

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

**For the Years 2025 and 2024
(Stock Code: 6161)**

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Notice to Readers

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

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report For the
Years 2025 and 2024
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Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Statement on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Related Companies

The Company's 2025 fiscal year (from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025) is prepared in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" and the companies included in the consolidated financial statements of related companies are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies according to IFRS 10. All relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of related companies has been disclosed in the aforementioned parent-subsidiary consolidated financial statements. Therefore, separate consolidated financial statements for related companies are not prepared.

Hereby declare

Company: Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Person in Charge: Yung-Shun Chuang

February 24, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

(115)Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No.25003030

To Jetway Information Co., Ltd.:

Audit Opinion

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Jetway Group") has completed the audit of the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of cash flow for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, along with the notes to the consolidated financial statement (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In the opinion of the CPA, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations, and explanatory announcements approved and effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission. These statements fairly present Jetway Group's financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Reports section of our report. We are independent of the Jetway Group 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the Audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are the most important matters for the audit of Jetway Group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025, based on the professional judgment of the auditors. These matters have been addressed in the overall audit of the consolidated financial statements and the formation of the audit opinion, and the auditors do not express an opinion on these matters separately.

Key audit matters for Jetway Group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025 are as follows:

Evaluation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description of the matter

For accounting policies related to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 4 (12) of the consolidated financial statement; for uncertainty in accounting estimates and assumptions related to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5 (2) of the consolidated financial statement; for a description of inventory accounting items, please refer to Note 6 (5) of the consolidated financial statement. As of December 31, 2025, Jetway Group's inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$326,767 thousand and NT\$62,379 thousand, respectively.

Jetway Group mainly manufactures and sells industrial motherboards and computer peripherals. The inventory of these products is subject to rapid technological changes, short life cycles, and susceptible to market price fluctuations, resulting in higher risks of inventory price declines or obsolescence. Jetway Group measures inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Since Jetway Group's inventory amount is significant, the items are numerous, and the net realizable value of individual long-aged inventory items often involves management's subjective judgment, which also falls within the realm of

judgment in the audit process. Therefore, the evaluation of Jetway Group's allowance for inventory valuation losses is one of the most important audit matters.

Response procedures

The response procedures that the auditors have performed for the specific aspects described in the key audit matters are summarized as follows:

1. Obtain Jetway Group's policy for allowance for decline in value of inventories, adopt consistently during the comparative financial reporting period, and evaluate the reasonableness of the provisioning policy.
2. Observe the inventory conditions during the inventory count process and inquire about the control of obsolete and outdated inventory with management and relevant personnel responsible for inventory management.
3. Acquire the inventory aging report to verify the relevant supporting documents for the inventory movement dates, ensuring the correct classification of inventory age intervals.
4. Obtain the detailed statement of inventory cost net realizable value, review the relevant supporting documents, evaluate the basis and reasonableness of management's estimate of net realizable value, and assess the adequacy of the allowance for valuation loss provision.

Other Matters– Individual Financial Statements

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. has prepared parent company only financial statements for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, and the Company's accountant has issued unqualified audit reports on them for reference.

Management's and Governance Unit's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing consolidated financial statements that fairly present the financial position in accordance with the Regulations Governing the

Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations, and explanatory announcements approved and effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and maintaining necessary internal controls related to the preparation of consolidated financial statements to ensure that they do not contain material misrepresentations due to fraud or error.

When preparing consolidated financial statements, management's responsibility also includes assessing Jetway Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing relevant matters, and adopting the going concern accounting basis, unless management intends to liquidate Jetway Group or cease operations, or there is no other practical alternative but to liquidate or cease operations.

The governance unit of Jetway Group (including the audit committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for Auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements

The purpose of the CPA's audit of the consolidated financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Republic of China cannot guarantee that material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If an individual amount or aggregate of misstatements could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of the consolidated financial statements, they are considered to be material.

When auditing in accordance with the auditing standards of the Republic of China, the CPA exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism. The CPA also performs the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the Audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of Jetway Group.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the capability of Jetway Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Jetway Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements (including the notes to financial statements), and whether the consolidated 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 Jetway Group's components and express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The CPA is responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the Jetway Group audit engagement, and for forming an audit opinion on the Group.

The matters communicated by the CPA with the governance unit include the planned audit scope and timing, as well as significant audit findings (including significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit process).

