

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**Parent Company Only Financial Statements****With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to Notes 4(m), 5(a), 6(k) and 6(p) to the parent company only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Company provides discounts to its customers based on their contract agreements and records them as reduction on revenue. Therefore, revenue recognition has been regarded as one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included the following:

- Testing the manual controls relating to sales and collection, financial reporting, as well as checking and reconciling the sales system data with the general ledger entries to ensure the Company's revenue recognition policy is in compliance with the relevant standards and revenue information is properly disclosed.
- Reviewing the relevant customer sales contracts and terms, by taking into consideration the accounting treatment and disclosure of sales discounts, to ensure they are consistent with the Company's accounting policies.
- Performing a year-to-year analysis on the revenue based on product lines and revenue from top ten customers to determine to ensure there are no material misstatements.
- Selecting appropriate samples and compare them with the vouchers and relevant documents to ensure consistency.
- Selecting sales transactions from a period of time before and after the balance sheet date and verify them with the vouchers and relevant documents to assess the accuracy of the timing and amounts of revenue recognized.
- Obtaining the details of the discounts accrued by the management of the Company (refund liabilities) and verify them with the relevant internal and external information to assess the reasonableness of the relevant parameters and the underlying assumptions; as well as reviewing the accuracy of the estimated discount accrued in prior years to assess whether there are material anomalies in the amounts of the accrued discounts (refund liabilities).

2. Commission estimate

Please refer to Notes 4(f) , 5(b), 6(k) to the parent company only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Commission expense is one of our key audit matters. Part of the sales of the Company are made through agents, who collect commissions from the Company based on the agreements. These expenses estimated by the management, in respect of the foregoing transaction mentioned above, are accrued as operating expenses.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included the following:

- Reviewing the terms of the sales contract of the relevant agent to ensure they are consistent with the accounting treatment.
- Performing a year-to-year analysis on the commission expense incurred from the main agents to evaluate if there are any material abnormalities.
- Obtaining the details on the commission accrued by the management and verify them with the relevant internal and external information to assess the reasonableness of the relevant parameters and underlying assumptions; as well as reviewing the accuracy of the estimated commission expenses accrued in prior years to assess whether there are material anomalies in the amounts of the accrued commission.

3. Valuation of Inventory

Please refer to Notes 4(g), 5(c) and 6(e) to the parent company only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value at the reporting date. Due to factors such as rapid changes in technology or the upgrading of production technology, which may lead the products to be obsolete or no longer meet market demand, and their sales prices to fluctuate or become sluggish, resulting in a risk on the costs of inventories to exceed their net realized values.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included the following:

- Reviewing the inventory aging reports to analyze the changes for each period.
- Assessing the reasonableness of the accounting policies of the Company, such as policies for the valuation of inventories or the provision of obsolete goods.
- Evaluating whether the inventory valuation is in conformity with the accounting policies.
- Understanding the basis for valuation of net realized value used by the management of the Company and selecting appropriate samples to assess the reasonableness of the net realized value of inventories.
- Assessing whether the disclosure of inventory is appropriate.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.
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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on this financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chen, Fu-Jen and Hsiao, Ya-Wen.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 4, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024			Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:				
1100 Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 271,854	9	217,544	7	2170	Accounts payable	301,463	10	341,842	10
1136 Current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(b))	50,000	2	244,038	8	2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	409,811	14	469,048	14
1170 Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(c) and (p))	725,111	24	769,197	24	2200	Other payables (note 6(k))	118,625	4	153,362	5
1180 Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (notes 6(c), (p) and 7)	76	-	71	-	2220	Other payables to related parties (note 7)	12,452	-	12,307	-
1200 Other receivables, net (note 6(d))	7,021	-	5,415	-	2230	Current tax liabilities	-	-	28,003	1
1210 Other receivables due from related parties, net (notes 6(d) and 7)	10,340	1	11,819	-	2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(j))	535	-	531	-
1220 Current tax assets	2,130	-	-	-	2300	Other current liabilities (notes 6(k) and (p))	45,872	2	55,742	2
130X Inventories (note 6(e))	210,842	7	204,353	6		Total current liabilities	<u>888,758</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1,060,835</u>	<u>32</u>
1410 Prepayments	6,988	-	5,806	-		Non-Current liabilities:				
1470 Other current assets (note 8)	3,346	-	1,020	-	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(m))	115,250	4	129,120	4
Total current assets	<u>1,287,708</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,459,263</u>	<u>45</u>	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(j))	675	-	695	-
Non-current assets:					2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	-	-	21,658	1
1535 Non-current financial assets at amortised cost (note 6(b))	38,920	1	34,424	1	2670	Other non-current liabilities	1,351	-	867	-
1550 Investments accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(f))	1,437,143	48	1,526,772	47		Total non-current liabilities	<u>117,276</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>152,340</u>	<u>5</u>
1600 Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	148,950	5	149,873	5		Total liabilities	<u>1,006,034</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1,213,175</u>	<u>37</u>
1755 Right of use assets (note 6(h))	1,182	-	1,198	-		Equity attributable to owners of parent (note 6(n)):				
1780 Intangible assets (note 6(i))	13,661	1	1,053	-	3110	Ordinary share	879,081	29	879,081	27
1840 Deferred tax assets (note 6(m))	61,592	2	66,420	2	3200	Capital surplus	348,929	12	348,929	11
1990 Other non-current assets	1,800	-	4,007	-		Retained earnings:				
Total non-current assets	<u>1,703,248</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,783,747</u>	<u>55</u>	3310	Legal reserve	247,626	8	221,358	7
					3320	Special reserve	39,747	1	85,660	3
					3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	552,935	19	551,807	17
							<u>840,308</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>858,825</u>	<u>27</u>
					3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(32,762)	(1)	(39,747)	(1)
					3500	Treasury shares	(50,634)	(2)	(17,253)	(1)
						Total equity	<u>1,984,922</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>2,029,835</u>	<u>63</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,990,956</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,243,010</u>	<u>100</u>		Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 2,990,956</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,243,010</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenue (notes 6(p) and 7)	\$ 2,117,173	100	2,238,002	100
5000 Operating costs (notes 6(e), 7 and 12)	<u>1,791,196</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>1,862,362</u>	<u>83</u>
5900 Gross profit from operations	<u>325,977</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>375,640</u>	<u>17</u>
6000 Operating expenses (notes 6(c), (j), (l), (q) and 12):				
6100 Selling expenses	98,627	5	104,918	5
6200 Administrative expenses	102,450	5	95,524	4
6300 Research and development expenses	42,601	2	45,374	2
6450 Expected credit loss (gain)	<u>61</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>243,739</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>245,776</u>	<u>11</u>
6900 Net operating income	<u>82,238</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>129,864</u>	<u>6</u>
7000 Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(j), (r) and 7):				
7100 Interest income	11,155	1	20,891	1
7010 Other income	17,792	1	20,930	1
7020 Other gains and losses, net	(2,013)	-	37,008	2
7050 Finance costs, net	(895)	-	(45)	-
7070 Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	<u>85,357</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>116,886</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>111,396</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>195,670</u>	<u>9</u>
Profit from continuing operations before tax	193,634	9	325,534	15
7950 Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(m))	<u>37,235</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>62,851</u>	<u>3</u>
Profit	<u>156,399</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>262,683</u>	<u>12</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income (note 6(n)):				
8360 Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361 Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	7,647	-	44,924	2
8399 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income	<u>7,647</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,924</u>	<u>2</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 164,046</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>307,607</u>	<u>14</u>
Earnings per share (note 6(o))				
9750 Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.80</u>		<u>3.00</u>	
9850 Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.79</u>		<u>2.99</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital		Retained earnings				Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Treasury shares	Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 879,081	348,899	197,029	61,180	512,849	771,058	(85,660)	(17,253)	1,896,125
Profit	-	-	-	-	262,683	262,683	-	-	262,683
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,924	-	44,924
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	262,683	262,683	44,924	-	307,607
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	24,329	-	(24,329)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	24,480	(24,480)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(174,916)	(174,916)	-	-	(174,916)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	-	989
Balance at December 31, 2024	879,081	348,929	221,358	85,660	551,807	858,825	(39,747)	(17,253)	2,029,835
Profit	-	-	-	-	156,399	156,399	-	-	156,399
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,647	-	7,647
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	156,399	156,399	7,647	-	164,046
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	26,268	-	(26,268)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(174,916)	(174,916)	-	-	(174,916)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(45,913)	45,913	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,381)	(33,381)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(662)	-	(662)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 879,081	348,929	247,626	39,747	552,935	840,308	(32,762)	(50,634)	1,984,922

