

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended
December 31, 2025 and 2024 and
Independent Auditors' Report
(Stock Code : 3088)

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Notice to Readers

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the independent auditors' review 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' review report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

For the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises,” the company that is required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, is the same as the company required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies under International Financial Reporting Standard 10. Also, if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare separate consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Yang, Yu-Te

Chairman of AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.

February 25, 2026

2025 Independent Auditors' Report

(Consolidated Financial Statements)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Independent Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Existence and Occurrence of Sales of Goods

Description

Please refer to Note 4(33) for accounting policy on revenue recognition and Note 6(23) for details of operating revenue.

The Group's primarily engaged in the design, manufacturing, sales, and post-sales service of industrial computers and embedded single-board motherboards, as well as providing self-service solutions for various fields. Apart from long-term partner companies, due to global technological changes, industrial computer orders are susceptible to project cycles. Additionally, the Group's committed to developing new markets and undertaking new projects. Revenue from each period may vary due to market trends. Therefore, we considered the existence and occurrence of sales of goods from these clients as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We have performed primary audit procedures for the above matter as follows:

1. Evaluated the Group's internal control procedures for recognition of sales of goods and tested the effectiveness of internal control related to sales of goods.
2. Obtain detailed sales revenue and audit transactions and related vouchers to confirm the appropriateness of revenue recognition.

Allowance for Inventory Valuation Losses

Description

Please refer to Note 4(14) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation losses and Note 6(5) for details of inventories. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$1,845,959 thousand and NT\$107,081 thousand, respectively.

The Group is primarily engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and sales of industrial computers products. Due to rapid technological changes, these inventories are susceptible to market price fluctuations, resulting in a higher risk of inventory write-downs or obsolescence. Additionally, as the amounts of inventories are material, the types of inventories vary, and the estimation of net realizable value for individually obsolete or damaged inventories is subject to management’s judgment, we considered the allowance for inventory valuation losses as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We have performed primary audit procedures for the above matter as follows:

1. Ensured consistent application of Group’s accounting policies in relation to allowance for inventory valuation losses and assessed the reasonableness of these policies.
2. Evaluated the reasonableness of inventories individually identified as obsolete or damaged with supporting documents, validated the appropriateness of system logic of inventory aging report utilized by management to ensure proper classification of inventories aged over a certain period of time and reperformed the calculation.
3. Discussed with management the net realizable value of inventories aged over a certain period of time and individually identified as obsolete or damaged, validated respective supporting documents, and agreed to information obtained from physical inventory.

Other Matter – Parent Company Only Financial Reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We are also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Group.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Group. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Po-Chuan

Tsai, Pei-Hua

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan February 25, 2026

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,627,659	22	\$ 1,745,946	24
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	105,131	1	62,750	1
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost – current	6(1) and 8	2,500	-	-	-
1140	Contract assets - current	6(23) and 7	2,158	-	7,831	-
1150	Notes receivable	6(4) and 7	7,703	-	25,628	-
1170	Accounts receivable	6(4) and 7	1,032,780	14	917,403	13
1196	Operating lease receivables, net		2,863	-	2,118	-
1197	Finance lease receivables, net	6(9) and 7	1,221	-	1,205	-
1200	Other receivables		39,851	1	30,465	-
1220	Current income tax assets		50,160	1	50,062	1
130X	Inventories	6(5)	1,738,878	23	1,525,943	21
1410	Prepayments		44,203	1	31,217	1
1470	Other current assets		1,983	-	1,892	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>4,657,090</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>4,402,460</u>	<u>61</u>
Non-current assets						
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost – non current	6(1) and 8	10,000	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6)	15,229	-	16,201	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 8	2,310,019	31	2,383,412	33
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	131,040	2	137,520	2
1760	Investment property	6(10)	36,496	1	36,992	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(11)	108,719	1	122,713	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(30)	135,329	2	144,424	2
194D	Long-term finance lease receivables, net	6(9) and 7	2,545	-	2,181	-
1990	Other non-current assets-others		23,906	-	14,949	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>2,773,283</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>2,858,392</u>	<u>39</u>
1XXX	Total Assets		<u>\$ 7,430,373</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,260,852</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(23)	\$ 53,799	1	\$ 65,232	1
2150	Notes payables		-	-	16	-
2170	Accounts payable	6(14)	732,103	10	563,552	8
2180	Accounts payable – related parties	7	4,350	-	5,020	-
2200	Other payables	6(15) and 7	464,789	6	480,236	7
2230	Current income tax liabilities		42,384	1	109,502	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current		2,257	-	2,275	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		64,666	1	57,041	1
2320	Current portion of long-term liabilities	6(13)(16)	366,045	5	6,976	-
2399	Other current liabilities-others		11,580	-	12,213	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>1,741,973</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,302,063</u>	<u>18</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(16)	-	-	773,858	11
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(13)	25,900	-	48,317	1
2550	Non-current provision		477	-	734	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(30)	324,644	4	315,654	4
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		76,915	1	90,921	1
2640	Accrued pension liabilities	6(17)	36,571	1	39,472	-
2645	Guarantee deposit received		638	-	638	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>465,145</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,269,594</u>	<u>17</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>2,207,118</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2,571,657</u>	<u>35</u>
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent						
Share capital						
3110	Ordinary shares	6(19)	1,080,790	14	1,024,325	14
3140	Advance receipts for share capital		4,182	-	7,129	-
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(20)	1,155,336	16	722,963	10
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(21)	826,726	11	749,499	10
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		2,042,180	27	2,082,113	29
Other equity						
3400	Other equity	6(22)	61,795	1	58,282	1
31XX	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		<u>5,171,009</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>4,644,311</u>	<u>64</u>
36XX	Non-controlling Interest		<u>52,246</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>44,884</u>	<u>1</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>5,223,255</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>4,689,195</u>	<u>65</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments						
Significant events after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$ 7,430,373</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 7,260,852</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenue	6(23) and 7 6(5)(28)	\$ 7,018,725	100	\$ 6,893,071	100
5000 Operating costs	(29) and 7	(4,620,948)	(66)	(4,353,531)	(63)
5900 Gross profit		2,397,777	34	2,539,540	37
5910 Unrealized gain from sale	6(6)	(61)	-	(71)	-
5920 Realized gain from sale		71	-	58	-
5950 Net operating margin		2,397,787	34	2,539,527	37
Operating expenses	6(28)(29)				
6100 Selling expenses		(604,123)	(9)	(544,871)	(8)
6200 General and administrative expenses		(419,827)	(6)	(431,476)	(6)
6300 Research and development expenses		(668,500)	(9)	(657,598)	(10)
6450 Expected credit impairment losses	12(2)	(3,003)	-	(1,477)	-
6000 Total operating expenses		(1,695,453)	(24)	(1,635,422)	(24)
6900 Operating profit		702,334	10	904,105	13
Non-operating income and expenses					
7100 Interest income	6(24)	50,945	1	44,379	1
7010 Other income	6(9)(25)	18,901	-	19,411	-
7020 Other gains and losses	6(8) (26)	(107,981)	(2)	96,519	1
7050 Finance costs	6(27)	(13,620)	-	(22,424)	-
7060 Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	(983)	-	(469)	-
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		(52,738)	(1)	137,416	2
7900 Profit before income tax		649,596	9	1,041,521	15
7950 Income tax expenses	6(30)	(140,988)	(2)	(271,119)	(4)
8200 Net Income		\$ 508,608	7	\$ 770,402	11
Other comprehensive income					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311 Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	6(17)	\$ 2,655	-	\$ 4,201	-
8349 Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	6(30)	(364)	-	(869)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		4,391	-	70,487	1
8367 Unrealized gains (losses) from debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	(201)	-
8399 Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(30)	(878)	-	(14,097)	-
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		\$ 5,804	-	\$ 59,521	1
8500 Total Comprehensive Income		\$ 514,412	7	\$ 829,923	12
Profit attributable to:					
8610 Shareholders of the parent		\$ 501,246	7	\$ 768,938	11
8620 Non-controlling Interest		\$ 7,362	-	\$ 1,464	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710 Shareholders of the parent		\$ 507,050	7	\$ 828,539	12
8720 Non-controlling Interest		\$ 7,362	-	\$ 1,384	-
Earnings per share	6(31)				
9750 Basic earnings per share		\$ 4.68		\$ 7.53	
9850 Diluted earnings per share		\$ 4.47		\$ 6.92	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent											
	Share capital			Retained Earnings				Other equity				
	Notes	Ordinary shares	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) from investment in equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
Year 2024												
Balance of January 1, 2024		\$ 1,015,374	\$ 3,370	\$ 685,203	\$ 676,932	\$ 4,280	\$ 1,816,483	\$ 1,892	\$ -	\$ 4,203,534	\$ -	\$ 4,203,534
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	768,938	-	-	768,938	1,464	770,402
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the	6(22)	-	-	-	-	-	3,332	56,390	(121)	59,601	(80)	59,521
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	772,270	56,390	(121)	828,539	1,384	829,923
Appropriations of 2023 earnings:	6(21)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	72,567	-	(72,567)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	(4,280)	4,280	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(438,232)	-	-	(438,232)	-	(438,232)
Share-based payments	6(20)	8,940	2,250	25,843	-	-	-	-	-	37,033	-	37,033
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(18)(20) (29)	-	-	10,456	-	-	-	-	-	10,456	-	10,456
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(20)(33)	11	1,509	(69)	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	-	1,451
Disposal of debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(22)	-	-	-	-	-	(121)	-	121	-	-	-
Change in Capital Surplus-others	6(20)	-	-	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,530	-	1,530
Increase in non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500	43,500
Balance of December 31, 2024		<u>\$ 1,024,325</u>	<u>\$ 7,129</u>	<u>\$ 722,963</u>	<u>\$ 749,499</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,082,113</u>	<u>\$ 58,282</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,644,311</u>	<u>\$ 44,884</u>	<u>\$ 4,689,195</u>
Year 2025												
Balance of January 1, 2025		<u>\$ 1,024,325</u>	<u>\$ 7,129</u>	<u>\$ 722,963</u>	<u>\$ 749,499</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,082,113</u>	<u>\$ 58,282</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,644,311</u>	<u>\$ 44,884</u>	<u>\$ 4,689,195</u>
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	501,246	-	-	501,246	7,362	508,608
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the	6(22)	-	-	-	-	-	2,291	3,513	-	5,804	-	5,804
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	503,537	3,513	-	507,050	7,362	514,412
Appropriations of 2024 earnings:	6(21)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	77,227	-	(77,227)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(466,243)	-	-	(466,243)	-	(466,243)
Share-based payments	6(20)	10,090	(1,332)	28,624	-	-	-	-	-	37,382	-	37,382
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(18)(20) (29)	-	-	31,095	-	-	-	-	-	31,095	-	31,095
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(20)(33)	46,375	(1,615)	371,640	-	-	-	-	-	416,400	-	416,400
Change in Capital Surplus-others	6(20)	-	-	1,014	-	-	-	-	-	1,014	-	1,014
Balance of December 31, 2025		<u>\$ 1,080,790</u>	<u>\$ 4,182</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,336</u>	<u>\$ 826,726</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,042,180</u>	<u>\$ 61,795</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,171,009</u>	<u>\$ 52,246</u>	<u>\$ 5,223,255</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 649,596	\$ 1,041,521
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(7)(8)(28)	204,303	178,598
Depreciation from investment Property	6(10)(26)	496	496
Amortization	6(11)(28)	24,833	26,101
Expected credit impairment losses	12(2)	3,003	1,477
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(26)	(1,537)	(904)
Interest expense	6(27)	13,620	22,424
Interest income	6(24)	(50,945)	(44,379)
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(18)(29)	31,095	10,456
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	983	469
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	(48)	(39)
Loss on disposal of investments	6(26)	1,684	-
Gain on lease modification	6(8)(26)	(317)	(65)
Unrealized (loss) profit from sales		(10)	13
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(41,659)	(61,127)
Contract assets - current		5,673	9,546
Notes receivable (including related parties)		17,925	16,953
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		(118,294)	(63,421)
Operating lease receivables		(745)	(2,118)
Finance lease receivables (including related parties)		(16)	3,662
Other receivables		(10,093)	(712)
Inventories		(214,229)	198,579
Prepayments		(12,986)	1,926
Other current assets		(91)	(1,191)
Long-term finance lease receivables (including related parties)		(364)	(2,181)
Changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Contract liabilities		(11,433)	(93,442)
Notes payables		(16)	(1,409)
Accounts payable (including related parties)		167,881	41,318
Other payables		(11,919)	47,718
Other current liabilities		(633)	4,954
Liability provision		(275)	327
Other non-current assets		(246)	(312)
Cash inflow generated from operations		645,236	1,335,238
Receipt of interest		51,652	45,909
Payment of interest		(6,262)	(7,994)
Payment of income tax		(194,380)	(377,019)
Net cash flows from operating activities		496,246	996,134

