	$ 52,494	$ 57	$ 64,602	$ 64,659
Labor and health insurance premiums	-	4,691	4,691	-	5,913	5,913
Pension expenses	-	2,477	2,477	-	3,208	3,208
Directors' remuneration	-	288	288	-	288	288
Other employee benefit expenses	-	2,045	2,045	-	2,443	2,443
Depreciation	37	6,594	6,631	37	6,060	6,097
Amortization	-	1,085	1,085	-	808	808

Note 1: The average number of employees in the Company was 64 and 77 for 2025 and 2024, respectively, including 7 and 8 directors who did not concurrently serve as employees.

Note 2: The average employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,083 thousand and NT$1,105 thousand, respectively.

Note 3: The average employee salary expenses for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$921 thousand and NT$937 thousand, respectively.

Note 4: The adjustment in the average employee salary expenses was a decrease of 1.71%.

Note 5: The Company has established an Audit Committee, therefore, there is no related compensation for supervisors.

Note 6: The Company's compensation policy (including directors, managerial officers, and employees) is as follows:

1. Remuneration to directors and managers:

   (1) The Company provides compensation to its directors and managerial officers based on the principles of common industry standards, individual performance, company business performance, and the rationality of future risk. The contents and amounts of individual compensation are determined accordingly.

   (2) Compensation for directors can be divided into two categories: director profit distribution and business execution expenses. These are formulated by the Compensation Committee, taking into account the scope set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the company's operating conditions, and are approved by the Board of Directors and shareholders' meeting for distribution. Compensation for the general manager and deputy general managers can be divided into three categories: salary, bonus, and employee compensation for profit distribution, which are determined and submitted to the Compensation Committee for review by the Chairman in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Company.

   (3) The compensation received by the general manager and deputy general manager is determined based on their education, experience, years of service, and industry standards, in addition to being distributed based on

annual business performance. This method is carried out in accordance with the "Employee Performance Assessment Method" and the "Employee Bonus Method" of the Company and is reviewed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

(4) In addition to referring to the compensation provided by other companies in the same industry, the compensation for directors and managerial officers is evaluated based on factors such as the amount and method of compensation, company business conditions, and future risks, as well as the business responsibilities, contributions, and performance of the individuals.

The Compensation Committee periodically assesses or reviews the individual performance and achievement of performance targets for directors and managerial officers based on the above.

2. Employee salaries:
Processed according to the Company's salary and salary adjustment policies, and taking into account comprehensive factors such as seniority and performance.

3. Employee year-end bonuses:
Based on the Company's annual operating results and the "Employee Performance Appraisal Policy," the General Manager's Office proposes the amount of year-end bonuses, which are then processed by the responsible supervisor based on individual performance appraisals.

(XXII) Revenue from Customer Contract

The breakdown of the income is as follows:

1. Major regional markets

Location	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Taiwan	$ 244,110	$ 182,503
China	31,109	53,265
U.S.A.	150,309	126,767
U.K.	50,856	34,530
EU	53,935	45,087
Vietnam	1,119	36,217
Japan	7,096	5,835
Others	1,731	1,294
Total	$ 540,265	$ 485,498

2. Main products

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Power supply unit	$ 523,080	$ 480,023
Bluetooth wireless product	14,728	3,327
Service revenue	2,180	2,026
Others	277	122
Total	$ 540,265	$ 485,498

The sales returns and allowances for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$779 thousand and NT$559 thousand, respectively, and the amount recognized for estimated liability for returns and allowances was zero.

(XXIII) Other income

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Interest income - bank deposits	$ 845	$ 1,127
Interest revenue - others	121	1
Rental income	1,703	2,023
Others (Note 7)	4,056	7,068
Total	$ 6,725	$ 10,219

(XXIV) Other gains and losses

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	$ (3,347)	$ 8,171

(XXV) Finance costs

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Interest expense - bank loans	$ 2,156	$ 1,706
Interest expense - lease liabilities	125	144
Interest expense - others	2	1
Less: capitalization of interests	-	-
Net amounts	$ 2,283	$ 1,851

(XXVI) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Company's net loss after tax has deducted the following items:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Impairment loss of non-financial assets		
Anticipated credit impairment loss	$ 700	$ -
Impairment loss		
The impairment loss of investments accounted for using equity method	$ -	$ 12,301
Goodwill impairment loss	-	13,000
Total	$ -	$ 25,301
Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	$ 3,235	$ 2,523
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,249	3,428
Depreciation of investment property	147	146
Amortization of intangible assets	1,085	808
Total	$ 7,716	$ 6,905
Employee benefits expenses		
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 2,477	$ 3,208
Other employee benefits	59,230	73,015
Total	$ 61,707	$ 76,223

According to the articles of association of the Company, if there is profit for the year, 3% to 17% of the pre-tax net profit of the current year should be allocated for employee compensation, and not more than 3% of the pre-tax net profit of the current year shall be allocated for director compensation. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the make-up amount in advance, and the aforementioned profit sharing bonus to employees should reserve not less than 20% for the grassroots employees.

The Corporation did not estimate employee compensation and director remuneration for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

If there are differences between the actual amount and the estimated amount of remuneration, the estimated amount will be treated as the benefit for the year determined by the Board of Directors.

Information regarding employee remuneration and director remuneration can be accessed through channels such as the public information observation system.

(XXVII) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Categories of financial instruments

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial Assets		
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 157,242	$ 125,693
Notes receivable and accounts receivable	201,485	128,217
Other receivables	11,640	69,492
Other financial assets	-	4,507
Refundable deposits	236	252
Subtotal	370,603	328,161
Measured at FVTOCI		
Financial Assets measured at fair value	624	577
Total	$ 371,227	$ 328,738
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 110,000	$ 90,000
Notes and accounts receivable	190,855	124,512
Other payables	26,387	25,001
Lease liabilities	11,059	12,126
Guarantee deposits	170	170
Total	$ 338,471	$ 251,809

2. Financial risk management objectives

The objectives of financial risk management for the Company are to manage the risks associated with operating activities related to exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. To reduce financial risks, the Company is committed to identifying, assessing, and mitigating market uncertainties to minimize potential adverse effects of market fluctuations on the Company's financial performance.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge against the impact of exchange rate risk. The use of derivative financial instruments is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors, and internal auditors continuously review compliance with the policies and various exposure limits. The Company does not engage in financial instrument trading for speculative purposes.