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 193,634	325,534
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense	6,633	6,736
Amortization expense	2,727	194
Expected credit loss (gain)	61	(40)
Interest expense	895	45
Interest income	(11,155)	(20,888)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(85,357)	(116,886)
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	(543)	990
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	10,257	7,067
Derecognized intangible assets	88	811
Gains on modification of leases	-	(3)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	<u>(76,394)</u>	<u>(121,974)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease in notes receivable	-	16
Decrease in accounts receivable	59,069	60,924
Increase in accounts receivable due from related parties	(4)	(70)
Increase in other receivables	(2,458)	(296)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables due from related parties	1,600	(11,018)
Increase in inventories	(6,489)	(34,693)
Increase in prepayments	(1,182)	(2,962)
Increase in other current assets	<u>(2,326)</u>	<u>(211)</u>
Total changes in operating assets	<u>48,210</u>	<u>11,690</u>
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Decrease in accounts payable	(50,587)	(35,606)
Decrease in accounts payable to related parties	(70,885)	(15,174)
Decrease in other payable	(34,963)	(41,230)
Increase in other payable to related parties	14	4,379
Decrease in other current liabilities	(10,322)	(20,294)
Increase (decrease) in other operating liabilities	<u>484</u>	<u>(951)</u>
Total changes in operating liabilities	<u>(166,259)</u>	<u>(108,876)</u>
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>(118,049)</u>	<u>(97,186)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(194,443)</u>	<u>(219,160)</u>
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations	(809)	106,374
Interest received	10,129	20,838
Dividends received	153,735	156,985
Interest paid	(895)	(45)
Income taxes paid	<u>(76,410)</u>	<u>(70,425)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>85,750</u>	<u>213,727</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(6,363)	(247,563)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	194,038	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(192,753)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	7,121	1,468
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,009)	(3,311)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(15,423)	(938)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	2,205	(2,647)
Interest received	<u>830</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>177,399</u>	<u>(445,744)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Payment of lease liabilities	(542)	(1,618)
Cash dividends paid	(174,916)	(174,916)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	(33,381)	-
Other financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(208,839)</u>	<u>(176,504)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	54,310	(408,521)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>217,544</u>	<u>626,065</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 271,854</u>	<u>217,544</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on September 23rd, 1994 under the approval of Ministry of Economic Affairs, Republic of China (“ROC”). The address of its registered office is 3F, No.302, Rueiguang Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan. The principal activities of the Company are the manufacturing, the processing and trading of thermal modules, components of electronic computers, electrical wires and cables, automobile and motorcycles.

The Company’s common shares have been publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since December 13, 2013.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

- (a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7

- (b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

- (c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	<p>The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. 	January 1, 2027 note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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The Company is evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The material accounting policies presented in the parent company only financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the parent company only financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, joint control, or significant influence is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents is 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 which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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(f) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost and FVTPL. The Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the initial recognition amount deduct the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method and adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment loss, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets, etc.).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL"), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of financial assets. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls, i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. An evidence that a financial assets is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- a breach of contract or default has been resorted to legal action;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of assets.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off either partially or in full to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

When the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized from statement of balance sheet.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences the residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued is recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury stock. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

The cost of inventories includes all necessary expenditures and charges incurred in bringing the inventories to the present condition and location.

Subsequent measurement of inventories is based on each inventories category, at whichever is lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business on balance sheet date, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. When the cost of inventories exceed the net realizable value, it should be offset against the cost to net realizable value, and the amount of inventory should be recognized as cost of goods sold in the current period. In the event of an increase in the net realized value in the subsequent period, within the original amount has been offset, the increase shall be reversed and recognized the reversal amount as a decrease in the cost of goods sold in the current period.

(h) Investment in subsidiaries

The subsidiaries in which the Company holds controlling interest are accounted for under equity method in the parent company only financial statements. Under equity method, the net income, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent company only financial statement are the same as those attributable to the owners of parent in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative years are as follows:

1) Buildings	3~55 years
2) Machinery and equipment	2~3 years
3) Molding equipment	3 years
4) Office equipment	3~5 years
5) Other equipment	3~7 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically evaluated and reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of the Company's assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modification.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference in profit or loss for any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(k) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Other intangible assets, including patents and trademarks, that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Patent	3 years
2) Software	3~10 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount for an individual asset or a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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For other non-financial assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets in prior years.

(m) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control over a product has been transferred to the customer. When the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Company offers different types of discounts to its customers or on products according to market demand and competition. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated discounts. Accumulated experience and consideration of the sales contract are used to estimate the discounts using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability is recognized for expected discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made at each reporting date.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred, regardless of whether the contract was obtained, shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria: the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify; the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plans are expensed as related services are provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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(o) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following exceptions:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(p) Earnings per share

The basic and diluted EPS attributable to shareholders of the Company are disclosed in the financial statements. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares. The Company's dilutive potential common shares comprise employee remuneration.

(q) Operating segment

Segment information is disclosed in consolidated financial statement; therefore, no further information is disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

The parent company only financial statements do not compromise accounting policy that involves material judgment and any information that results in significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Accrual of sales allowance

The Company also records a refund liability for its estimated future allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Refund liability for estimated sales allowances is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and customer contracts. The adequacy of estimations is reviewed periodically. However, the adequacy of estimations may be affected by factors such as market price competition and the evolution of product technology, which could result in significant adjustments to the variable consideration. A refunded liability is recognized for expected discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made. Please refer to Notes 6(k) and 6(p) for further description of the refund liabilities.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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(b) Estimation of commission expenses

The Company estimates its commission expenses based on historical experience and contracts with the agents, wherein the expenses are recognized as current sales expenses in the respective period. Moreover, the Company regularly reviews the reasonableness of its estimates, whose adequacy may be affected by factors such as market price competition and economic conditions, which could result in significant adjustments to the variable consideration. Please refer to Note 6(k) for further description of the commission payable.