(Continued)

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in Financial assets at amortized cost		(\$ 12,500)	\$ 10,000
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	1,036
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(33)	(77,870)	(279,764)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		48	43
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(11)	(11,401)	(29,077)
Increase in other non-current assets		(8,421)	(1,373)
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries	6(32)	-	4,829
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(110,144)	(294,306)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from short -term borrowings		230,000	768,000
Redemption of short -term borrowings		(230,000)	(817,740)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		-	10,000
Redemption of long-term borrowings	6(34)	(27,373)	(20,552)
Payment of cash dividends	6(21)	(466,243)	(438,232)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options		37,382	37,033
Payment of lease liabilities	6(34)	(60,639)	(55,406)
Increase (Decrease) in refundable deposits		-	35
Proceeds from disposal of employee stock ownership trust		1,014	1,530
Refund of the difference in conversion of convertible corporate bonds		(2)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(515,861)	(515,332)
Effects due to changes in exchange rate		11,472	58,361
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(118,287)	244,857
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,745,946	1,501,089
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 1,627,659	\$ 1,745,946

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Axiomtek Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "Axiomtek") was incorporated in the Republic of China (R.O.C) in May 1990 and the Company's common shares were officially listed on the Taipei Exchange on April 28, 2005. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as "the Group") are mainly engaged in designing, manufacturing and sales of PC-based industrial computer products and peripherals. The Group provides product lines of Industrial PCs (IPCs), Single Board Computers (SBCs), System on Modules (SoMs), Fanless and Rugged Embedded Systems (eBOX and rBOX), Intelligent Transportation Systems (tBOX and UST), Industrial IoT Gateway, Industrial EtherCAT Master solution, Touch Panel Computers (TPCs), Medical Panel Computers (MPCs), Digital Signage Solutions (DSSs), and Network Appliances (NAs) products and automation equipment system set-up and development.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").

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

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

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

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

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

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

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

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure of financial statements’	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, ‘Subsidiaries not subject to public accountability: disclosure’	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21: Translation to a hyperinflationary currency	January 1, 2027

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

Except for those described below, the Group has assessed that the above criteria and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance. The related impact amounts will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment: IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure of financial statements’

IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure of financial statements’ replaces IAS 1 and updates the structure of the statement of comprehensive income. It also introduces disclosure requirements for management performance measures and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation used in the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
 - (A) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (C) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
 - (A) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (B) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - (C) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.
 - (D) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

B. The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of business	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Company	AXIOM TECHNOLOGY, INC. U.S.A.(AXUS)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	100%	100%
"	AXIOMTEK TEKDEUTSCHLAND GMBH(AXGM)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	100%	100%
"	AXIOMTEK ITALIA S.R.L.(AXIT)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	100%	100%
"	AXIOM TECHNOLOGY(BVI) CO., LTD. (AXBVI)	Holding company	-	-(Note 1)
"	AXIOMTEK UK LIMITED(AXUK)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	100%	100%
"	AXIOMTEK JAPANCO., LTD.(AXJP)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	-(Note 2)	100%
"	Axiomtek (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (AXSZ)	Industrial computer and Embedded Board assemble, trading, post-sales service	100%	100%(Note 1)
"	PAYTRONEX CO., LTD. (PAYTRONEX)	Research and development, manufacturing, trading, maintenance, leasing, and engineering of self-service solutions across various sectors.	59.95%	59.95% (Note 3)

Note 1 : AXBVI was liquidated in June 2024. AXSZ has adjusted its investment structure, which is now 100% owned by the Company.

Note 2 : AXJP was liquidated in May 2025.

Note 3 : On April 8, 2024, the Company purchased 2,170,000 shares of PAYTRONEX from existing

shareholders and through a cash capital increase at a price of \$30 per share, for a total investment amount of \$65,100,000. The Company now holds a 59.95% equity in PAYTRONEX. The transaction was completed and the transfer was finalized on April 8, 2024, so PAYTRONEX has been included as a consolidated entity from that date (the acquisition date).

- C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
- D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.
- E. Significant restrictions: None.
- F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

- A. Foreign currency transactions and balances
 - (A) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
 - (B) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
 - (C) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, nonmonetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
 - (D) Foreign exchange gains and loss based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within other gains and losses.
- B. Translation of foreign operations
 - (A) The operating results and financial position of all the Group entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.
 - (B) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interests in this foreign operation. In addition, if the Group still retains partial interests in the former foreign subsidiary

after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

- (C) Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- (5) Classification of current and non-current items
- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (A) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (B) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (C) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (D) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All assets that do not meet the above criteria are classified as non-current assets.

- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (A) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
 - (B) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (C) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (D) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All liabilities that do not meet the above criteria are classified as non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash equivalent

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

(7) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

(8) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
 - b. The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(9) Financial assets measured at amortized costs

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

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and accounts receivable that have a significant financing component, at each end of the financial reporting period, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognizes the impairment

provision for lifetime ECLs.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(13) Operating leases (lessor) – Lease receivables / Operating leases

- A. Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the lessee assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.
- (a) At commencement of the lease term, the lessor should record a finance lease in the balance sheet as ‘lease receivables’ at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease (including initial direct costs). The difference between gross lease receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as ‘unearned finance income of finance lease’. (deduction of accounts receivable)
- (b) The lessor should allocate finance income over the lease term based on a systematic and rational basis reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor’s net investment in the finance lease.
- (c) Lease payments (excluding costs for services) during the lease term are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.
- B. Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Inventories

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

(15) Investments accounted for using equity method - associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- B. The Group’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Group’s share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate’s equity are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group’s ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognizes change in ownership interests in the associate in ‘capital surplus’ in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

- E. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- F. At the balance sheet date, the Group performs an impairment test for an investment in an associate when there is an indication that the investment may be impaired. The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	10~ 50 years
Machinery	2 ~ 11 years
Testing equipment	2 ~ 11 years
Lease assets	5 years
Other equipment	2 ~ 15 years

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

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease

payments are comprised of the following:

- (A) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and
- (B) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

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

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
 - (A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
 - (C) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

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

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

(18) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 16 years.

(19) Intangible assets

- A. Trademark
Trademark is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years.
- B. Computer software
Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2~5 years.
- C. Goodwill
Goodwill arises in a business combination accounted for by applying the acquisition method.
- D. Others
Other intangible assets, mainly customer list, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated

- or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.
- B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill shall be evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.
 - C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(21) Borrowings

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

(22) Notes payable and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(23) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), put options. The Company classifies the bonds payable and derivative features embedded in convertible corporate bonds on initial recognition as a financial asset or an equity instrument ('capital surplus - stock options') in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset and an equity instrument. Convertible corporate bonds are accounted for as follows:

- A. Call provision embedded in convertible corporate bonds are recognized initially at net fair value as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognized as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.
- B. Bonds payable of convertible corporate bonds is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable/preference share liabilities and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortized in profit or loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.
- C. Conversion options embedded in convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company, which meet the definition of an equity instrument, are initially recognized in 'capital surplus - stock options' at the residual amount of total issue price less amounts of 'financial assets or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' and 'bonds payable - net' as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

- D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of convertible corporate bonds are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.
- E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including 'bonds payable' and 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The book value of common shares issued due to the conversion shall be based on the adjusted book value of the above-mentioned liability component plus the book value of capital surplus - stock options.

(24) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(25) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(26) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

- A. Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or losses. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.
- B. A mixed contract of financial assets embedded in derivatives, at the time of the original recognition, determines that the overall hybrid tool is classified as financial assets measured at fair value through gains and losses, financial assets measured at fair value through other consolidated gains and losses, and financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- C. The non-financial asset hybrid contract embedded in the derivative instrument determines whether the embedded derivative is closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the main contract in the original recognition according to the terms of the contract to determine whether to separate or not. When it is closely related, the overall blending tool is treated according to its nature according to appropriate criteria. When it is not closely related, the derivative is separated from the principal contract and is treated as a derivative. The principal contract is treated according to its nature on the basis of appropriate criteria; or the overall recognition at the original recognition is a financial liability measured at fair value through profit or losses.

(27) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the financial reporting period, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(28) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the Group has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional contributions after a fixed amount is contributed to a public or privately managed and independent pension fund. The contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(B) Defined benefit plans

- i. Defined benefit plans are different from defined contribution plans. The amount of pension benefits for employees at retirement is often dependent upon one or more factors, such as age, length of service and salary amount. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employee will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Group uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

(C) Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is distributed by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(29) Employee share-based payment

- A. 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 grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and nonmarket vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the

estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

- B. The share-based payment grant date is the date that the Company and employees reached a consensus on the terms and provisions of share-based payment arrangements.

(30) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology and research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(31) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(32) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors. Cash dividends are recorded as Other payables; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(33) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (A) The Group research, manufactures and sells industrial computer-related products and self-service solution. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers have full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (B) The sales revenue of industrial computer-related products is recognized according to the quantity of goods purchased by the customer and the price agreed upon after the quotation of the product item. The terms of collection for sales transactions are agreed upon in accordance with the generally accepted commercial transaction terms.
- (C) The Group's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision.
- (D) A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.
- (E) Sales allowances given to customers are estimated based on the contract terms. The estimated sales-related allowances payable to customers up to the end of the financial reporting period are classified as refund liabilities (recorded as other current liabilities – others)

B. Revenue from Labor Services

Revenue from labor services comes from product development and provision of extended warranty and maintenance services. When the transaction results of labor services can be reliably estimated, revenues are recognized based on the level of labor provided.

C. Revenue from Construction Contracts

- (A) The Group provides services such as parking lot planning and design, product development, and installation testing. Revenue from construction contracts is recognized as income within the financial reporting period in which the services are provided to the customer. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the proportion of services actually provided up to the balance sheet date relative to the total services to be provided. The degree of completion is determined based on actual costs incurred compared to the estimated total costs. Customers pay the contract price according to the agreed payment schedule. When the services provided by the Group exceed the amounts due from the customer, it is recognized as a contract asset. Conversely, if the amounts due from the customer exceed the services provided by the Group, it is recognized as a contract liability.
- (B) The Group adjusts estimates of revenue, costs, and progress as circumstances change. Any increases or decreases in estimated revenue or costs due to changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss during the period in which the conditions leading to the adjustment become known to management.

D. Revenue from Maintenance

The Group provides services such as parking lot maintenance, servicing, and repairs. Maintenance income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period during which the services are provided to the customer.

E. Revenue from Leases

The Group provides leasing services such as the rental of parking equipment and self-service solution systems. Lease income is classified and handled as either finance leases or operating leases based on lease terms, the collectability of lease receivables, and the future costs to be borne by the lessor. Accordingly, related finance lease interest income and operating lease income are recognized.

F. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Group recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Group expects to recover those costs.