The CPA also provides those charged with governance with a statement that personnel subject to independence rules within our firm have complied with the independence requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Republic of China, and communicates with them all relationships and Other matters that might be thought to bear on the CPA's independence, including related safeguards.

Based on the matters communicated with the governance unit, the auditors determined the key audit matters for the audit of Jetway Group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025. The auditors described these matters in the audit report, unless the law prohibits the public disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare cases, the auditors decided not to communicate specific matters in the audit report because the reasonably expected negative consequences of such communication outweigh the public interest it promotes.

PwC Taiwan

PO-CHUAN LIN

CPA

CHIH-HUA HU

Financial Supervision Commission

Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100350706

Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1120348565

February 24, 2026

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	CURRENT ASSETS					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	\$509,427	31	\$612,147	37
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	6 (3)	-	-	89,568	5
1150	Notes receivable	6 (4) & 7	24,469	2	19,765	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6 (4)	55,516	3	76,047	5
1180	Net accounts receivable from related parties	6 (4) & 7	187,559	11	5,050	-
130X	Inventories	6 (5)	264,388	16	269,353	16
1410	Prepayments		15,733	1	10,532	1
1470	Other current assets		14,542	1	7,355	1
11XX	Total current assets		<u>1,071,634</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>1,089,817</u>	<u>66</u>
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6 (2)	79,552	5	51,057	3
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6 (6) & 8	290,771	18	297,513	18
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (7)	37,054	2	49,483	3
1760	Investment properties, net	6 (8) & 8	122,995	8	125,197	8
1780	Intangible assets		5,174	-	1,167	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6 (23)	17,517	1	16,945	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6 (11)	21,253	1	18,547	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>574,316</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>559,909</u>	<u>34</u>
1XXX	TOTAL		<u>\$1,645,950</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,649,726</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Liabilities and equity		Note	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6 (17)	\$41,401	3	\$23,799	1
2170	Accounts payable	6 (9)	105,502	6	85,083	5
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	11,435	1	2,258	-
2200	Other payables	6 (10) & 7	104,480	6	108,972	7
2230	Income tax payable		16,941	1	17,316	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6 (12)	4,576	-	5,118	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		14,308	1	13,832	1
2399	Other current liabilities - others		695	-	588	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>299,338</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>256,966</u>	<u>15</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6 (12)	4,290	-	5,164	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6 (23)	27,379	2	28,878	2
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		1,790	-	14,575	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities		10,288	1	10,611	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>43,747</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>59,228</u>	<u>4</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>343,085</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>316,194</u>	<u>19</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT						
	Capital stock	6 (13)				
3110	Capital stock		562,375	34	562,375	34
	Capital surplus	6 (14)				
3200	Capital surplus		127,452	8	127,452	8
	Retained Earnings	6 (15)				
3310	Legal Capital Reserve		182,684	11	163,428	10
3320	Special capital reserve		-	-	17,813	1
3350	Unappropriated Earnings		437,833	27	451,718	27
	Others	6 (16)				
3400	Others		(7,479)	(1)	10,746	1
31XX	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company		<u>1,302,865</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,333,532</u>	<u>81</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,302,865</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,333,532</u>	<u>81</u>
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments	9				
	Significant Subsequent Events	11				
3X2X	TOTAL		<u>\$1,645,950</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,649,726</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Head of Accounting: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars
(Except for earnings per share in NTD)

	Item	Note	2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Net revenue	6 (17) & 7	\$1,406,500	100	\$1,251,573	100
5000	Cost of revenue	6 (5) (21) (22) & 7	(939,669)	(67)	(720,022)	(58)
5900	Gross profit		466,831	33	531,551	42
	OPERATING EXPENSES	6 (21) (22) & 7				
6100	Marketing		(123,138)	(9)	(136,952)	(11)
6200	General and administrative		(113,873)	(8)	(109,463)	(9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(87,799)	(6)	(78,844)	(6)
6450	Expected credit impairment gains (losses)	12 (2)	1,661	-	(4,582)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(323,149)	(23)	(329,841)	(26)
6900	Operating profit		143,682	10	201,710	16
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6 (18)	10,283	1	22,725	2
7010	Other income	6 (19) & 7	11,489	1	15,124	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6 (20)	23,621	1	26,799	2
7050	FINANCE COSTS	6 (7)	(547)	-	(588)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		44,846	3	64,060	5
7900	Income before income tax		188,528	13	265,770	21
7950	INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6 (23)	(35,781)	(2)	(73,984)	(6)
8200	Net income		\$152,747	11	\$191,786	15
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6 (11)	\$4,404	-	\$959	-
8349	Income tax related to items not to be reclassified	6 (23)	(881)	-	(190)	-
8310	Total items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		3,523	-	769	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
8361	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	6 (16)	(22,782)	(1)	35,699	3
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified	6 (16) (23)	4,557	-	(7,140)	-
8360	Total items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.		(18,225)	(1)	28,559	3
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)		(\$14,702)	(1)	\$29,328	3
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$138,045	10	\$221,114	18
	Net income attributable to:					
8610	Shareholders of the parent		\$152,747	11	\$191,786	15
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Shareholders of the parent		\$138,045	10	\$221,114	18
	EARNINGS PER SHARE	6 (24)				
9750	Basic EPS			\$2.72		\$2.85
9850	Diluted EPS			\$2.70		\$2.84