(c) Valuation of Inventory

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates its net realizable value of inventories for normal inventory consumption, obsolescence and unmarketable items, at the end of the reporting period, and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on the assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon. In addition, the rapid technological changes or the upgrading of production technology may lead to a significant change in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer Note 6(e) for valuation of Inventory.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 167	278
Demand deposits	231,687	172,266
Time deposits	<u>40,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u>\$ 271,854</u>	<u>217,544</u>

(b) Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits with original maturities exceeding three months	\$ 50,000	244,038
Financial bonds	<u>38,920</u>	<u>34,424</u>
Total	<u>\$ 88,920</u>	<u>278,462</u>
Current	\$ 50,000	244,038
Non-current	<u>38,920</u>	<u>34,424</u>
Total	<u>\$ 88,920</u>	<u>278,462</u>

The Company has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
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Please refer to Note 13 for the Company investments of foreign financial bonds.

The Company held domestic time deposits with annual interest rates of 1.28%, which matured in February 2026. The Company held domestic time deposits with annual interest rates ranging from 1.45% to 1.65%, which matured from February to April 2025.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost were not pledged as collateral.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable – measured at amortized cost	\$ 725,632	769,657
Accounts receivable due from related parties – measured at amortized cost	76	71
Less: Loss allowance	<u>521</u>	<u>460</u>
	<u>\$ 725,187</u>	<u>769,268</u>

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including the macroeconomic and related industrial information. The loss allowance provisions of the clients classified as category A were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Book value of accounts and notes receivable	Weighted average expected credit losses rate	Loss allowance provision for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 677,324	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	2,535	1%	25
121 to 365 days past due	<u>53</u>	1%	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 679,912</u>		<u>26</u>
	December 31, 2024		
	Book value of accounts and notes receivable	Weighted average expected credit losses rate	Loss allowance provision for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 725,672	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	1,066	1%	11
121 to 365 days past due	<u>61</u>	1%	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 726,799</u>		<u>12</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The loss allowance provisions of the clients classified as category B were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Book value of accounts and notes receivable	Weighted average expected credit losses rate	Loss allowance provision for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 44,874	1%	449
1 to 30 days past due	342	5%	17
31 to 120 days past due	580	5%	29
	\$ 45,796		495
	December 31, 2024		
	Book value of accounts and notes receivable	Weighted average expected credit losses rate	Loss allowance provision for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 42,552	1%	426
1 to 30 days past due	377	5%	19
	\$ 42,929		445

The movements in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	\$ 460	500
Impairment losses (reversed)	61	(40)
Balance at December 31	\$ 521	460

The Company's notes and accounts receivable were not pledged as collateral.

(d) Other receivables (including related parties)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other receivables – advance money to associates	\$ 10,340	11,819
Others	7,021	5,415
	\$ 17,361	17,234

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Other receivables are impaired at the loss allowance based on 12 month expected credit losses. The loss allowance provisions and credit impairments were determined as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Life time Expected loss</u>	<u>Life time Expected loss— impaired</u>	<u>Life time Expected loss— unimpaired</u>	<u>Life time Expected loss— impaired</u>
Current	\$ 17,361	-	17,234	-
Amortized cost (carrying amount)	<u>\$ 17,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,234</u>	<u>-</u>

There was no movement in allowance for other receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(e) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Finished goods	\$ 73,328	53,798
Work in progress	12,503	10,250
Raw materials	15,368	18,613
Merchandise	109,643	121,692
Total	<u>\$ 210,842</u>	<u>204,353</u>

The details of the cost of sales were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,784,142	1,863,516
Loss (reversal) of provisions for inventory valuation	6,739	(1,600)
Loss on scrap of inventory	315	446
	<u>\$ 1,791,196</u>	<u>1,862,362</u>

In 2024, the Company disposed portion of inventory which had been written-off in valuation previously, resulting in a reversal of provisions for inventory valuation.

The Company's inventories mentioned above were not pledged as collateral.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 1,437,143	1,505,114
Add: reclassified to credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method	-	21,658
	<u>\$ 1,437,143</u>	<u>1,526,772</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Company's investments accounted for using the equity method were not pledged as collateral.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 107,699	57,367	3,913	470	2,385	6,150	177,984
Additions	-	622	2,463	16	2,067	-	5,168
Disposal	-	-	(2,152)	(486)	(843)	-	(3,481)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 107,699</u>	<u>57,989</u>	<u>4,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,609</u>	<u>6,150</u>	<u>179,671</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 107,699	57,274	3,057	323	1,912	6,150	176,415
Additions	-	93	1,682	147	784	-	2,706
Disposal	-	-	(826)	-	(311)	-	(1,137)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 107,699</u>	<u>57,367</u>	<u>3,913</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>2,385</u>	<u>6,150</u>	<u>177,984</u>
Depreciation:							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	21,511	2,149	90	1,115	3,246	28,111
Depreciation for the year	-	1,485	1,054	396	1,106	2,050	6,091
Disposal	-	-	(2,152)	(486)	(843)	-	(3,481)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>22,996</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>5,296</u>	<u>30,721</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	20,217	1,968	-	741	1,196	24,122
Depreciation for the year	-	1,294	1,007	90	685	2,050	5,126
Disposal	-	-	(826)	-	(311)	-	(1,137)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>21,511</u>	<u>2,149</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>3,246</u>	<u>28,111</u>
Carrying amounts:							
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 107,699</u>	<u>34,993</u>	<u>3,173</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>148,950</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 107,699</u>	<u>37,057</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>4,954</u>	<u>152,293</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 107,699</u>	<u>35,856</u>	<u>1,764</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>149,873</u>

Please refer to Note 8 for the property, plant and equipment pledged to secure bank loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(h) Right of use assets

The Company leases buildings, vehicles, and office equipments. Information about leases for which the Company as a lessee was as follows:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 3,666	2,138	238	6,042
Additions	-	346	200	546
Disposal	(3,666)	-	(238)	(3,904)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,484</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2,684</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 5,832	5,714	238	11,784
Disposal	(2,166)	(3,576)	-	(5,742)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,666</u>	<u>2,138</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>6,042</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 3,666	984	194	4,844
Depreciation for the year	-	498	44	542
Disposal	(3,666)	-	(218)	(3,884)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,482</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,502</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 4,856	3,705	147	8,708
Depreciation for the year	708	855	47	1,610
Disposal	(1,898)	(3,576)	-	(5,474)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,666</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>4,844</u>
Carrying amounts:				
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 976</u>	<u>2,009</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>3,076</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,154</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>1,198</u>

(i) Intangible assets

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 951	309	1,260
Acquisition	15,423	-	15,423
Disposal	-	(48)	(48)
Reclassification	-	(88)	(88)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 16,374</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>16,547</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 232	1,239	1,471
Acquisition	719	219	938
Disposal	-	(338)	(338)
Reclassification	-	(811)	(811)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 951</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>1,260</u>
Amortization:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 124	83	207
Amortization	2,668	59	2,727
Disposal	-	(48)	(48)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,792</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>2,886</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 7	344	351
Amortization	117	77	194
Disposal	-	(338)	(338)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>207</u>
Carrying amounts:			
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 13,582</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>13,661</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>1,120</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>1,053</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company did not provide any of the aforementioned intangible assets as collateral.

(j) Lease liabilities

The amounts of the Company's lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$ <u>535</u>	<u>531</u>
Non-current	\$ <u>675</u>	<u>695</u>

For the maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6(s).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ <u>31</u>	<u>45</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>320</u>	<u>242</u>
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The leases amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company were as follows:

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ <u>893</u>	<u>1,905</u>

(i) Real estate leases

The Company leases land and buildings as staff dormitories and research and development centers. The leases of R&D centers run for a period of 2 years.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases vehicles and other equipment, with lease terms of three to five years.