(34) Business merger

(A) The Company uses the acquisition method for business combinations. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued. This consideration includes the fair value of any assets and liabilities resulting from contingent consideration arrangements. Costs related to the acquisition are recognized as expenses when incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values as of the acquisition date. For each individual acquisition, the components of non-controlling interests are measured either at fair value as of the acquisition date or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured at the fair value as of the acquisition date. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date.

(B) If the total of the consideration transferred, the fair value of non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of any previously held equity interests in the acquiree exceeds the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, the excess is recognized as goodwill on the acquisition date. Conversely, if the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed exceeds the total of the consideration transferred, the fair value of non-controlling interests, and the fair value of any previously held equity interests in the acquiree, the excess is recognized as a gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

(35) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions

and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below.

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,738,878.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 837	\$ 1,081
Checking accounts and demand deposits	492,872	566,677
Time deposits	1,133,950	1,112,600
Cash equivalents	-	65,588
	<u>\$ 1,627,659</u>	<u>\$ 1,745,946</u>

- A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.
- B. The Group does not have any other instances of cash and cash equivalents being pledged.
- C. As of December 31, 2025, the Group had restricted cash and cash equivalents arising from performance guarantees for customer transactions, which were classified based on their nature and liquidity as financial assets at amortized cost-current in the amount of \$2,500 and financial assets at amortized cost-non-current in the amount of \$10,000. As of December 31, 2024, there was no such circumstance.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Beneficiary Certificate	\$ 105,000	\$ 62,000
Derivatives (Convertible bond – call provision)	184	399
Evaluation adjustment	(53)	351
	<u>\$ 105,131</u>	<u>\$ 62,750</u>

- A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's net gain were \$1,537 and \$904, respectively.
- B. The Group has no Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current pledged to others.

(3) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. The Group's financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were both \$0.
- B. In 2024, the Group sold a debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a fair value of \$1,036. As of 2025, there was no such circumstance.
- C. Details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
<u>Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive profit or loss	\$ -	(\$ 201)
Accumulated profits or losses due to delisting and transfer to retained earnings	\$ -	(\$ 121)

(4) Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ 7,703	\$ 25,628
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	<u>\$ 7,703</u>	<u>\$ 25,628</u>
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	\$ 1,040,638	\$ 922,912
Less: Loss allowance	(<u>7,858</u>)	(<u>5,509</u>)
	<u>\$ 1,032,780</u>	<u>\$ 917,403</u>

- A. Information relating to the ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due is provided in Note 12(2).
- B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, notes and accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$834,889.
- C. The Group does not hold financial assets as security for accounts receivable.
- D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 464,754	(\$ 44,515)	\$ 420,239
Work in progress	277,924	-	277,924
Semi-finished goods	30,826	(3,402)	27,424
Finished goods	404,684	(27,970)	376,714
Merchandise inventory	667,593	(31,194)	636,399
Inventories in transit	178	-	178
Total	<u>\$ 1,845,959</u>	<u>(\$ 107,081)</u>	<u>\$ 1,738,878</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 434,163	(\$ 57,367)	\$ 376,796
Work in progress	148,049	-	148,049
Semi-finished goods	29,133	(3,821)	25,312
Finished goods	232,456	(13,690)	218,766
Merchandise inventory	772,488	(16,088)	756,400
Inventories in transit	620	-	620
Total	<u>\$ 1,616,909</u>	<u>(\$ 90,966)</u>	<u>\$ 1,525,943</u>

The cost recognized as expenses for the period:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,495,643	\$ 4,263,866
Maintenance cost	39,273	23,775
Lease cost	22,940	24,010
Construction cost	17,049	11,547
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	46,043	30,333
Total	<u>\$ 4,620,948</u>	<u>\$ 4,353,531</u>

The Group has no inventories pledged to others.

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Uni-Innovate Technology Co., Ltd. (UNI)	\$ 15,163	\$ 16,135
Parktron Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd (Parktron-TH)	66	66
	<u>\$ 15,229</u>	<u>\$ 16,201</u>

A. Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
UNI	<u>(\$ 983)</u>	<u>(\$ 469)</u>

B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had unrealized profit from sales from downstream transactions with affiliates at \$61 and \$71, respectively.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery</u>		<u>Testing equipment</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Self-use</u>	<u>lease</u>			
At January 1, 2025							
Cost	\$1,318,277	\$ 654,920	\$177,080	\$ 48,461	\$ 82,483	\$652,898	\$2,934,119
Accumulated depreciation	-	(96,198)	(115,555)	(22,297)	(56,854)	(259,803)	(550,707)
	<u>\$1,318,277</u>	<u>\$ 558,722</u>	<u>\$ 61,525</u>	<u>\$ 26,164</u>	<u>\$ 25,629</u>	<u>\$393,095</u>	<u>\$2,383,412</u>
2025							
Opening net book amount	\$1,318,277	\$ 558,722	\$ 61,525	\$ 26,164	\$ 25,629	\$393,095	\$2,383,412
Additions	-	-	4,094	-	5,061	64,678	73,833
Disposals (Cost)	-	-	(1,250)	(492)	(2,325)	(7,380)	(11,447)
Disposals (Accumulated depreciation)	-	-	1,250	492	2,325	7,380	11,447
Reclassifications (Cost)	-	-	34,300	18	1,300	(35,690)	(72)
Reclassifications (Accumulated depreciation)	-	-	-	1,423	-	-	1,423
Depreciation	-	(17,500)	(23,248)	(9,216)	(8,685)	(84,493)	(143,142)
Net exchange differences	(3,289)	(944)	(112)	-	(1)	(1,089)	(5,435)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$1,314,988</u>	<u>\$ 540,278</u>	<u>\$ 76,559</u>	<u>\$ 18,389</u>	<u>\$ 23,304</u>	<u>\$336,501</u>	<u>\$2,310,019</u>
At December 31, 2025							
Cost	\$1,314,988	\$ 653,518	\$213,965	\$ 47,987	\$ 86,520	\$672,841	\$2,989,819
Accumulated depreciation	-	(113,240)	(137,406)	(29,598)	(63,216)	(336,340)	(679,800)
	<u>\$1,314,988</u>	<u>\$ 540,278</u>	<u>\$ 76,559</u>	<u>\$ 18,389</u>	<u>\$ 23,304</u>	<u>\$336,501</u>	<u>\$2,310,019</u>

	Machinery				Testing equipment	Others	Total
	Land	Buildings	Self-use	lease			
At January 1, 2024							
Cost	\$1,265,778	\$630,200	\$204,959	\$ -	\$ 68,503	\$571,632	\$2,741,072
Accumulated depreciation	-	(75,596)	(136,587)	-	(52,349)	(196,082)	(460,614)
	<u>\$1,265,778</u>	<u>\$554,604</u>	<u>\$ 68,372</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,154</u>	<u>\$375,550</u>	<u>\$2,280,458</u>
2024							
Opening net book amount	\$1,265,778	\$554,604	\$ 68,372	\$ -	\$ 16,154	\$375,550	\$2,280,458
Additions	-	-	8,390	-	10,469	98,143	117,002
Acquired in business combination	47,417	20,360	-	28,262	-	1,641	97,680
Disposals (Cost)	-	-	(36,471)	-	(2,617)	(20,535)	(59,623)
Disposals (Accumulated depreciation)	-	-	36,471	-	2,617	20,531	59,619
Reclassifications (Cost)	-	-	(441)	1,953	6,120	(6,771)	861
Reclassifications (Accumulated depreciation)	-	-	2,110	2,723	-	(3,493)	1,340
Depreciation	-	(17,729)	(17,006)	(6,774)	(7,117)	(74,229)	(122,855)
Net exchange differences	5,082	1,487	100	-	3	2,258	8,930
Closing net book amount	<u>\$1,318,277</u>	<u>\$558,722</u>	<u>\$ 61,525</u>	<u>\$ 26,164</u>	<u>\$ 25,629</u>	<u>\$393,095</u>	<u>\$2,383,412</u>
At December 31, 2024							
Cost	\$1,318,277	\$654,920	\$177,080	\$ 48,461	\$ 82,483	\$652,898	\$2,934,119
Accumulated depreciation	-	(96,198)	(115,555)	(22,297)	(56,854)	(259,803)	(550,707)
	<u>\$1,318,277</u>	<u>\$558,722</u>	<u>\$ 61,525</u>	<u>\$ 26,164</u>	<u>\$ 25,629</u>	<u>\$393,095</u>	<u>\$2,383,412</u>

- A. The Group has no interest capitalised to property, plant and equipment.
- B. The Group has no significant components of property, plant and equipment.
- C. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(8) Leasing arrangements – lessee

- A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, machinery and equipment, office equipment, and other equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 7 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Buildings	\$ 122,238	\$ 130,052
Vehicles	8,802	7,468
	<u>\$ 131,040</u>	<u>\$ 137,520</u>

	<u>Years ended</u> <u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Years ended</u> <u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation</u> <u>expense</u>	<u>Depreciation</u> <u>expense</u>
Buildings	\$ 56,399	\$ 52,171
Vehicles	4,762	3,572
	<u>\$ 61,161</u>	<u>\$ 55,743</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$56,893 and \$27,781.

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

<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>	<u>Years ended</u> <u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Years ended</u> <u>December 31, 2024</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 4,963	\$ 6,186
Expense on short-term lease contracts	5,534	7,507
Gains on lease modification	(317)	(65)

E. For the 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash outflow for leases was \$71,136 and \$69,099.

(9) Leasing arrangements-lessor

The Group leases various assets including land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1~8 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions

The Group's lease receivables were not overdue and the amount of credit risk loss incurred was assessed to be insignificant.

A. The Group's operating leases:

a. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized gain on leases are as follow, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Stated operating revenue	\$ 32,189	\$ 23,697
Stated rental revenue	3,610	3,453
	<u>\$ 35,799</u>	<u>\$ 27,150</u>

- b. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
2025	\$ -	\$ 33,188
2026	32,034	29,855
2027	20,930	19,420
After 2028	<u>21,335</u>	<u>16,794</u>
	<u>\$ 74,299</u>	<u>\$ 99,257</u>

- B. The Group's finance leases:

The Group leases machinery and equipment through financial leasing, and according to the terms of the lease agreement, the ownership of the leased asset will be transferred to the lessee upon maturity.

- a. Information on profit and loss items related to the lease contract is as follows:

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales revenue	\$ 1,637	\$ -
Cost of goods sold	(858)	-
Sales profit	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Financing income from net lease investment (Stated interest income)	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>

- b. The maturity date analysis of the undiscounted lease payments of the Group under finance leases is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
2025	\$ -	\$ 1,247
2026	1,141	798
2027	989	646
After 2028	<u>1,620</u>	<u>791</u>
	<u>\$ 3,750</u>	<u>\$ 3,482</u>

- c. The reconciliation information between the undiscounted lease payments and the net lease investment of the Group under finance leases is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Non-current</u>
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 1,141	\$ 2,609
Unearned financing income	(51)	(64)
Net rental investment	1,090	2,545
Add: Amount of invoices issued but not yet collected	<u>131</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,221</u>	<u>\$ 2,545</u>

	December 31, 2024	
	Current	Non-current
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 1,247	\$ 2,235
Unearned financing income	(42)	(54)
Net rental investment	<u>\$ 1,205</u>	<u>\$ 2,181</u>

(10) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2025			
Cost	\$ 33,273	\$ 15,850	\$ 49,123
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,131)	(12,131)
	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,719</u>	<u>\$ 36,992</u>
2025			
Opening net book amount	\$ 33,273	\$ 3,719	\$ 36,992
Depreciation	-	(496)	(496)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,223</u>	<u>\$ 36,496</u>
At December 31, 2025			
Cost	\$ 33,273	\$ 15,850	\$ 49,123
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,627)	(12,627)
	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,223</u>	<u>\$ 36,496</u>
At January 1, 2024			
Cost	\$ 33,273	\$ 15,850	\$ 49,123
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,635)	(11,635)
	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 4,215</u>	<u>\$ 37,488</u>
2024			
Opening net book amount	\$ 33,273	\$ 4,215	\$ 37,488
Depreciation	-	(496)	(496)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,719</u>	<u>\$ 36,992</u>
At December 31, 2024			
Cost	\$ 33,273	\$ 15,850	\$ 49,123
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,131)	(12,131)
	<u>\$ 33,273</u>	<u>\$ 3,719</u>	<u>\$ 36,992</u>

A. Rental income and direct operating expenses of investment property:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Rental income from investment property	\$ 3,610	\$ 3,453
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income	\$ 627	\$ 627

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group was \$110,539 and \$118,494 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which was assessed based on the market approach, referencing the recent transaction prices per ping of nearby comparable properties. This fair value belongs to Level 2.