3. Market risk

The main market risks that the Company bears as a result of its operational activities are foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the Company adjusts its funding needs using its own funds and bank loans, and as most of its floating-rate assets will mature within one year, and the current market interest rates are low, it does not expect significant interest rate risk and therefore does not use derivative financial instruments to manage it.

(1) Foreign currency risk

Some of the Company's operational activities and net investments in foreign operations are mainly transacted in foreign currencies, resulting in foreign exchange rate risk.

As the net investment in foreign operations is a strategic investment, the Company does not hedge against it.

The sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange rate risk mainly focuses on the calculation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the financial reporting period. When the New Taiwan Dollar appreciates/depreciates by one-tenth against the US Dollar, the net profit of the Corporation for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 will decrease/increase by NT$286 thousand and NT$349 thousand, respectively.

When the New Taiwan Dollar appreciates/depreciates by one-tenth against the Chinese Yuan, the net profit of the Corporation for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 will decrease/increase by NT$693 thousand and NT$509 thousand, respectively.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value and cash flow of financial instruments due to fluctuations in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk includes both of the above-mentioned factors.

Regarding the sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, it is based on the non-derivative financial instrument interest rate risk as of the end of the financial reporting period. If the interest rate increases/decreases by 0.1%, the Corporation's net profit for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 will increase/decrease by NT$58 thousand and NT$40 thousand, respectively.

4. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss incurred by the Company due to the counterparty's failure to fulfill contractual obligations. The policy adopted by the Company is to trade with reputable counterparties to reduce the risk of financial losses. In addition to conducting credit checks before trading, the Company continuously monitors credit exposure and the creditworthiness of counterparties during trading, and is committed to diversifying its customer base and expanding overseas markets to reduce concentration risk.

There was no concentration of credit risk with a single customer for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, so the credit risk is indeed limited.

Furthermore, the counterparties for transactions involving working capital and derivative financial instruments are several banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies, making the credit risk and concentration risk limited.

Please refer to Note 6.(2) for details of credit risk exposure related to accounts receivable and notes receivable.

5. Liquidity risk management

The objective of the Company in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient financial flexibility, including cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and adequate bank financing facilities, to meet operational cash needs.

The following table summarizes the analysis of the financial liabilities of the Company with contracted repayment periods, grouped by maturity date and undiscounted amount:

	2025.12.31			
	Less than 6 months	6~12 months	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	$ 110,000	$ -	$ -	$ 110,000
Notes payable	452	-	-	452
Accounts payable	190,403	-	-	190,403
Other payables	26,387	-	-	26,387
Lease liabilities	1,668	1,658	7,962	11,288
Other current liabilities	3,447	-	-	3,447
Total	$ 332,357	$ 1,658	$ 7,962	$ 341,977

	2024.12.31			
	Less than 6 months	6~12 months	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	$ 90,000	$ -	$ -	$ 90,000
Notes payable	454	-	-	454
Accounts payable	124,058	-	-	124,058
Other payables	25,001	-	-	25,001
Lease liabilities	1,598	1,304	9,524	12,426
Other current liabilities	7,379	-	-	7,379
Total	$ 248,490	$ 1,304	$ 9,524	$ 259,318

6. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Valuation techniques and assumptions for fair value measurement

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined as follows:

- For financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions that are actively traded in markets, their fair values are determined based on market quotes.
- The fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using quotes provided by banks.
- For stocks without quoted prices, their fair values are estimated based on observable inputs and then using generally accepted pricing models such as the market approach or income approach.

The important assumptions used to determine the fair value of the following financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Unquoted stocks

Part of the equity investments of the Company are unquoted stocks measured at fair value. The fair value is based on observable inputs, using a combination of the market approach of price-to-book ratio analysis and the income approach of discounted cash flow analysis. If the amount and percentage of ownership are insignificant, the assets are evaluated using the cost method.

(2) Recognition of fair value measurements in Parent Company Only Statement of Financial Position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value after initial recognition, categorized based on the observable level of fair value into levels 1 to 3:

- Level 1 fair value measurement refers to fair value determined using quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurement refers to fair value determined using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurement refers to fair value determined using unobservable inputs based on market data for the asset or liability, and using valuation techniques to derive fair value.

The information on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the Company using the fair value hierarchy is summarized as follows:

	2025.12.31			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted stocks	$ -	$ -	$ 624	$ 624

	2024.12.31			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted stocks	$ -	$ -	$ 577	$ 577

Changes in Level 3 fair value from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Balance as of January 1	$ 577	$ 552
Unrealized profits and losses in current period	47	25
Balance as of December 31	$ 624	$ 577

The investment in unlisted stocks as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were evaluated at fair value using the asset-based approach due to their small holding percentage and amount.

There were no significant transfers of fair value between Level 1 and Level 2 during Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

7. Foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by significant exchange rate fluctuations

As the business activities of the Company involve several non-functional currencies, they are subject to significant exchange rate fluctuations. The information regarding foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Currency	Foreign exchange amount	Exchange rate measurement at the end of the period
Monetary items:			
2025.12.31			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	$ 3,502	31.430
Cash and cash equivalents	RMB	2,741	4.496
Receivables	USD	5,028	31.430
Receivables	RMB	4,185	4.496
Other receivables	USD	350	31.430
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	USD	5,997	31.430
Other payables	USD	19	31.430
2024.12.31			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	$ 1,970	32.785
Cash and cash equivalents	RMB	1,991	4.478
Receivables	USD	3,168	32.785
Receivables	RMB	3,106	4.478
Other receivables	USD	2,095	32.785
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	USD	3,753	32.785
Non-monetary items: None			

(XXVIII) Capital management

The capital management objective of the Company and its subsidiaries is to maintain an optimal capital structure that can provide sufficient returns to shareholders while continuing to operate and grow. The capital structure management strategy of the Corporation is based on factors such as the industry scale and future growth prospects of the Company and its subsidiaries, product development plans, and external environmental changes. Based on these factors, we plan the necessary production capacity and corresponding capital expenditures required to achieve that capacity. We also calculate the required operating funds and cash based on industry characteristics, estimate possible product profits, operating profit margins, and cash flows, and consider risk factors such as industry cyclicality and product life cycles to determine the optimal capital structure of the Corporation.