(k) Other payables and other current liabilities

The other payables were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commission payable	\$ 34,046	52,318
Salary and bonus payable	16,830	30,877
Remuneration payable to employees and directors	34,105	32,122
Other payables	<u>33,644</u>	<u>38,045</u>
	\$ <u>118,625</u>	<u>153,362</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The other current liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Refund liabilities	\$ 38,866	51,252
Temporary credits	3,181	3,601
Unearned receipts	3,707	-
Receipts under custody	118	889
	<u>\$ 45,872</u>	<u>55,742</u>

Refund liabilities primarily represent the expected amounts to be paid to customers for sales allowances in accordance with the contractual terms.

(l) Employee benefits - Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company contributes a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The cost of the pension contributions to the Bureau of Labor Insurance for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$4,913 thousand and \$4,590 thousand, respectively.

Under the retirement scheme for senior managers of the Company, if the actual salary range of the month is higher than the maximum salary range of the Contribution Classification of Labor Pension (The New Fund), the pension contribution will be calculated at 6% of the monthly salary shortfall. In addition to the previous pension benefit, managers retiring may be granted a separate pension based on their level of contribution, with the approval of the remuneration committee and the Board of Directors in the year of retirement. Under the contribution pension plan, the Company's pension costs amounted to \$484 thousand and \$(951) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(m) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses

The components of income tax in the years 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 49,096	64,313
Adjustment for prior years	(2,819)	(168)
	<u>46,277</u>	<u>64,145</u>
Deferred tax expense (income)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9,042)	(1,294)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 37,235</u>	<u>62,851</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

There were no income tax expense recognized in equity and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Reconciliation of income tax expense and profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 193,634</u>	<u>325,534</u>
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$ 38,727	65,107
Non-deductible expenses	314	293
Aggregate deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries	(257)	(323)
Change in provision in prior periods	(2,819)	(168)
Additional tax on undistributed earnings	5,371	978
Tax incentives	<u>(4,101)</u>	<u>(3,036)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 37,235</u>	<u>62,851</u>

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Also, management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences are not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries	<u>\$ (8,243)</u>	<u>(8,243)</u>

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries were not recognized as deferred income tax assets as the Company has the ability to control the reversal of these temporary differences which are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries	<u>\$ 43,915</u>	<u>44,172</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Unrealized investment gains
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 129,120
Recognized in profit or loss	(13,870)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 115,250
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 137,274
Recognized in profit or loss	(8,154)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 129,120

Deferred tax assets:

	Allowance for sales return and discounts	Provision for bad debts	Unrealized investment loss	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 10,250	1,942	39,735	14,493	66,420
Recognized in profit or loss	(2,477)	100	(284)	(2,167)	(4,828)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 7,773	2,042	39,451	12,326	61,592
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 13,667	1,854	39,545	18,214	73,280
Recognized in profit or loss	(3,417)	88	190	(3,721)	(6,860)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 10,250	1,942	39,735	14,493	66,420

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company's income tax returns for the years through 2023 have been examined and approved by the R.O.C. tax authorities.

(n) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorized share capital amounted to \$1,000,000 thousand with a par value of \$10 per share. The aggregate amount of the aforesaid authorized share capital was composed of ordinary shares only, and the issued shares were 87,908 thousand shares.

(i) Ordinary shares

On May 22, 2025, the shareholders' meeting of the Company approved the proposal by the Board of Directors to conduct a private placement of common shares to strengthen working capital. The capital increase will be carried out in one or two tranches within one year from the date of the shareholders' resolution, with a total number of shares not exceeding 6,000 thousand.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Capital surplus

The components of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Additional paid in capital	\$ 325,371	325,371
Others	23,558	23,558
	\$ 348,929	348,929

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

In accordance with the Company's articles, if there are earnings at year end, 10 percent should be set aside as legal reserve (unless the amount in the legal reserve is already equal to or greater than the total paid-in capital) and special reserve according to the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company's operations after the payment of income tax and offsetting accumulated losses from prior years. The remaining portion will be combined with earnings from prior years, and the Board of directors can propose distribution plan to be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

In consideration of the Company's longterm operating plan, funding needs, and satisfying shareholder demand for cash flow, distribution of earnings may be retained in whole or in part as unappropriated retained earnings by resolution of the shareholders' general meeting and shall be paid in subsequent years. The distribution of dividends by shareholders may be in the form of cash dividends or share dividends, where the distribution rate of share dividends shall be not less than 20 percent, provided that the ratio of such earnings to cash dividends or share dividends shall be adjusted by resolution of the shareholders in accordance with the actual profit and fund status for the year.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Rule issued by the FSC, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior period. The subsequent reversals of the contra accounts in shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2024 and 2023 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on May 22, 2025 and May 24, 2024, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Amount	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders				
Cash	\$ <u>2.00</u>	<u>174,916</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>174,916</u>

On March 4, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2025 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2025	
	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders		
Cash	\$ <u>1.30</u>	<u>112,874</u>

(iv) Treasury shares

In accordance with the requirements under section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, on April 10, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to repurchase 1,000 thousand shares of its common stock during the period from April 11 to June 9, 2025, at a price range of \$28.0 to \$58.0 per share, to motivate employees and to enhance their sense of belonging. During the repurchase period, the Company repurchased a total of 632 thousand shares of treasury stock for a total consideration of \$33,381 thousand. As of December 31, 2025, the number of shares held by the Company was 1,082 thousand shares.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

In accordance with the requirements of Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged, and do not hold any shareholder rights before their transfer. In addition, the number of shares bought back shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares. The total purchase amount shall not exceed the sum of retained earnings, additional paid-in capital-premiums and realized capital surplus. The Company had complied with the relevant laws and regulations to calculate the limit of treasury shares in accordance with the application, and there were no cases of exceeding the limit.

(v) Other equity amounts (net of tax)

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ (39,747)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	7,647
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operations	<u>(662)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	\$ (32,762)
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ (85,660)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	44,924
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of a foreign operation	<u>989</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ (39,747)

(o) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to the Company	\$ 156,399	262,683
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares)	87,074	87,458
Basic earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	\$ 1.80	3.00
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (after adjusting the effect of dilutive potential ordinary share)	\$ 156,399	262,683
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares)	87,074	87,458
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
Effect of issuance of share options (in thousands of shares)	<u>326</u>	<u>420</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Diluted / in thousands of shares)	87,400	87,878
Diluted earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	\$ 1.79	2.99

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(p) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Primary geographical markets:		
Asia	\$ 2,027,130	2,084,653
America	64,315	115,798
Europe	<u>25,728</u>	<u>37,551</u>
	<u><u>\$ 2,117,173</u></u>	<u><u>2,238,002</u></u>
Merchandise:		
Thermal modules	\$ 1,629,357	1,666,202
Other electronic components	<u>487,816</u>	<u>571,800</u>
	<u><u>\$ 2,117,173</u></u>	<u><u>2,238,002</u></u>

(ii) Contract Balance

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>January 1,</u> <u>2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$ -	-	16
Accounts receivable	725,632	769,657	817,728
Accounts receivable due from related parties	76	71	-
Deduct: Loss allowance	<u>521</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>500</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 725,187</u></u>	<u><u>769,268</u></u>	<u><u>817,244</u></u>
Contract liabilities	<u><u>\$ 3,707</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>361</u></u>

For details on notes and accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to Note 6(c).