C. No investment property was pledged to others.

(11) Intangible assets

	Trademark	Computer software	Goodwill	Others	Total
At January 1, 2025					
Cost	\$ 3,297	\$ 59,567	\$ 77,920	\$ 70,343	\$ 211,127
Accumulated Amortization	(845)	(22,065)	(9,596)	(55,908)	(88,414)
	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	<u>\$ 37,502</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	<u>\$ 122,713</u>
2025					
Opening net book amount	\$ 2,452	\$ 37,502	\$ 68,324	\$ 14,435	\$ 122,713
Additions-					
Individually acquired	-	11,401	-	-	11,401
Disposals (Cost)	-	(17,347)	-	-	(17,347)
Disposals (Accumulated depreciation)	-	17,347	-	-	17,347
Reclassifications (Cost)	-	90	-	-	90
Amortization	(305)	(19,084)	-	(5,444)	(24,833)
Net exchange differences	-	(143)	-	(509)	(652)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 2,147</u>	<u>\$ 29,766</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 108,719</u>
At December 31, 2025					
Cost	\$ 3,297	\$ 53,444	\$ 77,920	\$ 68,192	\$ 202,853
Accumulated Amortization and impairment	(1,150)	(23,678)	(9,596)	(59,710)	(94,134)
	<u>\$ 2,147</u>	<u>\$ 29,766</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 108,719</u>

	Trademark	Computer software	Goodwill	Others	Total
At January 1, 2024					
Cost	\$ 2,985	\$ 107,354	\$ 77,920	\$ 63,213	\$ 251,472
Accumulated Amortization	(553)	(84,180)	(9,596)	(45,915)	(140,244)
	<u>\$ 2,432</u>	<u>\$ 23,174</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 17,298</u>	<u>\$ 111,228</u>
2024					
Opening net book amount	\$ 2,432	\$ 23,174	\$ 68,324	\$ 17,298	\$ 111,228
Additions- Individually acquired	312	28,765	-	-	29,077
Additions- acquired from business combination	-	1,188	-	3,794	4,982
Disposals (Cost)	-	(80,045)	-	-	(80,045)
Disposals (Accumulated depreciation)	-	80,045	-	-	80,045
Reclassifications (Cost)	-	2,475	-	-	2,475
Amortization	(292)	(18,219)	-	(7,590)	(26,101)
Net exchange differences	-	119	-	933	1,052
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	<u>\$ 37,502</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	<u>\$ 122,713</u>
At December 31, 2024					
Cost	\$ 3,297	\$ 59,567	\$ 77,920	\$ 70,343	\$ 211,127
Accumulated Amortization and impairment	(845)	(22,065)	(9,596)	(55,908)	(88,414)
	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	<u>\$ 37,502</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	<u>\$ 122,713</u>

A. For the 2025 and 2024, the Group has no interest capitalised to intangible assets.

B. Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units identified by the operations department:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
America	\$ 52,425	\$ 52,425
Europe	10,000	10,000
Taiwan	5,899	5,899
	<u>\$ 68,324</u>	<u>\$ 68,324</u>

C. The details of the amortization charges of intangible assets are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating costs	\$ 213	\$ 68
Selling expenses	2,060	1,972
General and administrative expenses	11,645	11,957
Research and development expenses	10,915	12,104
	<u>\$ 24,833</u>	<u>\$ 26,101</u>

D. Information about the impairment of intangible assets is provided in Note 6(12).

(12) Impairment on non-financial assets

The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the use value, and the use value is calculated on the basis of the pre-tax cash flow forecast of the Group's five-year financial budget. The main assumptions used to calculate the use value are as follows:

	<u>America</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Gross margin	17.65%	16.24%
Growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Discount rate	9.47%	8.63%

	<u>Europe</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Gross margin	27.67%	26.97%
Growth rate	16.44%	21.43%
Discount rate	8.29%	7.72%

	Taiwan	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Gross margin	33.42%	35.22%
Growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Discount rate	8.46%	6.36%

The Group determines the budgetary gross margin based on previous year's performance and expectations for market development. The weighted average growth rate used is consistent with the industry forecast. The discount rate used is the pre-tax ratio and reflects the specific risks of the relevant operating departments.

(13) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 20, 2018 to March 20, 2038. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	1.98%~2.10%	Land, house and building	\$ 27,920
Less: Long-term liabilities, current portion				<u>(2,020)</u>
				<u>\$ 25,900</u>

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 20, 2018 to March 20, 2038. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	1.98%~2.10%	Land, house and building	\$ 29,898
Credit borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 20, 2018 to March 20, 2038. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	2.03%~2.15%	-	6,276
Credit borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 10, 2024 to April 10, 2029. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	0.50%	-	1,736
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 10, 2024 to April 10, 2029. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	0.50%	Fund guarantee of credit insurance	6,945
Credit borrowings	Borrowing period is from	2.22%	-	1,980

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
	November 1, 2023 to December 1, 2028. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.			8,458
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from November 1, 2023 to December 1, 2028. The principal and interest are repaid evenly every month.	2.22%	Fund guarantee of credit insurance	\$ 55,293
				(6,976)
Less: Long-term liabilities, current portion				<u>\$ 48,317</u>

(14) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable	\$ 677,604	\$ 561,890
Estimated accounts payable	54,499	1,662
	<u>\$ 732,103</u>	<u>\$ 563,552</u>

(15) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Salaries and bonus payable	\$ 305,395	\$ 285,177
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration	58,736	82,542
Payable to equipment suppliers	7,473	10,974
Others	93,185	101,543
	<u>\$ 464,789</u>	<u>\$ 480,236</u>

(16) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Corporate bonds payable	\$ 368,600	\$ 798,400
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(4,575)	(24,542)
	<u>\$ 364,025</u>	<u>\$ 773,858</u>
Less: Long-term liabilities, current portion	(364,025)	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 773,858</u>

The Company issued the second domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond, approved by the competent authority.

A. The issuance conditions are as follows:

(A) The total face value of the issuance is \$800,000, and the actual total issuance is \$848,003, at the coupon rate of 0%, for an issuance period of 3 years, circulation

period from August 28, 2023 to August 28, 2026. When this conversion company debt expires, it will be repaid in cash in the denomination of the bond. Convertible Corporate Bonds has been listed for trading at the Securities Counter Trading Center as of August 28, 2023.

- (B) Unless (1) the period for suspension of transfer registration of common stock required by laws, (2) 15 business days prior to the date for suspension of transfer registration of allocated dividends requested by the Company, the date for suspension of transfer registration of cash dividends or the date for suspension of transfer registration of cash capital increase until the record date for allocation of rights, and (3) from the date of capital decrease until the day prior to the trading of stock swapped upon capital decrease, the bond holders may apply to the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) (hereinafter referred to as the “Depository Corporation”) who would then notify the Company’s stock agent to convert the Bond into the Company’s common shares pursuant to the Regulations at any time one month after the issuance (November 29, 2023) and throughout the duration (until August 28, 2026) of the bond.
 - (C) The conversion price of this conversion company debt shall be determined according to the pricing model stipulated in the conversion method, and the conversion price shall be adjusted in the event of the anti-dilution clause of the company in accordance with the pricing model stipulated in the conversion method.
 - (D) From the day following the 3rd month of issuance (November 29 2023) of the bonds until 40 days (July 20, 2026) prior to expiration of the duration, if the closing price of the Company's common shares at Taipei Exchange exceeds the current conversion price by more than 30% for 30 consecutive business days, the Company may send the “Notice of Call” to be matured in 30 days (the time limit shall commence from the Company's service date, and the record date of the call shall be the date when the time limit expires, and the conversion suspension period for the corporate bonds should not fall in the time limit) to the bond holders (those referred to the roster of creditors within five business days prior to the service date of the Notice of Call, while the investors who acquire the bonds through exchange or due to other causes subsequently, if any, shall be notified by public notice) via registered mail within 30 business days. Meanwhile, the Company shall ask Taipei Exchange in writing to post a public announcement, and shall call the corporate bonds held by the bond holders at the face value in cash within five (5) business days upon the record date.
 - (E) In accordance with the conversion scheme, all debts of the Company recovered (including by the Securities Counter Trading Centre), repaid or converted will be cancelled, and all rights and obligations that are still attached to this conversion company's debt will also be eliminated and no longer issued.
- B. When issuing convertible corporate bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to \$87,971 were separated from the liability component and were recognized in ‘capital surplus-stock warrants’ in accordance with IAS 32. The call options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognized in ‘financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ in net amount \$400 in accordance with IFRS 9 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rate of the bonds payable after such separation is 0.156%.
- C. According to the regulations governing issuance and conversion, after the issuance of the convertible bonds, the conversion price must be adjusted on the ex-dividend date in the event of changes to the Company’s common shares or cash dividends. On August 8, 2025, the ex-dividend date, and on August 7, 2024, the ex-rights and ex-dividend date, the

conversion prices were recalculated. The conversion price per share was adjusted from \$93.0 to \$88.5 and from \$97.2 to \$93, respectively.

- D. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has not bought back the bonds from the securities counter trading center.
- E. As of December 31, 2025, the face value of this convertible corporate bond of \$431,400 has been converted to 4,639 thousand shares of ordinary stock, all of which have been completed.

(17) Pensions

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

- (B) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 91,025)	(\$ 89,586)
Fair value of plan assets	54,454	50,114
Net defined benefit liability	(\$ 36,571)	(\$ 39,472)

- (C) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2025			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 89,586)	\$ 50,114	(\$ 39,472)
Current service cost	(549)	-	(549)
Interest (expense) income	(1,514)	761	(753)
	(91,649)	50,875	(40,774)
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	(852)	-	(852)
Experience adjustments	(38)	3,545	3,507
	(890)	3,545	2,655
Pension fund contribution	-	1,455	1,455

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Paid pension	2,360	(1,421)	939
Net exchange differences	(846)	-	(846)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>(\$ 91,025)</u>	<u>\$ 54,454</u>	<u>(\$ 36,571)</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 89,598)	\$ 45,613	(\$ 43,985)
Current service cost	(452)	-	(452)
Interest (expense) income	(1,332)	592	(740)
	<u>(91,382)</u>	<u>46,205</u>	<u>(45,177)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in demographic assumptions	(137)	-	(137)
Change in financial assumptions	1,917	-	1,917
Experience adjustments	(2,088)	4,509	2,421
	<u>(308)</u>	<u>4,509</u>	<u>4,201</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	1,433	1,433
Paid pension	2,137	(2,033)	104
Net exchange differences	(33)	-	(33)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>(\$ 89,586)</u>	<u>\$ 50,114</u>	<u>(\$ 39,472)</u>

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

announced by the government.

- (E) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.33%	1.52%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 3,880)	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,048	(\$ 3,837)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 4,176)	\$ 4,470	\$ 4,381	(\$ 4,137)

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

The method and assumptions used for the preparation of sensitivity analysis during 2025 and 2024 are the same.