Debt Ratios of the Corporation at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Total liabilities	$ 342,129	$ 259,672
Total assets	$ 922,890	$ 903,118
Debt Ratio	37.07%	28.75%

On December 31, 2025, the debt ratio increased, mainly due to the Increase in bank loans and accounts payable.

VII. Related Parties Transactions

(I) Name and relationship of related parties

Related Party Name	Related Party Categories
ATECH TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD. Referred to as Samoa Atech in the following section	The Company's subsidiary
GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD. Referred to as Growing in the following section	The Company's subsidiary
QQE Technology Co., Ltd. Referred to as QQE in the following section	The Company's subsidiary
Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd. (Referred to as Atech Yichang in the following section)	Subsidiaries of Somoa Atech
Atech (Yichang) Trading Co., Ltd. (Referred to as Yichang Trading in the following section)	Subsidiaries of Somoa Atech
Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd. (Referred to as Chi Yeh Dongguan in the following section)	Subsidiary of Growing
AAEON Technology Inc.	The spouse of its responsible person is the responsible person of the Company.
Cipherlab Co., Ltd.	The Corporation's Director is its Director (not a substantial related party as of June 2025).
Onyx Healthcare Inc.	The spouse of its responsible person is the responsible person of the Company.
Huiyou Electronics Co., Ltd.	The spouse of its responsible person is the responsible person of the Company.
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	The spouse of its responsible person is the responsible person of the Company.
Opto Intelligence Co., Ltd.	The spouse of its responsible person is the responsible person of the Company.

(II) Significant transactions with related parties

The details of transactions between the Company, its subsidiaries, and related parties are disclosed as follows:

1. Sales

The amounts and ending balance of significant sales from the Company and its subsidiaries to related parties are as follows:

Amounts of transaction	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
QQE	$ 92,486	$ 76,193
Other related parties	3,232	3,334
Total	$ 95,718	$ 79,527

Outstanding balance	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
QQE	$ 54,767	$ 31,129
Other related parties	616	586
Less: allowance for impairment	(13)	(12)
Net amounts	$ 55,370	$ 31,703

The products sold by the Company to its subsidiaries are given a certain discount based on the order price, and the payment terms of such transactions are subject to financial planning. For other sales and payment terms, they are subject to the Company's general trading conditions.

2. Other receivables

Outstanding balance	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
GROWING	$ -	$ 68,685
Chi Yeh Dongguan	11,120	-
Other subsidiaries	424	807
Other related parties	286	-
Total	$ 11,544	$ 69,492

The amount represents accounts receivable for funds loaned, interest, consulting fees, and rents. Please refer to Note 7.(2).4 to the financial statement for information on funds loaned.

3. Purchase of goods

The amounts and ending balance of significant sales from the Company and its subsidiaries to related parties are as follows:

Amounts of transaction	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Chi Yeh Dongguan	$ 229,076	$ 243,288
Atech Yichang	199,023	169,143
(Referred to as Yichang Trading in the following section)	20,417	-
Total	$ 448,516	$ 412,431

Outstanding balance	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Chi Yeh Dongguan	$ 55,422	$ 20,577
Atech Yichang	113,014	101,168
(Referred to as Yichang Trading in the following section)	15,190	-
Total	$ 183,626	$ 121,745

The products purchased by the Company from its subsidiaries are priced based on the standard cost markup or discounted based on the order price. The payment terms for the above transactions are subject to financial planning.

4. Financing

The funding arrangements with related parties of the Company are as follows (recorded under "Other receivables - related parties"):

Related Party Name	Receivables from related parties: Highest balance	Receivables from related parties: Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate	Interest income
2025.12.31				
GROWING	$ 69,153	$ -	(Note)	$ -
Chi Yeh Dongguan	33,205	11,001	0%~4.6%	119
Total		$ 11,001		$ 119
2024.12.31				
GROWING	$ 75,555	$ 68,685	(Note)	$ -

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding interest receivable from financing provided to Chi Yeh Dongguan by the Corporation was NT$119 thousand (listed under "Other receivables - related parties").

Note: The financing for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was non-interest-bearing in accordance with the revised operating procedures for financings provided to others as amended by the Corporation's shareholders' meeting on May 17, 2022.

5. Guarantee

Information on the Company issuing promissory notes as endorsement guarantees for loans by Growing, Chi Yeh Dongguan, and to banks is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Guarantee notes amount	USD 3,000 thousand RMB 4,000 thousand	USD 3,000 thousand RMB 10,000 thousand
Endorsed guarantee amount	$ 112,274	$ 143,135

6. Others

(1) The Corporation purchased goods from its subsidiary at a value of NT$9,531 thousand at the end of 2025, which were recorded as inventory in transit. The goods were received in January 2026.

(2) The Corporation received rental income from leasing office space to its subsidiaries and other related parties amounting to NT$655 thousand and NT$960 thousand for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(3) The Corporation received consulting fees from its subsidiaries amounting to NT$900 thousand and NT$1,350 thousand for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(4) The Corporation leased an office from other related parties in 2025 and 2024, acquiring right-of-use assets of NT$786 thousand and NT$113 thousand, respectively. The lease terms were determined by both parties through agreement. The rent is paid monthly in accordance with the lease agreement. Rent payments of NT$371 thousand and NT$114 thousand were made in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(5) The Corporation paid service costs to other related parties amounting to NT$620 thousand and NT$104 thousand for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

7. Remuneration to key management personnel

The current compensation of the key management personnel of the Company is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Short-term benefits	$ 3,188	$ 10,834
Post-employment benefits	108	296
Total	$ 3,296	$ 11,130

Short-term benefits include salaries, bonuses, employee compensation, and so on.