(q) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

On May 22, 2025, the shareholders' meeting of the Company resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation. According to the amended Articles, if there is profit for the year, a minimum of 3% but not exceeding 15% shall be allocated as employee compensation (of which no less than 10% shall be allocated to base-level employees), and a maximum of 5% shall be allocated as compensation to directors. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit shall be reserved to offset the deficit. The recipients of employee compensation in the form of shares or cash may include employees of subsidiaries who meet certain criteria. Prior to the amendment, the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that if there is profit for the year, a minimum of 3% but not exceeding 15% shall be allocated as employee compensation and a maximum of 5% as director compensation. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The recipients of employee compensation in the form of shares or cash may include employees of subsidiaries who met certain criteria.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to \$12,390 thousand and \$24,823 thousand, and directors' remuneration amounting to \$6,760 thousand and \$7,298 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above were calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remunerations to employees and directors as specified in the Company's article. These remunerations were expensed under operating expenses during 2025 and 2024. Relevant information is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

The amounts, as stated in the financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2025 and 2024.

(r) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The Company's interest income was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 9,288	20,888
Interest income from financial bonds	1,867	-
Other interest income	-	3
Total interest income	<u>\$ 11,155</u>	<u>20,891</u>

(ii) Other income

The Company's other income was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Service income	\$ 13,782	17,368
Others	4,010	3,562
Total other income	<u>\$ 17,792</u>	<u>20,930</u>

(iii) Other gains and losses

The Company's other gains and losses were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Gains (losses) on disposals of investments	\$ 543	(990)
Gains on modification of leases	-	3
Foreign exchange gains	64	39,724
Miscellaneous disbursements	(2,620)	(1,729)
Other gains and losses, net	<u>\$ (2,013)</u>	<u>37,008</u>

(iv) Finance costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$ 895</u>	<u>45</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(s) Financial Instrument

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represented the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum amount exposed to credit risk amounted to \$1,106,412 thousand, and \$1,283,358 thousand, respectively.

2) Concentration of credit risk

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 86% and 87%, respectively, of the Company's net revenue. There were no geographical concentration of credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The followings were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payment.

	<u>Carrying amounts</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2025						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 711,274	711,274	711,274	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	131,077	131,077	131,077	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>1,210</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 843,561</u>	<u>843,621</u>	<u>842,922</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>-</u>
December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 810,890	810,890	810,890	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	165,669	165,669	165,669	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>1,226</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 977,785</u>	<u>977,829</u>	<u>977,114</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure of foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
CNY	\$ 1,083	4.4960	4,871	552	4.4780	2,472
USD	26,863	31.4300	844,313	29,214	32.7850	957,779
JPY	43,541	0.2008	8,743	28,103	0.2099	5,899
HKD	70	4.0380	281	127	4.2220	536
THB	219	1.0019	220	84	0.9623	81
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
CNY	\$ 2,235	4.4960	10,049	2,556	4.4780	11,444
USD	23,965	31.4300	753,229	27,605	32.7850	905,028
JPY	18	0.2008	4	3,216	0.2099	675
HKD	13	4.0380	53	34	4.2220	145
THB	20	1.0019	20	-	0.9623	-

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 0.25% of the NTD against all foreign currencies as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax as follows. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

	Effect of appreciation on net profit after tax		Effect of depreciation on net profit after tax	
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
CNY (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)	\$	(10)		10
USD (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)		182		(182)
JPY (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)		17		(17)
	\$	189		(189)

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Effect of appreciation on net profit after tax	Effect of depreciation on net profit after tax
December 31, 2024		
CNY (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)	\$ (18)	18
USD (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)	106	(106)
JPY (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)	10	(10)
HKD (0.25% of appreciation or depreciation)	1	(1)
	\$ 99	(99)

3) Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gains (losses) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to gains of \$64 thousand and gains of \$39,724 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

The short-term borrowings of the Company have floating interest rates that are affected by the changes in market interest rates, resulting in the future cash flows to fluctuate. Since the Company did not use any of its credit lines, the above matter did not have any impact on the Company's future cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Fair value

1) Categories of financial instruments and fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and for equity investments that has no quoted prices in the active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2025				
	Carrying amounts	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 271,854	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	725,187	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (including related parties)	17,361	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposits (recognized as other current assets)	3,000	-	-	-	-
Time deposits with original maturity more than three months (recognized as current financial assets at amortized cost)	50,000	-	-	-	-
Financial bonds (recognized as non-current financial assets at amortized cost)	38,920	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid (recognized as other non-current assets)	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,106,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 711,274	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	131,077	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>1,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 843,561</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amounts	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217,544	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	769,268	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (including related parties)	17,234	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposits (recognized as other current assets)	600	-	-	-	-
Time deposits with original maturity more than three months(recognized as current financial assets at amortized cost)	244,038	-	-	-	-
Financial bonds (recognized as non- current financial assets at amortized cost)	34,424	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid (recognized as other non-current assets)	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,283,358</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 810,890	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	165,669	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>1,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 977,785</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

The Company held the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is subjected to standard terms and conditions. The fair value of financial assets traded on the active market is determined by reference to market quotation.

3) There was no transfer between the fair value hierarchy levels for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(t) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's exposure information, objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Internal auditors undertake both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks being faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company assesses the customers' credit risk based on their basic information, which comprises of the default risk in their industry and country.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company has established a credit policy, under which, each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, and are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

The Company sets a loss allowance for expected credit losses to reflect the estimated loss on accounts receivable. This allowance mainly comprises a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. This allowance for the loss component is determined based on historical payment statistics of similar financial assets.

2) Investments

The credit risk exposure in the bank deposits and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. Since the Company's transaction counterparties and the contractually obligated counterparties are banks and corporate organizations with good credits, there is no significant credit risk.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient working capital to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had unused credit lines of \$522,870 thousand and \$535,065 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Company income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

1) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company's respective entity. The respective functional currencies of the Company's entities are primarily the NTD, and USD, JPY, HKD and CNY. The currencies used in these transactions are denominated in NTD, USD, JPY and CNY. In order to manage exchange rate risk, the Company maintains a certain limit on the net foreign currency position held by the Company.

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Interest rate risk

The interest rate of the Company's bank loans is mainly of variable interest rates. To manage the interest rate fluctuation risk, the Company periodically assesses the interest rates of bank loans and maintains good relationships with financial institutions to obtain lower financing costs. If the interest rate has greater fluctuation in future and the Company still needs to borrow loans, the Company will adopt other financing tool for fund collection to reduce the dependence on bank loans, as well as the risk arising from fluctuation of interest rates.

(u) Capital management

In consideration of the industry dynamics and future developments, as well as external environment factors, the Company maintains an optimal capital structure to enhance long-term shareholder value by managing its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, research and development activities, dividend payments, and other business requirements for continuing operations and to reward shareholders and take into consideration the interests of other stakeholders.

(v) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

(i) the cash paid by the Company for the purchase of property, plant and equipment is supplemented by the following information:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Increase in property, plant and equipment	\$ 5,168	2,706
Add: Payable for equipment as of January 1	282	887
Less: Payable for equipment as of December 31	<u>(441)</u>	<u>(282)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 5,009</u>	<u>3,311</u>

(ii) The cash payment from the Company's acquisition of the right of use assets is supplemented by the following cash flow information:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Increase in right of use assets	\$ 546	-
Less: Increase in lease liabilities	<u>(546)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

(iii) Reconciliations of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Cash flows	<u>Non-Cash changes</u>		December 31, 2025
			Right-of-use assets increases	Others	
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,226</u>	<u>(542)</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>1,210</u>

	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	<u>Non-Cash changes</u>		December 31, 2024
			Right-of-use assets increases	Others	
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 3,115</u>	<u>(1,618)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(271)</u>	<u>1,226</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The following are the entities that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the financial statements.