- (F) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amounts to \$1,454.
- (G) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	61,697
1 - 2 Years		7,329
3 - 4 Years		1,951
	\$	70,977

- B. (A) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (B) AXIT has chosen to adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with local legal regulations and has provisioned relevant retirement benefit expenses based on the expected unit payment law.

- (C) The Company's subsidiaries in Mainland China have a defined contribution plan in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The appropriation rate were 12% and 16%~19%, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Except for the monthly contribution, these companies have no other obligation.
- (D) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$42,565 and \$40,318, respectively.

(18) Share-based payment

- A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	October 29, 2020	4,300	6 Years	2 to 5 years' service
Employee stock options	September 26, 2024	3,500	5 Years	2 to 4 years of service

The share-based payment arrangements above are all settled by equity.

- B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year, (2020 Issuing)	1,636	\$ 39.00	2,636	\$ 40.80
Stock options waived in the current period	(13)	-	(72)	-
Options exercised	(984)	37.95	(928)	39.91
Options outstanding at end of the year	<u>639</u>	<u>37.10</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>39.00</u>
Options exercisable at end of the year	<u>639</u>	<u>37.10</u>	<u>872</u>	<u>39.00</u>

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year, (2024 Issuing)	3,500	\$ 89.60	-	\$ -
Stock options granted in the current period	-	-	3,500	89.60
Stock options waived in the current period	(70)	-	-	-
Options outstanding at end of the year	<u>3,430</u>	<u>85.20</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>89.60</u>
Options exercisable at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- C. Average price of Stock options exercised in 2025 and 2024 were \$100.73 and 91.27 respectively.

- D. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

Issue date approved	Expiry date	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
October 29, 2020	October 28, 2026	639	37.10	1,636	39.00
September 26, 2024	September 25, 2029	3,430	85.20	3,500	89.60

- E. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	October 29, 2020	50.80	50.80	20.19%~23.7%	6 Years	0%	0.22%~0.24%	8.32~11.39
Employee stock options	September 26, 2024	89.60	89.60	29.40%~32.07%	5 Years	0%	1.41%~1.44%	22.84~24.17

- F. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions Relevant information is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Equity Settled	\$ 31,095	\$ 10,456

- G. On August 8, 2025, the ex-dividend date, the exercise prices were recalculated in accordance with the regulations for the issuance and exercise of the employee stock option certificates issued in 2024. The exercise price per share was adjusted from \$89.6 to \$85.2.

- H. On August 8, 2025, the ex-dividend date, and on August 7, 2024, the ex-rights and ex-dividend date, the exercise prices were recalculated in accordance with the regulations for the issuance and exercise of the employee stock option certificates issued in 2020. The exercise price per share was adjusted from \$39.0 to \$37.1 and from \$40.8 to \$39.0, respectively.

(19) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was \$1,600,000, consisting of 160,000 thousand ordinary shares, and the paid-in capital was \$ 1,080,790, with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total number of ordinary shares issued by the company was 108,169 thousand shares and 102,562 thousand shares, respectively. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025 (in thousands)	2024 (in thousands)
At January 1	102,562	101,618
Exercise of employee stock options	984	928
Conversion of convertible bonds	4,623	16
At December 31	108,169	102,562

- B. The company's employee stock option certificates have been exercised. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the relevant information about the unregistered change registration is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount
Exercise of employee stock options (Advance receipts for share capital)	90	\$4,182	114	\$5,513
Conversion of convertible bonds (Advance receipts for share capital)	-	-	16	1,616

(20) Capital surplus

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

	Year ended December 31, 2025									
	Share premium	Convertible bond conversion premium	Treasury stock trading	Diff between book value & actual equity change from acquisition or disposal of subsidiary	Capital surplus from gain on disposal of assets	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Employee stock options	Stock options	Other	Total
At January 1	\$277,750	\$ 251,300	\$1,026	\$ 176	\$ 2	\$ 3,006	\$101,773	\$87,796	\$ 134	\$722,963
Exercise of employee stock options	37,851	-	-	-	-	- (9,227)	-	-	-	28,624
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,095	-	-	31,095
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	418,904	-	-	-	-	-	(47,264)	-	371,640
Change in Capital Surplus-others	1,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014
At December 31	\$316,615	\$ 670,204	\$1,026	\$ 176	\$ 2	\$ 3,006	\$123,641	\$40,532	\$ 134	\$1,155,336

	Year ended December 31, 2024									
	Share premium	Convertible bond conversion premium	Treasury stock trading	Diff between book value & actual equity change from acquisition or disposal of subsidiary	Capital surplus from gain on disposal of assets	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Employee stock options	Stock options	Other	Total
At January 1	\$228,456	\$251,205	\$1,026	\$ 176	\$ 2	\$ 3,006	\$113,238	\$87,960	\$ 134	\$685,203
Exercise of employee stock options	47,764	-	-	-	-	- (21,921)	-	-	-	25,843
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,456	-	-	10,456
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	(164)	(69)	
Change in Capital Surplus-others	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,530
At December 31	\$277,750	\$251,300	\$1,026	\$ 176	\$ 2	\$ 3,006	\$101,773	\$87,796	\$ 134	\$722,963

(21) Retained earnings

- A. When allocating the net income for each fiscal year, the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years and set aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital, this provision will not apply. The Company would set aside or fund another sum as special reserve in accordance with the regulations of the Law or the rules of the Authorities, plus the rest of the and Accumulated Retained Earnings of preceding fiscal year (including the adjustment of undistributed earnings), and the meeting of Board of Directors would draft the Proposal for Distribution, and to authorize the distributable dividends and bonuses in whole or in part may be paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company distributing surplus earning in the form of new shares to be issued by the Company in accordance with the preceding paragraphs shall follow the provisions of Article 240 of the Company Law of the Republic of China with a resolution adopted at a meeting of shareholders.
- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- D. Details of 2024 earnings appropriation resolved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2025 and by the shareholders on May 22, 2025. 2023 earnings appropriation resolved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2024 and by the shareholders on May 24, 2024, respectively are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 77,227		\$ 72,567	
Reversal of Special reserve	-		(4,280)	
Cash dividends	<u>466,243</u>	\$ 4.50	<u>438,232</u>	\$ 4.30
Total	<u>\$ 543,470</u>		<u>\$ 506,519</u>	

Details of 2025 earnings appropriation resolved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 50,342	
Cash dividends	<u>325,488</u>	\$ 3.00
Total	<u>\$ 375,830</u>	

(22) Other equity interest

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	
At January 1	\$	58,282
Increase in current period		<u>3,513</u>
At December 31	\$	<u>61,795</u>

	Years ended December 31, 2024	
	Unrealized gains (losses) from investment in equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations
At January 1	\$ -	\$ 1,892
Increase in current period	-	56,390
Valuation adjustments	(121)	-
Valuation adjustments transferred to retained earnings	121	-
At December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,282</u>

(23) Operating revenue

	For the Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 6,986,536	\$ 6,869,374
Other-lease revenue	32,189	23,697
Total	\$ 7,018,725	\$ 6,893,071

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Years ended December 31, 2025				
	Taiwan	USA	Europe	Others Department	Total
Revenue recognized at a point in time:					
IOT Products	\$1,772,474	\$1,453,232	\$ 166,892	\$ 42,948	\$ 3,435,546
Intelligent Design-in Service Products	741,268	513,928	399,688	53,216	1,708,100
Gaming Products	84,026	688,914	31,760	-	804,700
Self-Service Solution Products	308,856	-	-	-	308,856
Others	28,102	512,781	29,190	861	570,934
	<u>2,934,726</u>	<u>3,168,855</u>	<u>627,530</u>	<u>97,025</u>	<u>6,828,136</u>
Revenue recognized over time:					
Construction revenue	18,572	-	-	-	18,572
Maintenance revenue	55,808	-	-	-	55,808
Other operating revenue	36,206	44,539	2,915	360	84,020
	<u>110,586</u>	<u>44,539</u>	<u>2,915</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>158,400</u>
	<u>\$3,045,312</u>	<u>\$3,213,394</u>	<u>\$ 630,445</u>	<u>\$ 97,385</u>	<u>\$ 6,986,536</u>

	Years ended December 31, 2024				
	Taiwan	USA	Europe	Others Department	Total
Revenue recognized at a point in time:					
IOT Products	\$1,554,563	\$1,121,865	\$ 189,625	\$ 76,725	\$ 2,942,778
Intelligent Design-in Service Products	814,066	390,908	814,068	69,606	2,088,648
Gaming Products	101,229	768,764	23,300	10	893,303
Self-Service Solution Products	148,724	-	-	-	148,724
Others	39,287	638,161	28,942	5,608	711,998
	<u>2,657,869</u>	<u>2,919,698</u>	<u>1,055,935</u>	<u>151,949</u>	<u>6,785,451</u>
Revenue recognized over time:					
Construction revenue	27,450	-	-	-	27,450
Maintenance revenue	22,599	-	-	-	22,599
Other operating revenue	22,784	9,278	1,326	486	33,874
	<u>72,833</u>	<u>9,278</u>	<u>1,326</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>83,923</u>
	<u>\$2,730,702</u>	<u>\$2,928,976</u>	<u>\$1,057,261</u>	<u>\$ 152,435</u>	<u>\$ 6,869,374</u>

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Group has recognized the following contract assets and liabilities in relation to revenue from contracts with customers:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract assets:			
Contract assets-			
Construction	\$ 2,158	\$ 7,831	\$ -
Contract liabilities			
Contract liabilities- Goods	\$ 51,464	\$ 61,154	\$ 93,610
Contract liabilities-			
Construction	2,277	4,050	-
Contract liabilities- Labor			
Services	58	28	-
	<u>\$ 53,799</u>	<u>\$ 65,232</u>	<u>\$ 93,610</u>

The revenue recognized from the beginning balance of contract liability:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The revenue recognized from the beginning		
balance of contract liability		
Merchandise	\$ 46,520	\$ 93,116
Construction	3,824	-
Labor Services	28	-
	<u>\$ 50,372</u>	<u>\$ 93,116</u>

(24) Interest income

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest on Bank deposit:	\$ 49,268	\$ 41,808
Other interest income	1,677	2,571
Total	<u>\$ 50,945</u>	<u>\$ 44,379</u>

(25) Other income

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental revenue	\$ 3,610	\$ 3,453
Other income	15,291	15,958
Total	<u>\$ 18,901</u>	<u>\$ 19,411</u>

(26) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,537	\$ 904
Gain on lease modification	317	65
Gains on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	48	39
Other direct operating expenses from investment property	(131)	(131)
Depreciation expense from investment property	(496)	(496)
Losses on disposal of investment	(1,684)	-
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(107,481)	95,354
Other gains and losses	(49)	(66)
Others	(42)	850
Total	<u>(\$ 107,981)</u>	<u>\$ 96,519</u>

(27) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest expense:		
Convertible bonds payable - discount amortization	\$ 7,385	\$ 14,386
Lease liabilities - discount amortization	4,963	6,186
Bank borrowings	1,262	1,843
Other	10	9
Total	<u>\$ 13,620</u>	<u>\$ 22,424</u>

(28) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31, 2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	\$ 376,570	\$ 1,253,135	\$1,629,705
Depreciation- property, plant and equipment	82,908	60,234	143,142
Depreciation-right of use assets	32,301	28,860	61,161
Amortization	213	24,620	24,833
Total	<u>\$ 491,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,366,849</u>	<u>\$1,858,841</u>

	Years ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	\$ 335,451	\$ 1,183,488	\$ 1,518,939
Depreciation- property, plant and equipment	70,210	52,645	122,855
Depreciation-right of use assets	14,552	41,191	55,743
Amortization	68	26,033	26,101
Total	\$ 420,281	\$ 1,303,357	\$ 1,723,638

(29) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	\$ 1,390,988	\$ 1,316,632
Labor and health insurance fees	123,732	112,769
Pension costs	43,867	41,510
Compensation cost of employee stock options	31,095	10,456
Other employee benefit expense	40,023	37,572
Total	\$ 1,629,705	\$ 1,518,939