VIII. Pledged Assets

The following assets have been provided as collateral for the financing loans and performance guarantees of the Company to the banks:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Restricted deposit		
- Reserve accounts	$ -	$ 4,507

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(I) The issuance of promissory notes by the Company is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Guarantee of bank financing limit	$ 200,800	$ 230,800
Guarantee of bank financing limit (Note)	USD 3,000 thousand RMB 4,000 thousand	USD 3,000 thousand RMB 10,000 thousand

Note: The above includes borrowings from subsidiaries.

(II) In the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation provided a letter of credit of NT$700 thousand and NT$1,000 thousand, respectively, to banks as a guarantee for the import tariff deferral.

(III) The Corporation provided banks with a performance bond of NT$5,800 thousand in the form of a letter of guarantee as a guarantee for the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Industrial Upgrading Innovation Platform Counseling Program for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(IV) Please refer to Note 6.(16) for details on operating lease agreements.

X. Losses due to Major Disasters: None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

On December 19, 2025, the Corporation filed with the Financial Supervisory Commission to issue 20,000 thousand ordinary shares through a cash capital increase, with a par value of NT$10 per share, totaling NT$200,000 thousand. The filing was approved and became effective on January 20, 2026, and the Board of Directors authorized the chairman to set April 15, 2026, as the capital increase date.

XII. Others: None.

XIII. Separately Disclosed Items

(I) Significant transactions information:

1. Loans to others: Please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsements and guarantees for others: Please refer to Table 2.
3. Situation of significant marketable securities held as of December 31, 2025: None.
4. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 3.
5. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See TABLE 4.
6. Derivatives Trading: None.

(II) Information on investees:

1. Information on investees: Please refer to Table 5.
2. Significant transactions information of subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. Other items are not applicable.

(III) Information on investment in mainland China:

1. Information on investments in Mainland China: Please refer to Table 6.
2. Information on significant transactions directly or indirectly with Mainland China invested companies: please refer to Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4. As of the end of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unrealized gains and losses were NT$592 thousand and NT$634 thousand, respectively.

XIV. Segment Information

The Company has disclosed the relevant operating segment information in accordance with the regulations in the Consolidated Financial Statement.

TABLE 1

ATECHOEM INC.
LIST OF LOANS TO OTHERS
December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Financing Company Company	Counterparty	Financial Statement Account (Note 2)	Related Party Related parties:	Maximum outstanding balance in the current period (Note 3)	Balance at the end of the period	Actual Amount Used	Interest Rate	Financing Nature (Note 4)	Transaction Amounts (Note 5)	Reason for Financing (Note 6)	Allowance for Bad Debts	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company (Note 7)	Financing Company's Total Financing Amount Limits (Note 7)
													Item	Value		
0	AtechOEM Inc.	GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	$ 69,153	$ 9,429 (Note 8)	$ -	-	2	$ -	To lower cost of capital for business operation	-	None	-	$ 58,076	$ 290,381
0	AtechOEM Inc.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	33,205	31,430 (Note -9)	11,001	0%~4.60%	1	229,076	-	-	None	-	58,076	290,381
1	Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	43,180	22,480 (Note 10)	22,480	3.00%~3.50%	2	-	To lower cost of capital for business operation	-	None	-	68,060	136,120
3	Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	13,719	11,240 (Note 11)	11,240	3.00%~3.50%	2	-	To lower cost of capital for business operation	-	None	-	14,991	29,983

(Concluded)

TABLE 1

Continued

Note 1:

1. Issuer is noted `0'.
2. The investee companies are numbered in sequence according to their company type starting from `1'.

Note 2: Items such as receivables from related companies, receivables from related parties, stockholder transactions, prepaid payments, temporary payments, etc., if they are of the nature for financing, must be filled in this column. Note 2: The counterparties with transactions are numbered '1'; the counterparties with short-term financing needs are numbered '2'.

Note 3: The highest balance of financings provided to others during the current year.

Note 4: The nature for financing should be listed as either a business relationship or as having the need for short-term financing.

Note 5: If the nature for financing is a business relationship, the transaction amounts should be listed. The transaction amounts refer to the transaction amounts of the financing company and the counterparty in the most recent year.

Note 6: For those where the nature for financing is the need for short-term financing, it is necessary to specifically explain the reason for financing and the purpose of the funds for the counterparty, such as repaying loans, purchasing equipment, or operational turnover, etc.

Note 7:

1. Parent company fund lending operation procedure regulations:
   (1) The maximum limit for capital loan is 50% of the net equity. The total amount of funds loaned by the Company to other companies or entities due to business transactions should not exceed 30% of the Company's net equity. The total amount of funds lent to others by the Company and other companies or banks due to the necessity of short-term financial interflow shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net equity.
   (2) For companies with a short-term financing need, the individual loan amount shall not exceed 3% of the Company's net equity, except for invested companies where the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of voting shares, in which case the individual loan amount shall not exceed 10% of the invested company's equity. For companies with transactions, the individual loan amount shall not exceed the higher of the two parties' business dealings and shall not exceed 3% of the Company's net equity, except for invested companies where the company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of voting shares, in which case the individual loan amount shall not exceed 10% of the invested Company's net equity. The said business transaction amount refers to the purchase or sales amount between the two parties, whichever is higher.
2. Subsidiary fund lending operation procedure regulations:
   (1) The maximum limit for fund lending is up to 40% of the subsidiary's net worth. However, in cases where there is a short-term need for inter-company or inter-bank financing, the total amount of funds lent to others should not exceed 50% of the subsidiary's available lending funds.
   (2) For companies or banks with a short-term financing need, the individual loan amount shall not exceed half of the subsidiary's available loanable funds. For companies or banks with business dealings, the individual loan amount shall not exceed the amount of the highest of the sales or purchase transactions between the two parties. The said business transaction amount refers to the purchase or sales amount between the two parties, whichever is higher.
   (3) The net assets referred to above are based on the latest audited financial statements.