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with The Company</u>
Suzhou TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as "Suzhou TaiSol")	Sub-subsidiary of the Company
DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as "DongGuan TaiSol")	Sub-subsidiary of the Company
SiYang TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "SiYang TaiSol")	Subsidiary of the Company
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "SINGATRON")	An entity that has significant influence over the Company

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Operating revenue

The amounts of significant sales transactions between the Company and related parties were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Entity with significant influence over the Company - SINGATRON	\$ 72	-
Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	9	70
	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>70</u>

The Company has no other customers to compare with the above related party relating to sales price, and the terms for the related party are approximately 60 days. Collecting period for non-related parties is mainly 30 to 210 days.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of significant purchase by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	\$ 245,616	216,789
Sub-subsidiary - DongGuan TaiSol	784,285	870,360
Subsidiary - SiYang TaiSol	<u>59,296</u>	<u>69,204</u>
	<u>\$ 1,089,197</u>	<u>1,156,353</u>

The products that the Company has purchased from the related parties have not been imported from other vendors. There are no non-related party purchase price for comparison. The payment period for the related parties is 45 to 90 days, while the payment period for the other vendors is about 30 to 150 days.

(iii) Receivables from related parties

The details of the Company's receivables from related parties were as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivables due from related parties	Entity with significant influence over the Company - SINGATRON	\$ 76	-
Accounts receivables due from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	-	71
Other receivables due from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	20	-
Other receivables due from related parties	Sub-subsidiary - DongGuan TaiSol	10,304	11,819
Other receivables due from related parties	Subsidiaries - SiYang TaiSol	7	-
Other receivables due from related parties	Subsidiary - Thailand TaiSol	9	-
		<u>\$ 10,416</u>	<u>11,890</u>

Other receivable due from related parties include receivable on behalf of payment and receivable for the management service income.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Payables to related parties

The details of the Company's payables to related parties were as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payable to related parties	Subsidiary - SiYang TaiSol	\$ 10,815	12,858
Accounts payable to related parties	Sub-subsidiary - DongGuan TaiSol	358,666	437,866
Accounts payable to related parties	Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	40,330	18,324
Other payables to related parties	Subsidiary - SiYang TaiSol	1,095	737
Other payables to related parties	Sub-subsidiary - DongGuan TaiSol	8,770	6,119
Other payables to related parties	Sub-subsidiary - Suzhou TaiSol	2,567	5,451
Other payables to related parties	Subsidiaries - Thailand TaiSol	20	-
		<u>\$ 422,263</u>	<u>481,355</u>

Other payables are payable on behalf of payment. to

(v) Service income

For the years 2025 and 2024, the management services income received from sub-subsidiary, DongGuan TaiSol, amounted to \$9,686 thousand and \$11,584 thousand, respectively; Management services income received from subsidiary, SiYang TaiSol, amounted to \$4,096 thousand and \$5,784 thousand, respectively.

(c) Key management personnel transactions

Key management personnel compensation includes:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 27,726	28,876
Post-employment benefits	661	(546)
	<u>\$ 28,387</u>	<u>28,330</u>

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TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

<u>Pledged assets</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Restricted time deposits (recognized as other current asset)	Custom deposits	\$ 3,000	600
Land and buildings (recognized as property, plant and equipment)	Long-term and short-term loans	142,692	143,554
		<u>\$ 145,692</u>	<u>144,154</u>

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

- (a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had outstanding notes for guarantee of bank loans, credit limit amounting to \$660,590 thousand and \$678,205 thousand, respectively.

(10) Losses due to major disasters :None.**(11) Subsequent Events :None.****(12) Other:**

- (a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By item	By function	2025			2024		
		Cost of good sold	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of good sold	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary		-	107,489	107,489	-	125,582	125,582
Labor and health insurance		-	9,319	9,319	-	8,642	8,642
Pension		-	5,397	5,397	-	3,639	3,639
Remuneration of directors		-	7,500	7,500	-	7,378	7,378
Others		-	4,394	4,394	-	4,265	4,265
Depreciation		396	6,237	6,633	90	6,646	6,736
Amortization		-	2,727	2,727	-	194	194

The additional information about number of employees and employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of employees	<u>104</u>	<u>95</u>
Number of Directors who are not employed	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
The average employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,305</u>	<u>1,597</u>
The average salary	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>1,411</u>
Adjustment of average salary	<u>(21.47)%</u>	
Remuneration to supervisors	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's remuneration policy (including directors, executives and employees) is as follows:

- (a) The transportation allowance and remuneration of the Directors are regularly paid by the Company for handling management matters. These are paid regardless if the Company has retained earnings and the remuneration standard shall be authorized to the Remuneration Committee and the Board for approval.
- (b) The remuneration of Directors is governed by the provisions of the articles of incorporation. If the Company has a profit for the year, it should provide not more than 5% for remuneration of Directors and authorize the Remuneration Committee and the Board to approve based on the performance evaluation of the Board. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.
- (c) Policy and system of compensation for executives and employees
 - (i) Policy:
 - 1) Ensure that the company's remuneration distribution is in accordance with the relevant laws and is sufficient to attract talented people.
 - 2) Salary standard is based on the market conditions, the company's operating conditions and organizational structure. It will be adjusted as appropriate, depending on salary dynamics on markets, changes in the macroeconomy and industry, in addition of government regulations.
 - 3) Employees' salaries and remuneration are based on their academic experience, professional knowledge and skills, professional seniority and personal performance, instead of their age, gender, race, religion, political position, marital status, etc.
 - 4) The performance assessment and remuneration of managers, taking into account of usual standard payments of peers, in addition to the the working time spent, the responsibilities undertaken, the achievement of individual goals, performance in other positions, remuneration paid by the company to the same position in recent years, achievement of the company's short-term and long-term business objectives, financial condition of the company, etc. to evaluate the reasonableness of relationship among personal performance, the Company's operation performance and future risks.
 - 5) Managers shall not be induced to engage in acts that exceed the risk appetite of the Company in pursuit of remuneration.
 - 6) The proportion of bonuses or awards to managers for their short-term performance and the timing of partial variable compensation should be determined based on the industrial characteristics and the business nature of the Company.
 - (ii) System:
 - 1) Basic fixed pay: The market value of duties and core competencies is based on a fixed salary system, mainly based on past seniority and contributions and the weights of current responsibilities. Year-end bonuses or performance bonuses are submitted to the Remuneration Committee on the basis of the performance assessments.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