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Head of Accounting: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

		Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent							
		Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings			Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total equity
Note	Capital stock	Capital surplus - issue premium	Capital surplus - other	Legal Capital Reserve	Special capital reserve	Unappropriated Earnings			
From January 1 to December 31, 2024									
	January 1, 2024	\$749,833	\$108,818	\$18,634	\$146,153	\$9,777	\$434,441	(\$17,813)	\$1,449,843
	Net income	-	-	-	-	-	191,786	-	191,786
	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	769	28,559	29,328
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	192,555	28,559	221,114
	2023 earnings appropriation and distribution:								
	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	17,275	-	(17,275)	-	-
	Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	8,036	(8,036)	-	-
	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(149,967)	-	(149,967)
	Cash reduction	(187,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,458)
	December 31, 2024	\$562,375	108,818	\$18,634	\$163,428	\$17,813	\$451,718	\$10,746	\$1,333,532
From January 1 to December 31, 2025									
	January 1, 2025	\$562,375	\$108,818	\$18,634	\$163,428	\$17,813	\$451,718	\$10,746	\$1,333,532
	Net income	-	-	-	-	-	152,747	-	152,747
	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	3,523	(18,225)	(14,702)
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	156,270	(18,225)	138,045
	2024 Appropriation of earnings:								
	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	19,256	-	(19,256)	-	-
	Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(17,813)	17,813	-	-
	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(168,712)	-	(168,712)
	December 31, 2025	\$562,375	\$108,818	\$18,634	\$182,684	\$-	\$437,833	(\$7,479)	\$1,302,865

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Head of Accounting: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2025</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2024</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before income tax		\$188,528	\$265,770
Adjustments			
Profit and loss items			
Depreciation expense	6 (6) (7) (21)	32,006	31,138
Depreciation of investment properties (listed under other gains and losses)	6 (8) (20)	2,202	1,458
Amortization expense	6 (21)	882	882
Expected credit impairment gains (losses)	12 (2)	(1,661)	4,582
Gains on financial assets at FVTPL	6 (2) (20)	(28,495)	(1,057)
Interest expense		547	588
Interest income	6 (18)	(10,283)	(22,725)
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	6 (20)	20	165
Net changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(4,704)	(17,121)
Accounts receivable		(160,107)	17,710
INVENTORIES		4,965	29,610
Prepayments		(5,201)	10,044
Other current assets		(8,234)	(2,896)
Other non-current assets		2,026	(2,561)
Net defined benefit assets		(4,580)	(1,090)
Net changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		17,602	(4,266)
Accounts payable		29,596	(70,475)
Other payables		(4,492)	13,883
Provisions for liabilities		(1,416)	(2,602)
Other current liabilities		107	34
Other non-current liabilities		(325)	(31)
Cash inflow from operations		48,983	251,040
Interest received		11,330	21,679
Interest paid		(547)	(588)
Income taxes paid		(34,551)	(50,703)
Net cash generated by operating activities		25,215	221,428

(Continued)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2025</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2024</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease (Additions) in financial assets measured at amortized cost		89,568	(58,863)
Acquisitions of Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		-	(50,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6 (6)	(10,881)	(43,329)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		13	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(4,867)	(1,408)
Refundable deposits paid		(152)	(1,624)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		<u>73,681</u>	<u>(155,224)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in guarantee deposits		2	861
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	6 (25)	(13,588)	(12,965)
Cash reduction	6 (13)	-	(187,458)
Cash dividends paid	6 (15)	(168,712)	(149,967)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(182,298)</u>	<u>(349,529)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes		<u>(19,318)</u>	<u>29,553</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the period		<u>(102,720)</u>	<u>(253,772)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		<u>612,147</u>	<u>865,919</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD		<u>\$509,427</u>	<u>\$612,147</u>

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Head of Accounting: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

For the Years 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars
(except stated otherwise)

(I) General

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established in the Republic of China and was approved for establishment in August 1986. The main business of the Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "the Group") is the manufacturing, processing, and sales of industrial motherboards and computer peripherals.