- A. According to the Company's articles of association, if the Company is profitable in the year (ie after deducting the employee's remuneration and the director's remuneration from the net profit before tax), employee payout should be between 1% and 20% while directors' payout should be no more than 2%. No less than 20% of employee compensation should be allocated to grassroots employees. However, if the Company has accumulated losses (including adjustments to unallocated surplus) these losses should first be offset.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at \$50,000 and \$70,000, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$6,646 and \$10,439, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.
- In 2025, the pre-tax net profit for the year was deducted from the employee's compensation and the benefits before the director's remuneration were estimated at 7.52% and 1.00% respectively.
- Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2025 and 2024 financial statements, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.
- C. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(30) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 134,425	\$ 245,303
Tax on undistributed earnings	7,402	5,419
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(17,682)	(7,023)
Total current tax	\$ 124,145	243,699
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	16,843	27,420
Income tax expense	\$ 140,988	\$ 271,119

(B) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 364)	(\$ 869)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(878)	(14,097)
Total	(\$ 1,242)	(\$ 14,966)

(C) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Effect of items disallowed by tax	\$ 155,592	\$ 270,243
Effect from changes in tax regulation	(4,324)	2,480
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(17,682)	(7,023)
Tax on undistributed earnings	7,402	5,419
Income tax expense	\$ 140,988	\$ 271,119

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

	Year ended December 31, 2025			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences				
Deferred tax assets:				
Lease liabilities	\$ 35,439	(\$ 9,039)	\$ -	\$ 26,400
Expected credit losse	822	273	-	1,095
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	17,290	(56)	-	17,234
Unrealized profit from sales	30,099	2,438	-	32,537
Unrealized exchange loss	27	121	-	148
State tax, accrue paid time off etc.	18,284	(10,570)	-	7,714
Net defined benefit liability	5,679	(205)	(364)	5,110
Accrue vacation pay	5,216	121	-	5,337
Amortization of capitalized research and development expenses	27,465	8,594	-	36,059
others	4,103	(408)	-	3,695
Subtotal	\$144,424	(\$ 8,731)	(\$ 364)	\$135,329
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	(\$ 32,665)	\$ 8,711	\$ -	(\$ 23,954)
Investment income of foreign subsidiaries using the equity method	(257,228)	(13,100)	-	(270,328)
Unrealized depreciation and interest expense	(6,416)	(3,615)	-	(10,031)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(14,571)	-	(878)	(15,449)
Unrealized exchange gain	(3,525)	(177)	-	(3,702)
Others	(1,249)	69	-	(1,180)
Subtotal	(\$315,654)	(\$ 8,112)	(\$ 878)	(\$324,644)
Total	(\$171,230)	(\$16,843)	(\$ 1,242)	(\$189,315)

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	January 1	Business combination	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences					
Deferred tax assets:					
Lease liabilities	\$ 46,295	-	(\$10,856)	\$ -	\$ 35,439
Expected credit losse	455	-	367	-	822
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	16,322	915	53	-	17,290
Unrealized profit from sales	30,978	-	(879)	-	30,099
Unrealized exchange loss	8,165	-	(8,138)	-	27
State tax, accrue paid time off etc.	18,094	-	190	-	18,284
Net defined benefit liability	6,747	-	(199)	(869)	5,679
Accrue vacation pay	4,496	-	720	-	5,216
Amortization of capitalized research and development expenses	14,888	-	12,577	-	27,465
others	3,512	1,144	(553)	-	4,103
Subtotal	\$149,952	\$2,059	(\$ 6,718)	(\$ 869)	\$144,424
Deferred tax liabilities					
Right-of-use assets	(\$ 43,534)	-	\$10,869	\$ -	(\$ 32,665)
Investment income of foreign subsidiaries using the equity method	(231,569)	-	(25,659)	-	(257,228)
Unrealized depreciation and interest expense	(3,953)	-	(2,463)	-	(6,416)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(474)	-	-	(14,097)	(14,571)
Unrealized exchange gain	(10)	(72)	(3,443)	-	(3,525)
Others	(1,243)	-	(6)	-	(1,249)
Subtotal	(\$280,783)	(\$ 72)	(\$20,702)	(\$ 14,097)	(\$315,654)
Total	(\$130,831)	\$1,987	(\$27,420)	(\$ 14,966)	(\$171,230)

- C. The Company's income tax return through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(31) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after	Weighted average	Earnings per
	tax	number of ordinary	share (in dollars)
		shares outstanding	
		(shares in thousands)	
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary			
shareholders of the parent	<u>\$ 501,246</u>	<u>107,138</u>	<u>\$ 4.68</u>
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all			
dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	727	
Employee stock option	-	1,117	
Convertible bonds payable	<u>5,908</u>	<u>4,575</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary			
shareholders of the parent plus			
assumed conversion of all dilutive			
potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 507,154</u>	<u>113,557</u>	<u>\$ 4.47</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after	Weighted average	Earnings per
	tax	number of ordinary	share (in dollars)
		shares outstanding	
		(shares in thousands)	
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary			
shareholders of the parent	<u>\$ 768,938</u>	<u>102,139</u>	<u>\$ 7.53</u>
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all			
dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	746	
Employee stock option	-	1,339	
Convertible bonds payable	<u>11,509</u>	<u>8,601</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary			
shareholders of the parent plus			
assumed conversion of all dilutive			
potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 780,447</u>	<u>112,825</u>	<u>\$ 6.92</u>

(32) Business merger

- A. On April 8, 2024, the Group acquired a 59.95% equity in PAYTRONEX by paying \$65,100 in cash to its existing shareholders and participating in a cash capital increase, thereby gaining control over PAYTRONEX. Consequently, PAYTRONEX has been included as a consolidated entity from that date (the acquisition date). The Group expects to expand both parties' operational scale and enhance overall performance through the integration of business resources.

- B. Details of the consideration paid for the acquisition of PAYTRONEX, the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date, and the information on non-controlling interests as a proportion of the acquiree's identifiable net assets on the acquisition date are as follows:

	<u>April 8, 2024</u>
Acquisition consideration	
Cash	\$ 65,100
Non-controlling interests' share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets	<u>43,500</u>
	<u>108,600</u>
Fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,929
Contract assets - current	17,377
Notes receivable	21,632
Accounts receivable	45,983
Finance lease receivables	4,867
Other receivables	5,171
Inventories	56,757
Prepayments	4,565
Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,068
Investments accounted for under equity method	66
Property, plant and equipment	97,680
Right-of-use assets	1,416
Intangible assets	1,188
Intangible assets - customer relations	3,794
Deferred income tax assets	2,059
Other non-current assets	2,809
Short-term borrowings	(55,153)
Contract liabilities - current	(65,064)
Notes payable	(1,426)
Accounts payable	(23,387)
Accounts payable – related parties	(2,047)
Other payables	(15,483)
Current income tax liabilities	(2,140)
Other current liabilities	(715)

	<u>April 8, 2024</u>
Long-term borrowings	(60,432)
Non-current provision	(407)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(72)
Non-current lease liabilities	<u>(1,435)</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>108,600</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ -</u>

C. From April 8, 2024, PAYTRONEX contributed \$222,472 and \$6,938 in the Group's revenue and a pre-tax income of 2024, respectively.

(33) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Partial cash paid for investing activities

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 73,833	\$ 117,002
Add: Beginning balance of payable on land and buildings	-	144,750
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment	10,974	27,130
Add: Ending balance of Prepayments for business facilities	3,044	2,508
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(7,473)	(10,974)
Less: Beginning balance of Prepayments for business facilities	<u>(2,508)</u>	<u>(652)</u>
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 77,870</u>	<u>\$ 279,764</u>

B. Financing activities not affecting cash flow:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Conversion of corporate bond conversion into capital stock	<u>\$ 416,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,451</u>

(34) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds payable	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 55,293	\$147,962	\$773,858	\$ 977,113
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	(27,373)	(60,639)	-	(88,012)
Payment of interest (Note)	-	-	(4,963)	-	(4,963)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	(553)	-	(553)
Other changes in non-cash items	-	-	59,774	(409,833)	(350,059)
At December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,920</u>	<u>\$141,581</u>	<u>\$364,025</u>	<u>\$ 533,526</u>
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds payable	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$169,284	\$760,924	\$ 930,208
Additions from business combination	55,153	60,432	1,435	-	117,020
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(49,740)	(10,552)	(55,406)	-	(115,698)
Payment of interest (Note)	-	-	(6,186)	-	(6,186)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	7,323	-	7,323
Other changes in non-cash items	(5,413)	5,413	31,512	12,934	44,446
At December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 55,293</u>	<u>\$ 147,962</u>	<u>\$ 773,858</u>	<u>\$ 977,113</u>

Note: Cash flows from Operating activities.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
Advantech Co., Ltd.	Entity with significant influence on the group
ADVANTECH CORPORATION	"
Uni-innovate Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
Superfly Technology Co.,Ltd. (Note)	Other related parties
Houng Yu Machinery Sheet-metal Co., Ltd. (Note)	"

Note: Since PAYTRONEX was merged into the consolidated entity of the Group on April 8, 2024, Superfly Technology Co.,Ltd. and Houng Yu Machinery Sheet-metal Co., Ltd. were included as related parties of the Group from that date, and transactions with the Group were calculated from that date.

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Sale

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods		
Entity with significant influence on the group	\$ 94	\$ 196
Associate	41	157
Other related parties	2,281	179
	<u>\$ 2,416</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>
	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Construction revenue:		
Other related parties	<u>\$ 13,840</u>	<u>\$ 13,668</u>

- (A) The above sales transactions are handled in accordance with normal commercial terms and conditions.
- (B) The construction price for contracted parties is determined based on estimated construction input costs plus reasonable management fees and profit. It is decided after negotiation and bargaining between both parties and is collected according to the payment terms specified in the contract.
- (C) The status of unfinished construction contracts and valuation for contracted parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	
	Total contract price (excluding tax)	Calculated price
Other related parties	<u>\$ 36,429</u>	<u>\$ 32,657</u>
	December 31, 2024	
	Total contract price (excluding tax)	Calculated price
Other related parties	<u>\$ 47,192</u>	<u>\$ 35,588</u>

(D) Contract assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Other related parties - Superfly Technology Co.,Ltd.	\$ 2,148	\$ 6,379

B. Purchase

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Purchase of goods		
Entity with Significant Influence on the Group	\$ 28,738	\$ 25,775
Other related parties	3,189	4,861
	<u>\$ 31,927</u>	<u>\$ 30,636</u>

The aforementioned purchase transactions are conducted in accordance with general commercial terms and conditions.

C. Account receivable - related parties

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Account receivable:		
Entity with significant influence on the group	\$ -	\$ 38
Associate	43	41
Other related parties	7,146	3,651
Subtotal	<u>7,189</u>	<u>3,730</u>
Notes receivable:		
Other related parties	-	100
Finance lease receivables		
Other related parties	2,369	1,319
Total	<u>\$ 9,558</u>	<u>\$ 5,149</u>

The trade receivables mainly arise from sales and finance lease transactions. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Account payables-related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Account payables:		
Entity with significant influence on the group	\$ 4,264	\$ 4,446
Other related parties	86	574
Subtotal	<u>4,350</u>	<u>5,020</u>
Other account payables		
Entity with significant influence on the group	20	21
Other related parties	-	72
Subtotal	<u>20</u>	<u>93</u>

Total	\$	4,370	\$	5,113
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Accounts payable are mainly for purchases, and other payables are mainly for miscellaneous purchases and do not accrue interest.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 146,640	\$ 134,838
Post-employment compensation	7,678	3,202
Share-based payment	1,096	1,170
Total	<u>\$ 155,414</u>	<u>\$ 139,210</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Asset type	Book value		Use of pledge
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Time deposits (accounted for as financial assets measured at amortized cost)	\$ 12,500	\$	Performance guarantee for - customer transactions
Property, plant and equipment	<u>53,574</u>	<u>53,939</u>	Long-term borrowings
Total	<u>\$ 66,074</u>	<u>\$ 53,939</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingency

None.