- 2) The percentage or extent of the remuneration of employees as set out in the articles of incorporation: If the Company has a profit in the year, it shall make provision not exceeding 15% but not less than 3% for the remuneration of its employees. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.
 - 3) Long-term incentives: The long-term retention of a manager is generally by the issuance of stock option or restricted stock.
 - 4) Welfare: Living security and convenience, such as vehicle, allowance for communication, group insurance, regular physical examination, etc.
- (d) On October 23, 2017, the second-tier subsidiary, Suzhou TaiSol, entered into a lease contract with the plaintiff lessor, with the lease period from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2023. Upon the expiration of the lease, the plaintiff lessor claimed that the leased factory returned by Suzhou TaiSol was not in a condition suitable for normal use. On July 24, 2023, the plaintiff lessor requested compensation for repair costs, overdue rent, and liquidated damages totaling CNY 4,000 thousand and applied to the court for property preservation. The court ruled to freeze Suzhou TaiSol's bank deposits, with balances of CNY 1,233 thousand as of December 31, 2023. The case was adjudicated by the Wujiang District People's Court of Suzhou City on March 11, 2024, requiring Suzhou TaiSol to pay the plaintiff lessor a total of CNY 1,112 thousand for occupancy fees, repair costs, litigation fees, and preservation fees. Both parties agreed not to appeal. Suzhou TaiSol paid the relevant fees to the plaintiff lessor in accordance with the final judgment on April 1, 2024, and applied to the court to unfreeze Suzhou TaiSol's bank deposits, which were unfrozen on April 8, 2024.
- (e) In 2024, one of the Company's shareholders made a public announcement involving the Company's business operations. On April 3, 2025, the shareholder also sent an email to the Company titled "Further Statement Regarding the Memory Card Socket Business of the Investee Company, Taisol Electronics Co., Ltd.", along with information regarding the fulfillment status of a related letter of commitment disclosed in the 2024 annual report of its affiliated enterprise. The statement mentioned that, as a preventive measure, the shareholder would actively consider one of the following options: (i) promoting the transfer of the non-core business (i.e., the memory card socket business), or (ii) ceasing the sale of standalone memory card socket products and instead transforming the business into a "comprehensive memory card module solution." The shareholder expressed the hope that the Company would prudently evaluate the matter without compromising the interests of its shareholders.

The Company's products include thermal modules and other electronic components, with thermal modules as the core product and other components as supplementary products. As for the future development of the memory card socket business, the Company will act in accordance with its business and product strategies, the Company Act, and other applicable regulations, and will proceed through the resolutions of the Board of Directors and the shareholders' meeting to safeguard the interests of all shareholders.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

- (f) In 2020, the second-tier subsidiary, DongGuan TaiSol, entered into a procurement agreement with the plaintiff's supplier to establish a long-term cooperation for the development and production of "5G inflation boards." According to the agreement, DongGuan TaiSol would issue purchase orders specifying the product models and quantities, and the plaintiff's supplier would confirm the orders in writing before commencing the production. In July 2020, DongGuan TaiSol notified the plaintiff's supplier to suspend production and cease delivery of goods. The plaintiff's supplier claimed that the production scheduling has already been arranged for the previous orders and asserted that DongGuan TaiSol should bear the payment obligations for all undelivered products. On March 12, 2025, the plaintiff's supplier filed a claim for compensation totaling CNY 3,949 thousand, including payment for goods, interest, and storage fees, and applied for property preservation. The Court granted the request and ordered the freezing of DongGuan TaiSol's bank deposits. In April 2025, the relevant bank notified DongGuan TaiSol that its bank account has been frozen in accordance with the Court's ruling. On June 20, 2025, both parties reached a settlement agreement for CNY 976 thousand. The plaintiff's supplier subsequently filed a request to withdraw the lawsuit, which was approved by the Court on July 2, 2025, and the bank deposits was unfrozen. The above settlement amount was recognized under DongGuan TaiSol's other gains and losses for 2025.
- (g) The Company aims to concentrate on the research and development of advanced liquid cooling solutions, expand the application of thermal technologies, and actively position itself in the liquid cooling market. Therefore, the Company approved its sub-subsiidiary, DongGuan TaiSol, on September 24, 2025, to establish a new subsidiary, DongGuan XinSheng Electronics Co., Ltd., responsible for other electronic component-related businesses to enhance the focus and competitiveness of individual business entities and to reallocate its resources. As of December 31, 2025, the capital injection had not yet been made.

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(13) Other disclosures:**(a) Information on significant transactions:**

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025:

(i) Loans to other parties:

No.	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Loss allowance	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	TaiSol Electronics (HONG KONG) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	6,641	6,286	-	- %	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	396,984	793,969
1	SiYang TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Suzhou TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	134,340	-	-	- %	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	396,984	793,969
2	DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Suzhou TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	137,190	89,920	-	- %	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	396,984	793,969
2	DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	SiYang TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	137,190	134,880	13,488	4.00 %	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	396,984	793,969

Note 1: Purpose of fund financing for the borrower:

- (1) Those with business contact please fill in 1
(2) Those necessary for short-term financing please fill in 2.

Note 2: Pursuant to the Company's procedure of loans to other parties, the maximum amount of lending purposes shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth, for the Company loans to those having business transactions, the amount of each fund financing shall not exceed the amount of business transaction. The amount of business transaction referred to is the higher of the amount of goods purchased or sold between the other parties. The total amount lendable to any such subsidiary of the Company shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company, and the individual amount shall not exceed 20% of the net worth of the Company.

Note 3: Pursuant to the subsidiary's procedure of loans to other parties, the maximum amount of lending purposes shall not exceed 40% of each company's net worth, for the subsidiary loans to those having business transactions, the amount of each fund financing shall not exceed the amount of business transaction. The amount of business transaction referred to is the higher of the amount of goods purchased or sold between the other parties. The total amount and individual amount lendable to any such enterprises due to short term financing shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of each company. With a foreign subsidiary of the parent company which directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares or a subsidiary loans funds to parent company are excluded from item 1. The group's combined total loan amount is limited to the lower of less than 2,500% of the net value of the Company or 40% of the net value of the ultimate parent company. The respective loan amount is limited to the lower of 2,500% of the net value of the Company or 20 % of the net value of the ultimate parent company.

Note 4: The above transactions of loans to SiYang TaiSol have been eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:None**(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):**

Unit: Thousand shares

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the Company	Account	Ending Balance				Notes
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying amounts	Percentage	Fair value	
The Company	SHINCA_1.375_062326	-	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non current	-	6,223	- %	6,208	
The Company	JPM_6.087_102329	-	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non current	-	16,426	- %	16,570	
The Company	BAC_5.819_091529	-	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non current	-	16,271	- %	16,413	

(iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Credit terms	Unit price	Credit terms	Balance	Percentage of total notes / accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary of the Company	Purchase	784,285	44.53 %	O/A 75 days	-		(358,666)	50.43%	
The Company	Suzhou TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary of the Company	Purchase	245,616	13.95 %	O/A 45 days	-		(40,330)	5.67%	

Note: The transactions were eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

(v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period	Loss allowance
					Amount	Actions taken		
DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent company	358,666	1.97	-	-	92,182	-

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: The subsequent information is updated up to March 4, 2026.

Note 2: The transactions were eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year 2025 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance at December 31			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares	Percentage	Carrying amounts			
TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	World Window Electronics (H.K.) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of thermal modules and components of electronics and computers and investment in Mainland China	250,119	250,119	64,210	100 %	839,037	85,281	84,386	Note 1
TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	TaiSol Electronics (HONG KONG) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment in Mainland China	332,470	332,470	31,056	100 %	199	22,558	21,106	Note 1
TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Vietnam TaiSol Electronics Company Limited	Vietnam	Trading	-	8,307	-	- %	-	-	-	Note 2
TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	TaiSol Electronics (Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacturing & Trading	192,753	192,753	1,980	99 %	177,406	(19,484)	(19,289)	Notes 1,3
World Window Electronics (H.K.) Limited	TaiSol Electronics (Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacturing & Trading	1,947	1,947	20	1 %	1,792	(19,484)	(195)	Notes 1,3

Unit: Thousand shares

Note 1: The transactions were eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Note 2: Vietnam TaiSol was liquidated in February 2025.