Note 8: On March 11, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to lend a sum of US$100 thousand (NT$3,143 thousand) to Growing Profits Group Ltd. On August 12, 2025, US$200 thousand (NT$6,286 thousand) was disbursed.

Note 9: On September 30, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to lend a sum of USD 1,000 thousand (NT$31,430 thousand) to Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.

Note 10: On August 12, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to approve a capital loan to Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd. for Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd. in the amount of RMB 5,000 thousand (NT$22,480 thousand).

Note 11: On May 13, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to provide a loan to Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd. by Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd. in the amount of RMB 2,500 thousand (NT$11,240 thousand).

TABLE 2

ATECHOEM INC.
PROVISION OF ENDORSEMENTS AND GUARANTEES TO OTHERS
December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor Company Name	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/Guaranteed During the Period (Note 4)	Outstanding Endorsement Guarantee at End of period (Note 5)	Actual Amount Used (Note 6)	Amount Endorsed/Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/Guarantee to Net Equity in the Most Recent Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable (Note 3)	Endorsement/Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries (Note 7)	Endorsement/Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent (Note 7)	Endorsement/Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China (Note 7)
		Company	Relationship (Note 2)										
0	AtechOEM Inc.	GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	2	$ 174,228	$ 99,615	$ 94,290	$ 65,846	$ -	16.24%	$ 290,381	Y	-	-
0	AtechOEM Inc.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	2	174,228	45,730	17,984	17,984	-	3.10%	290,381	Y	-	Y
1	Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	4	174,228	8,992	8,992	8,992	8,992	1.55%	290,381	-	-	Y

Note 1:
(1) Issuer is noted `0'.
(2) The investee companies are numbered in sequence according to their company type starting from `1'.

Note 2: There are seven types of relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee, and just indicate the types:
(1) Having business relationship.
(2) Companies in which the Corporation directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
(3) Companies directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting shares of the Company.
(4) Companies of which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
(5) Mutual guarantee of the trade or joint proprietor as required by the construction contract.
(6) Companies for which all shareholders, based on their ownership percentage, provided endorsement guarantees due to a joint investment relationship.
(7) Industry peers provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3: The maximum limit for the Company's endorsement guarantee to a single enterprise is 30% of the shareholder's equity net amount, except for subsidiaries where the company holds over 90% of the shares. For other cases, the limit is 10% of the shareholder's equity net amount. The endorsement guarantee limit of the Corporation is 50% of the shareholders' equity.
The Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party by a Subsidiary is that it should not exceed 30% of the shareholder's EQUITY net amount for subsidiaries where it holds more than 90% of the shares. For other cases, it should not exceed 10% of the shareholder's EQUITY net amount. The total amount of endorsements and guarantees provided externally by a subsidiary shall not exceed 50% of the current period's net worth.
The total amount of external endorsements and guarantees by the Corporation and its subsidiaries shall not exceed 50% of the Corporation's net worth, and the limit on endorsements/guarantees provided to a single enterprise shall not exceed 30% of the Corporation's net worth.

Note 4: The highest monthly balance of guarantees for others during the current year.

Note 5: The amount should be approved by the Board of Directors. However, if authorized by Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the Guidelines for Handling Fund Loans and Endorsement Guarantees of Public Issuing Companies, the chairman is authorized to approve the amount.

Note 6: The actual amount disbursed by the guaranteed company within the endorsed guarantee balance.

Note 7: Fill in Y for endorsement and guarantee by listed parent for subsidiary, by subsidiary for listed parent, or for party in Mainland China

TABLE 3

ATECHOEM INC.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

January 1 to December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Payment Terms and Reason for Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/ Accounts Payable or Receivable		Remarks (Note 2)
			Purchase or Sale	Amount	% to Total Purchases or Sales	Credit Period	Unit Price	Credit Period	Balance	% to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable or Payable	
AtechOEM Inc.	Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	The Company's sub-subsidiary	Purchase of goods	$ 229,076	49.67 %	Depends on financial planning	Discounts may be given based on the order	Depends on financial planning	Accounts payable $55,422	29.04%	
AtechOEM Inc.	Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd.	The Company's sub-subsidiary	Purchase of goods	199,023	43.16 %	Depends on financial planning	Markups may be added based on product	Depends on financial planning	Accounts payable 113,014	59.21%	

Note 1: If the terms of related party transactions differ from those of ordinary transactions, the differences and reasons should be stated in the unit price and credit period fields.

Note 2: If there are prepayments or advances, the reasons, contract terms, amounts, and differences from ordinary transaction patterns should be stated in the notes column.

Note 3: Paid-in capital refers to the paid-in capital of the parent company. For issuers of stocks without par value or with a per share par value other than NT$10, the requirement that the transaction amount must not exceed 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated based on 10% of the equity attributed to the parent company's owners in the Statement of Financial Position.

TABLE 4

ATECHOEM INC.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

January 1 to December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name Receivables	Counterparty	Relationship	Ending Balance of Receivables from related parties (Note 1)	Turnover Rate	Overdue Receivables from related parties		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period for Receivables from related parties	Provision for loss allowance amount
					Amount	Action Taken		
Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd.	AtechOEM Inc.	Parent company	Accounts receivable $113,014	1.86	$58,907	Depends on the group's financial planning, collections	$44,910	-

Note 1: Please list separately according to receivables from related parties, notes, other receivables, etc.

Note 2: Paid-in capital refers to the paid-in capital of the parent company. For issuers of stocks without par value or with a per share par value other than NT$10, the requirement that the transaction amount must not exceed 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated based on 10% of the equity attributed to the parent company's owners in the Statement of Financial Position.