AAEON Technology Inc. holds 35.29% interest in the Company as its parent company, and ASUSTEK Computer Inc. is the ultimate parent company of the Group.

(II) The date and process of financial statements approval

The consolidated financial statement was approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

(III) Application of new and revised international financial reporting standards

1. The impact of adopting newly issued and amended International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRSs) approved and effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC")

The table Standards Accounting below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that the FSC has approved for 2025:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

The Group has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group's financial position and performance.

2. The impact of IFRSs Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the FSC

The table Standards Accounting below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that the FSC has approved for 2026:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Involving Natural Power"	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "First-time Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - 11th Edition	January 1, 2026

The Group has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group's financial position and performance.

3. The impact of IFRSs Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet approved by the FSC

The table below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but have not yet been approved for issuance by the FSC:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by the IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability: Disclosure"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation into a Hyperinflationary Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note: In the press release by the FSC on September 25, 2025, it was announced that publicly listed companies will adopt International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting in 2028. Additionally, companies that wish to adopt IFRS 18 early can choose to do so after it has been approved by the FSC.

The Group has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group's financial position and performance, except as described below:

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" replaces IAS 1 and updates the structure of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. It also adds disclosure of management performance measures and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied to the primary financial statements and Notes.

(IV) Summary of material accounting policy information

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this consolidated financial statement are as follows. Except where otherwise stated, these policies have been consistently applied throughout all reporting periods.

1. Statement of Compliance

This consolidated financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations, and explanatory announcements approved and effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs).

2. Basis of preparation

(1) This consolidated financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following significant items:

- A. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- B. Defined benefit liabilities recognized at the net amount of the retirement plan assets minus the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(2) Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires the use of some significant accounting estimates, and management is required to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. Items involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or items related to significant assumptions and estimates in the consolidated financial statement, are described in Note 5.

3. Consolidation basis

(1) Principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

- A. The Group includes all subsidiaries in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary is an entity (including structured entities) that is controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control and are deconsolidated from the date control is lost.

- B. Transactions, balances, and unrealized gains and losses between companies within the Group have been eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with the policies adopted by the Group.
- C. Components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests; total comprehensive income is also attributed to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests, even if this results in a deficit balance for non-controlling interests.
- D. Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) are treated as equity transactions, i.e., as transactions with owners. The difference between the adjustment amount of non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
- E. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the remaining investment in the former subsidiary is remeasured at fair value and is recognized as the fair value of the initially recognized financial asset or the cost of initially recognized investment in an associate or joint venture. The difference between the fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss for the current period. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities, i.e., if the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss upon the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the gains or losses are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when control of the subsidiary is lost.

(2) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investee	Name of Subsidiary	Business Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%)		Note
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
The Company	JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	100%	100%	
The Company	JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	100%	100%	
The Company	JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	100%	100%	
The Company	TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	100%	100%	
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	SCORETIME INVESTMENT LIMITED	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	-	100%	Note
TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	CANDID INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	100%	100%	
CANDID INTERNATIONAL CORP.	FUJIAN CANDID INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing and sales	100%	100%	

Note: SCORETIME INVESTMENT LIMITED was resolved to dissolve and liquidate by the Board of Directors in July 2025, and as of December 31, 2025, the liquidation has not been completed.

- (3) Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
- (4) Adjustments and treatment methods for subsidiaries with different accounting periods: None.
- (5) Significant restrictions: None.
- (6) Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests for the Group: None.

4. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each entity within the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., the functional currency). This consolidated financial statement is presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan Dollar (NTD).