(2) Commitments:

A. Capital expenditures contracted but not yet incurred:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 538	\$ 18,467
Intangible assets	120	90
Total	<u>\$ 658</u>	<u>\$ 18,557</u>

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts of the guarantee notes issued by the Group for performance guarantees in construction projects are \$7,089 and \$9,801.

C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts of the guarantee notes issued by the Group for lease and maintenance guarantees are \$7,154 and \$7,287.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

For details of 2025 earnings appropriation proposed, refer to Note 6(21).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 105,131	\$ 62,750
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,747,983	2,737,388
	<u>\$ 2,853,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,800,138</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost	\$ 1,593,825	\$ 1,878,613
Lease liabilities	141,581	147,962
	<u>\$ 1,735,406</u>	<u>\$ 2,026,575</u>

Note: Financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, operating lease receivables, finance lease receivables, long-term finance lease receivables and financial assets at amortized cost; financial liabilities at amortized cost includes short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), corporate bonds payable (including current portion), long-term borrowings (including current portion) and guarantee deposits received.

B. Risk management policy

(A) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The financial risk management policies of the Group focus on unpredictable factors in financial market, and aim to reduce unfavorable impact on financial position and financial performance.

(B) Risk management is carried out by a finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group finance department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk,

credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(A) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, EUR, GBP, JPY and RMB. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency.
- iii. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD, EUR, GBP, JPY and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign Currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	\$ 48,845	31.45	\$ 1,536,175	
USD : EUR	11,451	0.85	358,966	
RMB : NTD	4,254	4.5	19,143	
EUR : NTD	296	36.88	10,916	
JPY : NTD	29,566	0.2	5,913	
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	35,567	31.45	1,118,582	
EUR : NTD	16,575	36.88	611,286	
RMB : NTD	12,136	4.5	54,612	
GBP : NTD	165	42.29	6,978	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	11,639	31.45	366,047	
RMB : NTD	1,915	4.5	8,618	

December 31, 2024				
Foreign currency				
amount				
(in thousand)				
Exchange				
rate				
Book value				
(NTD)				
(Foreign Currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	\$	44,880	32.79	\$ 1,471,615
USD : EUR		7,848	0.96	257,336
RMB : NTD		8,620	4.48	38,618
EUR : NTD		1,062	34.14	36,257
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD		32,673	32.79	1,071,348
EUR : NTD		16,714	34.14	570,616
RMB : NTD		15,309	4.48	68,584
GBP : NTD		288	41.19	11,863
JPY : NTD		32,305	0.21	6,784
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD		6,937	32.79	227,464
USD : EUR		583	0.96	19,117

- iv. The total exchange gain or loss, including realized and unrealized gains or losses arising from significant foreign exchange variations on monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to gains of (\$107,481) and loss of \$95,354, respectively.
- v. The Group's foreign currency market risk analysis due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025				
Sensitivity analysis				
Degree of				
variation				
Effect on profit or				
loss				
Effect on other				
comprehensive				
income				
(Foreign Currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%	\$	12,289	\$ -
USD : EUR	1%		2,872	-
RMB : NTD	1%		153	-
EUR : NTD	1%		87	-
JPY : NTD	1%		47	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%		-	8,949
EUR : NTD	1%		-	4,890
RMB : NTD	1%		-	437
GBP : NTD	1%		-	56
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%		2,928	-
RMB : NTD	1%		69	-

For the year ended December 31, 2024				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign Currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%	\$ 11,773	\$	-
USD : EUR	1%	2,059		-
RMB : NTD	1%	390		-
EUR : NTD	1%	290		-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%	-		8,571
EUR : NTD	1%	-		4,565
RMB : NTD	1%	-		549
GBP : NTD	1%	-		95
JPY : NTD	1%			54
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD : NTD	1%	1,820		-
USD : EUR	1%	153		-

Price risk

- i. The Group's equity instruments, which are exposed to price risk, are the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity instruments, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is in accordance with the limits set by the Group.
- ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise beneficiary certificates. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies.

(B) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, debt instruments classified as at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.
- iii. The Group adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there

has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

- (i) If the contract payments are past due over 90 days based on the terms, there is a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
 - (ii) A bond investment traded at the counter buying center, which has any external rating agency rated as the investment grade on the balance sheet date, and the financial asset is considered to have a low credit risk.
- iv. The Group adopts the following assumptions under IFRS 9: If the contract payments were past due over 90 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 270 days.
 - v. The Group classifies customer's notes and accounts receivable in accordance with product types and customer types. The Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
 - vi. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
 - vii. The Group wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.
 - viii. The Group uses the forecast ability of National Development Council Business Cycle Indicator and Conference Board LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Not overdue	Overdue		
		1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 ~ 270 days
Expected loss rate	0.04%-0.26%	0.04%-1.29%	0.04%-100%	56.69%-100%
Total book value	\$921,426	\$ 126,513	\$ 3,749	\$ 103
Loss allowance	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,211	\$ 2,254	\$ 94

December 31, 2025		Overdue 271 ~ 360 days	Overdue More than 360 days	Total
Expected loss rate		100%	100%	
Total book value		\$ -	\$ 3,179	\$ 1,054,970
Loss allowance		\$ -	\$ 3,179	\$ 7,858

December 31, 2024		Overdue 1 ~ 90 days	Overdue 91 ~ 180 days	Overdue 181 ~ 270 days
Expected loss rate	Not overdue 0%-0.39%	0.04%-1.46%	0.04%-68.69%	0.04%-100%
Total book value	\$862,220	\$ 86,405	\$ 2,877	\$ 1,264
Loss allowance	\$ 1,271	\$ 945	\$ 1,391	\$ 838

December 31, 2024		Overdue 271 ~ 360 days	Overdue More than 360 days	Total
Expected loss rate		100%	100%	
Total book value		\$ 315	\$ 963	\$ 954,044
Loss allowance		\$ 101	\$ 963	\$ 5,509

ix. Ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable as follows:

December 31, 2025				
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Operating lease receivables	Finance lease receivables
Not overdue	\$ 907,094	\$ 7,703	\$ 2,863	\$ 3,766
within 90 days	126,513	-	-	-
91 ~ 180 days	3,749	-	-	-
More than 181 days	3,282	-	-	-
	<u>\$1,040,638</u>	<u>\$ 7,703</u>	<u>\$ 2,863</u>	<u>\$ 3,766</u>

December 31, 2024				
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Operating lease receivables	Finance lease receivables
Not overdue	\$ 831,088	\$ 25,628	\$ 2,118	\$ 3,386
within 90 days	86,405	-	-	-
91 ~ 180 days	2,877	-	-	-
More than 181 days	2,542	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 922,912</u>	<u>\$ 25,628</u>	<u>\$ 2,118</u>	<u>\$ 3,386</u>

The above is an age analysis based on the number of overdue days.

- x. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
At January 1	\$ 5,509	\$ 4,207
Additions from business combination	-	524
Reversal of impairment loss	3,003	1,477
Write-offs	(568)	(955)
Impact of exchange rate	(86)	256
At December 31	\$ 7,858	\$ 5,509

(C) Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The contractual cash flow amount disclosed in the following table is the undiscounted amount.

December 31, 2025					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	\$ 67,638	\$ 49,227	\$ 29,457	\$ 724	\$147,046
Corporate bonds payable	\$368,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$368,600
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,587	\$ 7,761	\$ 18,755	\$ 31,690
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	\$61,433	\$48,475	\$45,358	\$1,966	\$157,232
Corporate bonds payable	\$ -	\$798,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$798,400
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$ 8,045	\$ 8,010	\$19,573	\$25,837	\$ 61,465

In addition to the above, the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within the next year. The Group does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

- A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: The input value for this level is the open quote (unadjusted) of the same asset or liability in the active market. An active market is a market that meets all of the following conditions: the goods traded in the market are homogeneous; the buyers and sellers with the willingness can be found in the market at any time and the price information can be obtained by the public. The fair value of the beneficiary certificate the Group's investment belongs to.

Level 2: The input value of this level, except for the observable price included in the first level public offer, including the observable input value obtained from the active market either directly (such as price) or indirectly (such as derived from price).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

- B. Information about the fair value of investment property is provided in Note 6(10).

- C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable (including related parties), accounts receivable (including related parties), lease receivables (including related parties), other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, financial assets at amortized cost, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

December 31, 2025

Book value	Fair value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:			
Corporate bonds payable	\$ 364,025	\$ -	\$ 365,176
		\$ -	\$ -

December 31, 2024

Book value	Fair value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:			
Corporate bonds payable	\$ 773,858	\$ -	\$ 774,249
		\$ -	\$ -

- D. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

(A) The related information about the nature of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary Certificate	\$105,131	\$ -	\$ -	\$105,131
December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary Certificate	\$62,031	\$ -	\$ -	\$62,031
Convertible bond – call provision	-	-	719	719
Total	\$62,031	\$ -	\$ 719	\$62,750

(B) The evaluation of derivative financial instruments is based on the option pricing model accepted by market users.

- E. In 2025 and 2024, there was no evaluation of the transfer between levels.
F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
	Convertible bond – call provision	Convertible bond – call provision
At January 1	\$ 719	\$ 720
Disposal	(815)	(1)
Recognition in profit (loss)		
Other gains and losses	96	-
At December 31	\$ -	\$ 719

- G. Outside appraiser is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorized within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. The following is the qualitative information on significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Convertible bond – call provision	\$ -	Binomial tree pricing model	Volatility	38.83%	The higher the stock price volatility, the higher the fair value
	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Convertible bond – call provision	\$ 719	Binomial tree pricing model	Volatility	34.25%	The higher the stock price volatility, the higher the fair value

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to table 2.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.
- F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 7.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: For the major transactions between the Company and the Mainland China invested companies, please refer to table 5.

14. OPERATIONS SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group's management has identified the reporting Department based on the reporting information needs of the Board of Directors and the main operating decision makers for decision making.

The Group's main operating decision makers operate their business from a regional perspective; in the region, the Group currently focuses on production and sales in Taiwan, the Americas and Europe.

The operations departments disclosed by the Group are considered the main source of revenue for the Group - manufacture and sale of product applications such as industrial computers and Ethernet networks, automation equipment system set-up and development and lease.