TABLE 5

ATECHOEM INC.

INFORMATION ON THE INVESTEES (NOT INCLUDING INVESTEES IN MAINLAND CHINA)

January 1 to December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investor	Name of Investee Company (Note 1 and Note 2)	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of September 30, 2023			Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Note 2(2)	Investment Income (Loss) Note 2(3)	Remarks
				March 31, 2020	End of current year	Number of shares	%	Carrying Amount			
AtechOEM Inc.	ATECH TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	Samoa	Investment and holding	$ 140,418	$ 140,418	4,200,000	100 %	$ 367,278	$ 18,147	$ 18,147	Subsidiary
AtechOEM Inc.	GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Investment and holding	252,698	252,698	10,800,000	100 %	(46,916)	(31,421)	(31,421)	Subsidiary
AtechOEM Inc.	OUTSTANDING ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER GROUP CO., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Investment and holding	164,180	164,180	5,000,000	100 %	75,651	(2,294)	(2,294)	Subsidiary
AtechOEM Inc.	QQE Technology Co., Ltd.	The Republic of China	Merchandising	76,000	76,000	3,800,000	100 %	51,584	(16,275)	(16,373)	Subsidiary

Note 1: If the company has overseas holding companies and prepares Consolidated Financial Statement as the primary financial statements in accordance with local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information on overseas invested companies will only be disclosed up to the relevant information of the holding company.

Note 2: If it does not fall under the circumstances described in Note 1, fill in according to the following rules:

1. In the columns of "Name of Investee", "Location", "Main Businesses and Products", "Investment Amount", and "End-of-Period Shareholding", please fill in the information in order according to the direct or indirect control of each investee company in the Company's chain of investments. In the "Notes" column, please indicate the relationship between each investee company and the Company (such as whether it is a subsidiary or a sub-subsidiary).
2. The column of "Investee Company Profit/Loss for the Period" is the amount of profit or loss of each investee company for the period.
3. The column of "Investment Gains or Losses Recognized for the Period" is the amount of gains or losses recognized by the company from its directly held subsidiaries and its investees accounted for by the equity method.

TABLE 6

ATECHOEM INC.
INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
January 1 to December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated investment amount transferred from Taiwan at the beginning of the current period	Remitted or repatriated amount of investment for the period		Accumulated investment amount transferred from Taiwan at the end of the current period	Net Profit or Loss of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership in Direct or Indirect Investment by the Corporation	Investment gains or losses recognized in the period (Note 2)	Book value of investments at the end of the period	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of September 30, 2023
					Outward Remittance	Inflow						
Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Make and sell of transformers	USD 4,250 thousand	(2)	USD 4,200 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	USD 4,200 thousand (Note 4)	$ 17,334	100%	$ 17,809 (Note 4)) (2), B	$ 339,902 (Note 4))	$ 35,213
Atech (Yichang) Trading Co., Ltd.	Merchandising of transformers	RMB 6,000 thousand	(2)	-	-	-	-	341	100%	341 (Note 4)) (2), D	27,329 (Note 4))	None
Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing of small transformers and chargers	USD 3,058 thousand	(2)	USD 3,058 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	USD 3,058 thousand (Note 4)	(32,751)	100%	(33,184) (Note 4)) (2), B	16,460 (Note 4))	None
Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd.	Merchandising of transformers and power supply units	USD 5,000 thousand	(2)	USD 5,000 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	USD 5,000 thousand (Note 4)	(2,157)	100%	(2,157) (Note 4)) (2), B	74,956 (Note 4))	27,335
Ya Hsing Power Technology Co., Ltd.	Merchandising of transformers and power supply units	RMB 2,200 thousand	(2)	-	-	-	-	682	60%	409 (Note 4)) (2), D	3,699 (Note 4))	None
QQE Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Merchandising of power supply units	USD 820 thousand	(1)	USD 820 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	USD 820 thousand (Note 4)	(9,031)	100%	(9,031) (Note 4)) (2), E	(4,246) (Note 4))	None
Shenzhen Hong Jie Technology Co., Ltd.	Merchandising and processing of power supply units	RMB 4,280 thousand	(1)	-	-	-	-	(23)	100%	(23) (Note 4)) (2), E	14 (Note 4))	None

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by the Investment Commission, M.O.E.A
USD 15,728 thousand	USD 16,565 thousand	(Note 5)

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three types, and can be indicated by marking the type:
1. Directly invest in a company in mainland China.
2. Indirect investment in Mainland China through a third-country company (please specify the name of the investment company in the third country).
3. Other methods.

Note 2: In the "Investment Income (Loss) Recognized for the Period" column:
1. If there is no investment income or loss during the preparation period, it should be noted.

2. Investment income (loss) recognition is based on the following three types, which should be noted:
   (1) Financial statements audited and certified by international accounting firms with cooperative relationships with accounting firms in the Republic of China.
   (2) Financial statements audited and certified by the parent company's signing accountant in the Republic of China.
   (3) Financial statements reviewed by the parent company's accountant in the Republic of China.
   (4) Financial statements for the same period that have not been audited by a CPA.
   (5) Financial statements audited by other accountants in the Republic of China.

Note 3: The figures in this table should be presented in New Taiwan Dollars.

Note 4: Atech Technology (Yichang) Electronics and Atech (Yichang) Trading Co., Ltd. are both second-tier subsidiaries invested by the Company through the subsidiary Atech Technology (Samoa) Ltd.; Chi Yeh (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd. is a second-tier subsidiary invested by the Company through Growing Profits Group Ltd.; Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd. is a second-tier subsidiary invested by the Company through the subsidiary Outstanding Electronics Manufacturer Group Co., Ltd.; Ya Hsing Power Technology Co., Ltd. is a second-tier subsidiary invested by the Company through Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd.; QQE Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. is a second-tier subsidiary invested by the Company through the subsidiary QQE Technology, and Shenzhen Hong Jie Technology Co., Ltd. is a second-tier subsidiary invested by the Company through QQE Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., and the remitted investment amount and recognized investment gains or losses in the period are through Atech Technology (Samoa) Ltd., Growing Profits Group Ltd., Outstanding Electronics Manufacturer Group Co., Ltd., Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd., QQE Technology, and QQE Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Note 5: According to the "Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" revised on August 29, 2008, as the company has obtained a certificate of operating headquarters that complies with the scope of operations issued by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, there is no need to set an investment limit.