Note 3: The Company holds a 1% equity interest through World Window Electronics (H.K.) Limited, combined with the Company's 99% equity interest, resulting in a total ownership of 100%.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment flows during current period		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net income (losses) of investee	Percentage of ownership	Share of profit (losses) of investee	Carrying amount	Accumulated remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2024
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suzhou TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Processing, manufacturing and trading of thermal solutions, modules of heat pipe and components of electronic computers, and trading of magnesium-aluminum components.	190,242 (Note 2)	2	317,443	-	-	317,443	22,686	100.00 %	21,234	271	-
DongGuan TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Processing, manufacturing and trading of thermal modules, components of electronic computers and automobiles.	248,337	2	248,337	-	-	248,337	85,435	100.00 %	84,540	826,651	676,664
SiYang TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	Processing, manufacturing and trading of components of electronic computers.	660,030	1	660,030	-	-	660,030	(930)	100.00 %	(846)	420,501	-

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

- (1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
- (2) Through the establishment of third-region companies then investing in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: In May 2019, Suzhou TaiSol made a capital reduction of CNY30,220 thousand to cover losses and a capital reduction return of CNY15,332 thousand. Suzhou TaiSol increased its capital by USD2,053 thousand in March 2021, resulting in paid-in capital of USD6,053 thousand.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA
1,225,810 (Note 2) (USD 31,100 and HKD61,500)	1,225,810 (Note 2) (USD 31,100 and HKD61,500)	- (Note 1)

Note 1: Since the Company meets the criteria for operational headquarters, the Company is not subject to the limitation as to the amount of investment in Mainland China.

Note 2: Amounts are denominated in New Taiwan Dollars. Foreign currency should be converted at the exchange rates of USD\$: NT\$ = 1:31.430 and HKD\$: NT\$ = 1:4.038 as at the date of the financial report.

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China for the year ended December 31, 2025, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(Continued)

TAISOL ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash	Cash on hand	\$ 117
	Revolving funds	<u>50</u>
	Subtotal	<u>167</u>
Demand deposits	NT dollar demand deposits	136,731
	Foreign currency demand deposits	<u>94,956</u>
	Subtotal	<u>231,687</u>
Time deposits	NT dollar time deposits (Maturity : 2026.01.05 ; Interest rate : 1.23%)	<u>40,000</u>
Total		<u>\$ 271,854</u>

Note 1: The foreign currency demand deposits include CNY616 thousand, exchange rate 1:4.4960; USD2,653 thousand, exchange rate 1:31.4300; HKD67 thousand, exchange rate 1:4.0380; JYP41,507 thousand, exchange rate 1:0.2008; THB209 thousand, exchange rate 1:1.0019.

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of accounts receivable
December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Customer Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-related party:		
Customer A	Arising from operating activities	269,589
Customer B	"	45,952
Customer C	"	44,357
Other (Less than 5% for each customer)	"	<u>365,734</u>
Subtotal		725,632
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(521)</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 725,111</u></u>

Statement of inventories

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Notes</u>
	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Net realizable value</u>	
Raw materials	\$ 19,457	15,479	Market price under their net realizable value
Work in progress	12,622	15,205	"
Finished goods	76,603	104,406	"
Merchandise	<u>111,799</u>	119,137	"
Subtotal	220,481		
Less: Allowance to reduce inventory to market value	<u>(9,639)</u>		
Total	<u><u>\$ 210,842</u></u>		

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investee	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease		Investment income (losses) recognized under the equity method	Adjustment of exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Balance at December 31			Notes
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	Percentage	Amount	
Investee under equity method												
World Window Electronics (H.K.) Limited	64,210	\$ 910,135	-	-	-	153,735	84,386	(1,749)	64,210	100	839,037	Note 1
TaiSol Electronics (HONG KONG) Co., Ltd.	31,056	(21,658)	-	-	-	-	21,106	751	31,056	100	199	
SiYang TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	419,694	-	-	-	-	(846)	1,653	-	100	420,501	
TaiSol Electronics (Tailand) Co., Ltd.	1,980	189,898	-	-	-	-	(19,289)	6,797	1,980	99	177,406	
Vietnam TaiSol Electronics Co.,Ltd.	-	7,045	-	-	-	7,240	-	195	-	-	-	Note 2
Subtotal		1,505,114		-		160,975	85,357	7,647			1,437,143	
Add: Reclassified to credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method – TaiSol Electronics(HONG KONG)	-	21,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		\$ 1,526,772		-		160,975	85,357	7,647			1,437,143	

Note 1: Proceeds from cash dividends.

Note 2: Liquidated in February 2025.

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of accounts payable
December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Customer Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-related party:		
Vendor A	Business	271,413
Other (Less than 5% for each vendor)	//	<u>30,050</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 301,463</u></u>

Statement of operating revenue
For the year ended December 31, 2025

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Thermal modules	\$ 1,629,357
Other electronic components	<u>487,816</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,117,173</u></u>

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of operating costs
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Item
Raw materials used:	
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 18,779
Add: Purchases	99,732
Others	856
Less: Raw materials, end of year	19,457
Transferred to other expenses	2,681
Sales	4,848
Scrap	315
Raw materials used	92,066
Processing costs	21,833
Manufacturing overhead	423
Manufacturing cost	114,322
Add: Work in process, beginning of year	10,285
Purchases	3,970
Less: Work in process, end of year	12,622
Sales	3,124
Others	320
Costs of finished goods	112,511
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	55,787
Purchases	945,857
Others	751
Less: Finished goods, end of year	76,603
Transferred to other expenses	2,445
Others	49
Cost of finished goods sold	1,035,809
Merchandise sold:	
Add: Merchandise, beginning of year	122,402
Purchases	711,565
Others	12
Less: Merchandise, end of year	111,799
Transferred to other expenses	536
Cost of merchandise sold	721,644
Add: Cost of raw materials sold	4,848
Cost of WIP sold	3,124
Reversal of provisions for inventory valuation	6,739
Cost of selling molds and samples	18,717
Loss on scrap of inventory	315
Operating costs	\$ 1,791,196

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of selling expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries	\$ 31,956
Commission expense	31,510
Export expenses	13,396
Hub storage charges	8,669
Others (Less than 5% for each item)	<u>13,096</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 98,627</u></u>

Statement of administrative expenses

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries	\$ 61,640
Insurance expenses	5,216
Professional service fees	6,911
Others (Less than 5% for each item)	<u>28,683</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 102,450</u></u>

TaiSol Electronics Co., Ltd.
Statement of research and development expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries	\$ 26,790
Insurance expenses	2,463
Amortization expenses	2,198
Research materials expenses	3,299
Others (Less than 5% for each item)	<u>7,851</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 42,601</u></u>

Please refer to Note 7 for the details of receivables due from related parties and payables to related parties.

Please refer to Note 6(g) for the details of cost of property, plant and equipment.

Please refer to Note 6(g) for the details of accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

Please refer to Note 6(h) for the details of cost of right of use assets.

Please refer to Note 6(h) for the details of accumulated depreciation of right of use assets.

Please refer to Note 6(k) for the details of other payables.

Please refer to Note 6(k) for the details of other current liabilities.

Please refer to Note 6(r) for the details of other income.