(2) Segment information

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities information

Years ended December 31, 2025

	Taiwan	USA	Europe	Others Department	Adjustment & Sales balance	Total
Income from external customers	\$ 3,077,501	\$ 3,213,394	\$ 630,445	\$ 97,385	\$ -	\$ 7,018,725
Interest income	37,449	-	14,235	28	(767)	50,945
Other income	16,099	30	2,582	190	-	18,901
Inter-departmental income	1,959,284	546	8,178	33,335	(2,001,343)	-
Department profit or loss (before tax)	632,690	117,713	(9,123)	(13,822)	(77,862)	649,596
Interest expense	10,036	2,434	1,805	112	(767)	13,620
Depreciation & Amortization	161,737	45,675	17,360	3,656	1,204	229,632
Income tax expenses	111,860	27,393	1,701	34	-	140,988
Non-current assets capital expenditure	87,405	1,111	409	346	-	89,271
Department's Assets	7,160,053	1,740,630	728,416	81,297	(2,280,023)	7,430,373
Department's Liabilities	1,873,582	622,122	110,169	26,679	(425,434)	2,207,118

Adjustments & Sales balance

- (1) Total sales from the departments should be net of interest income \$767 and inter-departmental revenue \$2,001,343.
- (2) Inter-departmental income and interest expense should be net of inter-departmental transactions \$77,862 and \$767.
- (3) Depreciation and amortization \$1,204 arising from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets transactions should be reported and adjustment in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Department assets of \$2,280,023 and liabilities of \$425,434 arising from inter-departmental transactions should be reported and eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Years ended December 31, 2024

	Taiwan	USA	Europe	Others Department	Adjustment & Sales balance	Total
Income from external customers	\$ 2,754,399	\$ 2,928,976	\$ 1,057,261	\$ 152,435	\$ -	\$ 6,893,071
Interest income	38,231	-	6,046	102	-	44,379
Other income	16,858	95	2,268	190	-	19,411
Inter-departmental income	2,248,528	954	15,366	16,242	(2,281,090)	-
Department profit or loss (before tax)	968,839	25,243	209,362	(25,711)	(136,212)	1,041,521
Interest expense	16,443	3,782	1,924	275	-	22,424
Depreciation & Amortization	136,527	45,801	15,952	6,307	608	205,195
Income tax expenses	196,326	15,428	59,708	56	(399)	271,119
Non-current assets capital expenditure	282,952	24,721	948	220	-	308,841
Department's Assets	6,876,568	1,770,253	707,610	133,336	(2,226,915)	7,260,852
Department's Liabilities	2,136,380	698,778	125,079	57,968	(446,548)	2,571,657

Adjustments & Sales balance

- (1) Total sales from the departments should be net of inter-departmental revenue was \$2,281,090.
- (2) Depreciation and amortization \$608 and Income tax expenses \$399 arising from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets transactions should be reported and adjustment in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Inter-departmental income should be net of inter-departmental transactions \$136,212.
- (4) Department assets of \$2,226,915 and liabilities of \$446,548 arising from inter-departmental transactions should be reported and eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The external income reported by the Group to the chief operating decision maker is consistent with the income from the comprehensive income statement. The difference between the (departmental revenue and corporate income) and the (inter-departmental profit and loss and the pre-tax profit and loss of the continuing business sector) is small. Hence, there is no need for adjustment.

(4) Information on products and services

Please refer Note 6(23)

The Group's external customer operating income mainly comes from Internet of Things Products and Intelligent Design-in Service Products and Gaming Products.

The breakdown of the income balance is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from Sale of products:	\$ 6,828,136	\$ 6,785,451
Revenue from Labor Services	158,400	83,923
Revenue from lease	32,189	23,697
Total	<u>\$ 7,018,725</u>	<u>\$ 6,893,071</u>

(5) Geographical information

Sales information by geographical area for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
U.S.A.	\$ 3,238,979	\$ 242,047	\$ 2,601,747	\$ 296,971
other parts of America	424,726	-	340,855	-
Sub-total America	<u>3,663,705</u>	<u>242,047</u>	<u>2,942,602</u>	<u>296,971</u>
Taiwan	755,275	2,315,099	507,816	2,332,414
China	162,190	3,746	300,646	7,810
other parts of Asia	892,226	-	1,089,765	-
Sub-total Asia	<u>1,809,691</u>	<u>2,318,845</u>	<u>1,898,227</u>	<u>2,340,224</u>
Germany	418,552	43,897	829,134	48,376
United Kingdom	163,729	552	259,223	860
Italy	92,585	17,384	88,598	11,336
other parts of Europe	760,479	-	813,299	-
Sub-total Europe	<u>1,435,345</u>	<u>61,833</u>	<u>1,990,254</u>	<u>60,572</u>
Pacific region	105,977	-	59,360	-
Others	4,007	-	2,628	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,018,725</u>	<u>\$ 2,622,725</u>	<u>\$ 6,893,071</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,767</u>

(6) Important customer information

The following is a list of customers whose sales revenue in the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 account for more than 10% of the sales revenue on the consolidated profit and loss statement:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Revenue	%	Revenue	%
Customer A	\$ 767,850	11%	\$ 285,524	4%

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Related party	Maximum balance for the period (Note 3)	Ending balance (Note 8)	Amount actually drawn	Interest rate	Nature for financing (Note 4)	Transaction amounts (Note 5)	Reason for short- term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Financing limits for each borrowing company (Note 7)	Financing Company's total financing amount limits (Notes 7)	Remark
													Item	Value			
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	PAYTRONEX	Other receivables- related party	Y	\$50,000	50,000	50,000	2.150%	2	\$ -	Business turnover	-	-	-	\$ 517,101	\$2,068,404	
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXSZ	Other receivables- related party	Y	13,501	13,501	-	4.000%	2	\$ -	Business turnover	-	-	-	\$ 517,101	\$2,068,404	

Note 1: The description of the number column is as follows:

- (1) Fill in 0 for the issuer.
- (2) The invested companies are numbered sequentially by company number starting from 1.

Note 2: Items such as accounts receivable from related enterprises, accounts receivable from related parties, shareholders' transactions, advance payments, temporary payments, etc. must be filled in this field if they are in the nature of loan.

Note 3: The maximum balance for the period.

Note 4: The description of the nature of loan is as follows:

- (1) If it is a business transaction, fill in 1.
- (2) If short-term financing is necessary, fill in 2.

Note 5: If the capital loan is a business transaction, the business transaction amount should be filled in. The business transaction amount refers to the business transaction amount between the Company lending the funds and the loan recipient in the most recent year.

Note 6: If the nature of the fund loan requires short-term financing, the reasons for the necessary loan and the purpose of the funds to be loaned should be specified, such as: repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, business turnover, etc.

Note 7: According to the Company's operating procedures for loan of fund and endorsement guarantees, the total amount of loans that the Company and its subsidiaries can make as a whole shall not exceed 40% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the company's most recent consolidated financial statements limit.

Furthermore, the amount of loans that the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole can lend to a single enterprise shall not exceed 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the company's most recent consolidated financial statements limit.

Note 8: If a public company submits fund loans to the Board of Directors for resolution one by one in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the Regulations Governing Lending of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by public companies, even though no appropriation has been made, the amount determined by the Board of Directors should still be included in the announced balance to reveal the risks it takes;

However, if the funds are subsequently repaid, the balance after repayment should be disclosed to reflect the risk adjustment. If a public company authorizes the chairman of the Board of Directors by resolution of the Board of Directors to allocate loans in installments or use them on a recurring basis within a certain amount and within a period of one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the Regulations, fund loan limit approved by the Board of Directors should still be used as the balance for announcement and reporting. Although the funds are repaid later, it is still considered that the loan may be appropriated again, so the fund loan limit approved by the Board of Directors should still be used as the balance for announcement and reporting.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint venture)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Securities Type (Note 1)	Securities Name	Relationship with the issuer of securities (Note 2)	General ledger account	Balance as of December 31, 2025				Remark (Note 4)
					Unit	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership(%)	Faie Value	
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD..	Beneficiary Certificate	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,394,343	\$ 20,036	-	\$ 20,036	None
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	Beneficiary Certificate	Qunyi Stable Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	5,655,789	\$ 85,095	-	\$ 85,095	None

Note 1: Securities referred to in this table are stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from the above items.

Note 2: If the securities issuer is not a related party, this column is not required to be filled in.

Note 3: For those measured at fair value, please enter the book balance after fair value valuation adjustment and deducting accumulated impairment losses in the Carrying Amount (B); for those not measured at fair value, please enter the book balance of original acquisition cost or amortized cost deducting accumulated impairment losses in the Carrying Amount (B).

Note 4: If the listed securities are subject to restrictions on use due to providing guarantees, pledging loans or other agreements, the number of shares provided for guarantee or pledge, the amount of guarantee or pledge and the restrictions on use should be indicated in the remarks column.

Note 5: This table lists securities that the Company determines must be listed based on the principle of materiality.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Remark (Note 2)
			Purchase (sale)	Amount	Percentage of total purchase (sale)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXUS	The Company's subsidiaries	Sale	\$ 1,570,871	22.38%	Monthly 45-90 days	-	-	\$ 331,272	31.84%	
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXGM	The Company's subsidiaries	Sale	\$ 251,841	3.59%	Monthly 45 days	-	-	\$ 9,014	0.87%	

Note 1: If terms of related party transactions are different from third party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship	Balance as at December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXUS	The Company's subsidiaries	\$ 331,272	4.57	-	-	\$ 331,272	-

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable-related parties, notes receivable-related parties, other receivables-related parties.

Note 2: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXUS	1	Sales revenue	\$ 1,570,871	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection as per for the average customer, 45-90 days	22.38%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXGM	1	Sales revenue	251,841	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection as per for the average customer, 45 days	3.59%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXSZ	1	Sales revenue	51,866	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection for the general customer 75 days; 45 - 75 days with slight delay	0.74%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXIT	1	Sales revenue	78,591	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection as per for the average customer, 45 days	1.12%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXSZ	1	Purchase	11,728	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection as per for the average customer, 75 days	0.17%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXUS	1	Accounts receivable	331,272		4.46%
0	AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXSZ	1	Accounts receivable	11,907		0.16%
1	AXSZ	PAYTRONEX	3	Sales revenue	21,527	same as that applicable to the general customer receivables collection as per for the average customer, 30 days	0.31%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

- (1) Parent company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: No other transactions of the same type are available for comparison, and the terms of the transaction are handled in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the parties.

Note 5: The disclosure standard is those with a transaction amount of \$10 million or more.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1, 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(3))	Remark
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership	Book value			
AXIOMTEK CO., LTD.	AXUS	U.S.A.	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	\$208,240	\$208,240	23,418	100.00	\$1,038,155	\$ 90,320	\$ 90,320	
"	AXGM	Germany	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	19,941	19,941	(Note 3)	100.00	541,664	(13,872)	(13,872)	
"	AXUK	United Kingdom	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	8,615	8,615	180,000	100.00	6,963	(5,101)	(5,101)	
"	AXJP	Japan	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	-	8,235	-	-	-	(139)	(139)	(Note 4)
"	AXIT	Italy	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	56,068	56,068	(Note 3)	100.00	59,104	8,149	8,149	
"	UNI	Taiwan	Intelligent automation solution R&D, manufacturing, trading	29,000	29,000	580,000	24.05	15,163	(3,009)	(983)	
"	PAYTRONEX	Taiwan	Research, development, manufacturing, sales, maintenance, and leasing of intelligent parking systems, smart healthcare, and self- service related equipment and solutions.	65,100	65,100	2,170,000	59.95	78,056	19,584	11,018	
PAYTRONEX	Parktron-TH	Thailand	Self-service solution trading	538	538	5,800	29.00	66	-	-	(Note 5)

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2025' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.
- (2) The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.
- (3) The 'Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognized investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognized by regulations.

Note 3: Department Ltd.

Note 4: The liquidation has been completed in May 2025.

Note 5: The shareholders' meeting resolved to liquidate in November 2023. The liquidation process is still in progress.

AXIOMTEK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD and foreign currencies

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Remark
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
AXSZ	Industrial computer and Embedded Board manufacturing, trading, post-sales service	NT\$ 132,302 (USD 4,207)	Note 1(1)	NT\$ 132,302 (USD 4,207)	\$ -	\$ -	NT\$ 132,302 (USD 4,207)	(\$ 13,806)	100.00	(\$ 13,856)	\$ 45,236	\$ -	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Investment in Mainland China companies by remittance through a third region.
- (2) Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region.
- (3) Investment in Mainland China companies through an existing company established in a third region.

Note 2: The investment income is calculated based on the financial statements of the Company that have not been audited by the accountant during the same period.

Note 3: In pursuance of Shen-Zi Letter No.09704604680 from the Ministry of Economic Affairs dated August 29, 2008. The amended "Regulations for examination of investments and technical cooperation in Mainland Area" sets the limitation for investments in Mainland China to be higher of net book value or 60% of consolidated net book value.

Note 4: The amount listed in this table is converted into NTD according to the exchange rate of US\$1=31.448 on December 31, 2025.

Expressed in thousands of NTD and foreign currencies

Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
\$ 132,302	USD 4,223	\$ 3,102,606
USD 4,207		