ATECHOEM INC.
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
December 31, 2025

Schedule 1

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary		Amount	
Cash on hand	Company petty cash and foreign currency cash	(1 thousand USD and 1 thousand RMB, etc.)	$	132
Bank deposits	Checking deposits			45
	Demand deposits			19,217
	Foreign exchange deposits	(3,501 thousand USD, 1 thousand HKD, and 2,740 thousand RMB)		122,372
	Composite deposits			15,476
	Subtotal			157,110
	Total		$	157,242

Note:
USD to NTD: 1: 31.430
HKD to NTD exchange rate: 1: 4.038
RMB to NTD: 1: 4.496

ATECHOEM INC.
NOTES RECEIVABLE
December 31, 2025

Schedule 2

Unit: NT$ thousand

Customer Name	Summary	Amount
Non-related party:		
CCD00499	Loan	$ 14,371
Others (Note)	Loan	116
Total		$ 14,487

Note: The balance of each account did not exceed 5% of the total amount.

ATECHOEM INC.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

December 31, 2025

Schedule 3

Unit: NT$ thousand

Customer Name	Summary	Amount
Non-related party:		
CED00056	Loan	$ 10,241
CED00036	Loan	7,669
CED00113	Loan	27,741
CCD00008	Loan	20,227
CED00227	Loan	11,497
CCI00208	Loan	8,412
Others (Note)	Loan	48,530
Subtotal		134,317
Related parties:		
AAEON Technology Inc.	Loan	384
GIGABYTE Technology Co., Ltd.	Loan	149
Huiyou Electronics Co., Ltd.	Loan	83
QQE Technology Co., Ltd.	Loan	54,767
Subtotal		55,383
Total		$ 189,700

Note: The balance of each account did not exceed 5% of the total amount.

ATECHOEM INC.

INVENTORY

December 31, 2025

Schedule 4

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount – Cost	Amount – Market price	Remarks
Raw materials:			
Nickel steel sheets, copper wires, main chips, memory modules, printed circuit boards, adhesive tapes, packaging materials, and labels, etc.	$ 3,256	$ 1,831	1. The market price is based on the net realizable value. 2. Inventory is provided with an allowance for decline in value and obsolescence of NT$2,828 thousand.
Work in progress:			
Bluetooth module	1,313	1,492	
Finished goods:			
Transformer, power supply, and Bluetooth transmission.	7,986	6,901	
Goods in transit	9,531	9,531	
Total	$ 22,086	$ 19,755	

ATECHOEM INC.
PREPAYMENTS
December 31, 2025

Schedule 5

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount	
Prepaid certification and regulatory fees	$	2,765
Prepaid labor and consulting fees		2,200
Other prepayments		3,192
Prepayment for purchases		13
Overpaid sales tax		1,052
Total	$	9,222

ATECHOEM INC.
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS
December 31, 2025

Schedule 6

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount
Input tax	The unapplied business tax amount	$ 413
Refundable tax payment	Refundable business tax	236
Temporary payments	Employee provisional and payment of safety certification fees on behalf of employees, etc.	978
Other receivables	Receivables from service cost	96
	Total	$ 1,723

ATECHOEM INC.

FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Schedule 7

Unit: NT$/ thousand; number of shares/share

Name of Investee Company	Balance, beginning of period		Increase in current period (Note)		Balance at the end of the period		Accumulated impairment loss	Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
	Number of shares	Fair Value	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Fair Value		
Taiwan Mobile Communication Inc.	98,900	$ 577	-	$ 47	98,900	$ 624	-	None

Note: The increase in this period is due to the recognition of unrealized valuation gain of NT$47 thousand.

ATECHOEM INC.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Schedule 8

Unit: NT$/ thousand; number of shares/share

Name of Investee Company	Balance, beginning of period		Increase in current period (Note 1)		Decrease in the period (Note 2)		Balance at the end of the period			Net equity		Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Ownership Percentage	Amount	Stock price (NT$)	Amount	
ATECH TECH.(SAMOA) Ltd.	4,200,000	$ 347,067	-	$ 20,211	-	$ -	4,200,000	100.00%	$ 367,278	$ 87.45	$ 367,278	None
GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	10,800,000	9,834	-	-	-	32,449	10,800,000	100.00%	(22,615)	(4.34)	(46,916)	None
OUTSTANDING ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER GROUP CO., LTD.	5,000,000	91,417	-	227	-	2,294	5,000,000	100.00%	89,350	15.13	75,651	None
QQE Technology Co., Ltd.	3,800,000	68,268	-	9	-	16,693	3,800,000	100.00%	51,584	4.28	16,282	None
Subtotal		516,586		20,447		51,436			485,597			
Less: Accumulated impairment loss		(38,000)		-		-			(38,000)			
Net amounts		$ 478,586		$ 20,447		$ 51,436			$ 447,597			

Note 1: The increase in current period is due to the recognition of investment income of NT$18,147 thousand, exchange differences arising from translation of NT$2,291 thousand, and changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method of NT$9 thousand.

Note 2: This period's decrease is due to recognizing investment loss of NT$50,088 thousand and exchange differences arising from translation of NT$1,348 thousand.

ATECHOEM INC.

CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Schedule 9

Unit: NT$/ thousand

Name of Investee Company	Balance, beginning of period	Increase in current period	Decrease in the period	Balance at the end of the period
GROWING PROFITS GROUP LTD.	$ 24,301	$ -	$ -	$ 24,301
OUTSTANDING ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER GROUP CO., LTD.	13,699	-	-	13,699
Total	$ 38,000	$ -	$ -	$ 38,000

ATECHOEM INC.

CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Schedule 10

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Opening amount	Increase in current period	Amortization and impairment in current period	Balance at the end of the period	Remarks
Trademark	$ 112	$ 19	$ 17	$ 114	Amortized over 10 years
Patents	41	-	3	38	Amortized over 19 years
Computer software	3,181	373	1,065	2,489	Amortized over 5 years
Goodwill	13,000	-	-	13,000	Note:
Subtotal	16,334	392	1,085	15,641	
Less: Accumulated impairment loss	(13,000)	-	-	(13,000)	
Total	$ 3,334	$ 392	$ 1,085	$ 2,641	

Note: This represents goodwill acquired from the acquisition of the Power Supply and Optoelectronics Division of Outstanding Electronics Manufacture Group Co., Ltd., which has been fully impaired.

ATECHOEM INC.

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

December 31, 2025

Schedule 11

Unit: NT$ thousand

Loan type	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity date	Financing limit	Collateral
Credit loan	$ 45,000	2.11%	2026.02.09	$ 50,000	Promissory notes from the Company
Credit loan	30,000	2.13%	2026.03.26	30,000	Promissory notes from the Company
Credit loan	20,000	2.12%	2026.01.27	50,000	Promissory notes from the Company
Credit loan	15,000	2.03%	2026.03.31	50,000	Promissory notes from the Company
Total	$ 110,000				

ATECHOEM INC.
NOTES PAYABLE
December 31, 2025

Schedule 12

Unit: NT$ thousand

Customer Name	Summary	Amount
Non-related party:		
STD09139	Service cost	$ 452

ATECHOEM INC.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
December 31, 2025

Schedule 13

Unit: NT$ thousand

Customer Name	Summary	Amount
Non-related party:		
STD03642	Loan	$ 460
STD04145	Loan	781
STD10037	Loan	559
STD01834	Loan	733
STD03901	Loan	570
STD10054	Loan	2,606
Others (Note)	Loan	1,068
Subtotal		6,777
Related parties:		
Atech Yichang	Loan	113,014
Chi Yeh Dongguan	Loan	55,422
(Referred to as Yichang Trading in the following section)	Loan	15,190
Subtotal		183,626
Total		$ 190,403

Note: The balance of each account did not exceed 5% of the total amount.

ATECHOEM INC.

OTHER PAYABLES

December 31, 2025

Schedule 14

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount	
Non-related party:		
Salary and bonus payable	$	15,390
Pension payable		719
Professional service fees payable		1,212
Insurance payable		986
Prepaid certification fees payable		2,216
Other expenses payable		5,864
Total	$	26,387

ATECHOEM INC.
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES SCHEDULE
December 31, 2025

Schedule 15

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount
Collection for third parties	Tax withheld from salary and Income from professional practice	$ 1,118
Advance sales receipts	Unearned sales revenue	2,329
Total		$ 3,447

ATECHOEM INC.

OPERATING INCOME SCHEDULE

2025

Schedule 16

Unit: NT$ thousand; number/thousand sets

Summary	Quantity	Amount
Power		
P01	30	$ 18,224
P2111	379	25,028
P2112	426	68,724
P212	436	68,193
Q01	95	72,357
Others	36	9,960
Communications		
C01	4,323	96,086
C02	12,566	94,793
C03	909	7,905
C09	288	13,011
C10	2,242	6,608
C12	2,807	39,613
Others	177	2,578
Wireless		
W11	47	9,829
Others	15	4,899
Purchasing of	-	277
Service revenue	-	2,180
Total		$ 540,265

ATECHOEM INC.

OPERATING COSTS

2025

Schedule 17

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount
Raw materials, beginning	$ 3,771
Purchases in current period	9,124
Less: Sales of raw materials	(168)
Transferred expense	(201)
Raw materials, ending balance	(3,256)
Raw material consumption	9,270
Manufacturing expenses -	3,823
Manufacturing expenses -	37
Manufacturing cost	13,130
Add: Beginning work in	614
Purchases in current period	16
Less: Sales of work in process	(1)
Transferred expense	(452)
Ending work in process	(1,313)
Cost of finished goods	11,994
Add: Beginning finished goods	8,863
Purchases of finished goods	452,015
Less: Transferred expense	(484)
Ending finished goods	(7,986)
Cost of goods sold	464,402
Add: Sales of raw materials and	169
Less: Reversal of loss on falling	(617)
Cost of goods sold	463,954
Labor costs	1,511
Operating costs	$ 465,465

ATECHOEM INC.

DETAILS OF SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

2025

Schedule 18

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount	
Salary and wages	$	9,434
Stationery supplies		1
Traveling expense		1,012
Freight		875
Postage and phone/fax expense		156
Insurance		1,093
Entertainment		601
Various depreciation		54
Food stipend		412
Employee benefits		150
Commission expenses		1,093
Other expenses		4,929
Total	$	19,810

ATECHOEM INC.
DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES
2025

Schedule 19

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount
Salary and wages	$ 18,960
Stationery supplies	130
Traveling expense	268
Freight	29
Postage and phone/fax expense	1,506
Repairs and maintenance	1,615
Advertisement expense	30
Utilities expense	616
Insurance	2,171
Entertainment	143
Donation	56
Taxes	81
Various depreciation	3,858
Various amortization	847
Food stipend	662
Employee benefits	278
Training expense	47
Other expenses	9,879
Total	$ 41,176

ATECHOEM INC.

RESEARCH EXPENSE

2025

Schedule 20

Unit: NT$ thousand

Summary	Amount
Salary and wages	$ 24,100
Rent	1
Stationery supplies	15
Traveling expense	288
Freight	35
Postage and phone/fax expense	42
Repairs and maintenance	106
Utilities expense	49
Insurance	2,139
Entertainment	30
Various depreciation	2,682
Various amortization	238
Food stipend	971
Employee benefits	382
Other expenses	14,378
Total	$ 45,456