(1) Foreign currency transactions and balances

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date or the measurement date. Exchange differences arising from the translation of these transactions are recognized in the current profit or loss.
- B. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the translation adjustments are recognized in the current profit or loss.
- C. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated as follows: those measured at fair value through profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in the current profit or loss; those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income items; and those not measured at fair value are measured at the historical exchange rates at the initial transaction date.
- D. All exchange gains and losses are presented in "Other Gains and Losses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

(2) Translation of foreign operations

- A. For entities in the Group whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, their operating results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - (a) Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of the balance sheet;
 - (b) Revenues and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate for the period; and
 - (c) All exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- B. When a foreign operation that is a subsidiary is partially disposed of or sold, the cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income are reattributed to the non-controlling interests in the foreign operation on a proportional basis. However, when the Group retains some interest in the former subsidiary but loses control over the foreign operation, the disposal of the entire interest in the foreign operation is treated as such.

5. Criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current

- (1) An asset is classified as a current asset if it meets one of the following conditions:
 - A. It is expected to be realized within the normal operating cycle or intended to be sold or consumed.
 - B. It is primarily held for trading purposes.
 - C. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
 - D. It is cash or cash equivalent, except for those restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all assets that do not meet the above conditions as non-current assets.

- (2) A liability is classified as a current liability if it meets one of the following conditions:
 - A. It is expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
 - B. It is primarily held for trading purposes.
 - C. It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
 - D. It does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current liabilities.

6. Cash equivalents

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

7. Financial assets at FVTPL

- (1) Refers to financial assets that are neither measured at amortized cost nor at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (2) The Group applies trade date accounting for Financial assets at FVTPL that meet customary trade practice.

- (3) The Group initially measures financial assets at fair value, with related transaction costs recognized in profit or loss, and subsequently measures them at fair value, with any gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.
- (4) Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

8. Financial assets at amortized costs

The Group holds time deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents, and since the holding period is short and the effect of discounting is not significant, they are measured at the investment amount.

9. Accounts receivable and notes receivable

- (1) These refer to accounts and notes receivable that, according to the contract, have an unconditional right to receive the consideration amount in exchange for transferring goods or services.
- (2) For short-term accounts and notes receivable without interest, the effect of discounting is insignificant, so the Group measures them at the original invoice amount.

10. Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Group measures the allowance for losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable with significant financial components, considering all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking ones). For those with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance is measured based on the 12-month expected credit loss amount; for those with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance is measured based on the expected credit loss amount over the entire lifetime; for accounts receivable without significant financial components, the allowance is measured based on the expected credit loss amount over the entire lifetime.

11. Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the Group's contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired.

12. INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with the cost determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and production-related manufacturing expenses (allocated based on normal production capacity) but does not include borrowing costs. When comparing cost and net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is used. Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary to complete the sale.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- (1) Property, plant and equipment are accounted for on an acquisition cost basis and interest is capitalized over the period of acquisition.
- (2) Subsequent costs are only included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair costs are recognized as current period profit or loss when incurred.
- (3) Property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model. Except for land, which is not depreciated, other items are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. If significant components of property, plant, and equipment exist, depreciation is recognized separately.
- (4) At the end of each financial year, the Group reviews the residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods of each asset. If the expected residual values and useful lives are different from previous estimates, or if there is a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the changes are treated as a change in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" from the date the changes occur. The useful lives of various assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures	10 years ~ 40 years
Machinery and equipment	3 years ~ 10 years
Office equipment	3 years ~ 5 years
Transportation equipment	7 years
Other equipment	3 years ~ 7 years

14. Lessee's lease transactions - Right-of-use assets / Lease liabilities

- (1) Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for the Group's use. When a lease contract is classified as a short-term lease or a lease of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- (2) Lease liabilities are recognized on the commencement date of the lease at the present value of the unpaid lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate, with fixed payments, and reduced by any lease incentives that can be collected.

Subsequently, the lease liabilities are measured using the amortized cost method with interest expense recognized during the lease term. When changes in the lease term or lease payments occur not due to a contract modification, the lease liabilities will be reassessed, and the adjustment from the re-measurement will be applied to the right-of-use assets.

- (3) Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the commencement date of the lease, which includes:
 - A. The original measurement amount of lease liabilities
 - B. Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured using the cost model, with depreciation expense recognized when the useful life of the right-of-use asset expires or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When lease liabilities are reassessed, the right-of-use assets will be adjusted for any re-measurement amounts of lease liabilities.

15. Investment properties

Investment properties are recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured using the cost model. Except for land, depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which range from 10 years to 40 years.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets mainly consist of computer software costs, which are recognized at the acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 to 10 years.

17. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets that show signs of impairment at the balance sheet date and recognizes an impairment loss when the recoverable amount is less than their carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less disposal costs or its value in use. When the circumstances that led to the recognition of an asset's impairment loss in previous years no longer exist or decrease, the impairment loss is reversed. However, the increase in the carrying amount of the asset due to the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after deducting depreciation or amortization if no impairment loss had been recognized.

18. Accounts payable and notes payable

- (1) Refers to debts arising from the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit and notes payable arising from both business and non-business operations.
- (2) For short-term accounts payable and notes payable without interest, the Group initially measures them at their fair value, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

19. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the contractual obligations are discharged, canceled, or expired.

20. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

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

21. Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for warranty liabilities are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions for liabilities are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the liability. The amortization of the discount is recognized as interest expense. Future operating losses shall not be recognized as provisions for liabilities.

22. Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount of expected payments and are recognized as an expense when the related services are provided.

(2) Pension

A. Defined contribution plans

In the case of defined contribution plans, the amount of pension fund contributions is recognized as pension cost on an accrual basis. Prepayments of future contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that they are refundable in cash or reduce future payments.

B. Defined benefit plans

(a) The net obligation under a defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefits earned by employees for their current or past service, and is presented as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by an actuary using the projected unit credit method, and the discount rate is the market yield on government bonds (as of the balance sheet date) that is consistent with the currency and duration of the defined benefit plan.

- (b) The remeasurement amounts arising from defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are presented in retained earnings.

(3) Employee and director compensation

Employee and director compensation is recognized as an expense and liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Subsequent differences between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount are treated as changes in accounting estimates. For employee compensation distributed in shares, the basis for calculating the number of shares is the closing price on the day before the board resolution date.

23. Income tax

- (1) Income tax expense consists of current and deferred income taxes. Income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for those items included in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are respectively classified under other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- (2) The Group calculates current income tax based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income at the balance sheet date. Management regularly assesses the status of income tax filings in accordance with applicable tax regulations and accrues income tax liabilities based on the expected amount to be paid to tax authorities, where applicable. Income tax on undistributed earnings is levied in accordance with the Income Tax Act, and undistributed earnings tax expenses are recognized based on the actual distribution of earnings after the approval of dividend distribution proposals at the shareholders' meeting in the following year of the earnings generation.
- (3) Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from goodwill initially recognized are not recognized. If the deferred income tax arises from a transaction (excluding business combinations) in the initial recognition of an asset or liability, and it did not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction, nor did it give rise to equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences, it is not recognized. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries that the Group can control the timing of reversal and are unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future are not recognized. Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- (4) Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be used to offset future taxable income and the unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date.

- (5) Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are levied by the same taxing authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, but the entities intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.
- (6) Deferred income tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused income tax credits resulting from the acquisition of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, and equity investments, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused income tax credits can be utilized.

24. Capital stock

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The net amount of the incremental costs attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options, after deducting income tax, is presented as a deduction from equity.

25. Dividend distribution

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the distribution is approved at the Company's shareholders' meeting. Cash dividends are recognized as liabilities, while stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the issuance base date.

26. Revenue recognition

(1) Product sales - Wholesale

- A. The Group manufactures and sells industrial motherboards and computer peripherals and other related products. Revenue from sales is recognized when control of the products is transferred to the customers, i.e., when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers have discretion over the distribution and pricing of the products, and the Group has no unfulfilled performance obligations that may affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery of goods occurs when the products are shipped to the designated location, the risks of obsolescence, expiration, and loss have been transferred to the customers, and the customers accept the products according to the sales contract or objective evidence shows that all acceptance criteria have been met.

- B. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the contract price less estimated sales allowances and returns. Sales allowances and returns given to customers are usually calculated based on the sales volume of orders. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate sales allowances and returns based on historical experience. The amount of revenue recognized is limited to the part that is highly probable not to be subject to significant reversal in the future and is updated at each balance sheet date. The collection terms for sales transactions are usually 60 days after the shipment date, and since the time interval between transferring the promised goods or services to the customer and the customer's payment does not exceed one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
 - C. The Group provides standard warranties for the products sold and is obliged to refund for product defects. A liability reserve is recognized at the time of sale.
 - D. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customers, as the Group has an unconditional right to the contract price from that point, and the consideration is collectible from the customers merely with the passage of time.
- (2) Incremental costs of obtaining customer contracts

Although the incremental costs incurred by the Group in obtaining customer contracts are expected to be recoverable, the related contract periods are less than one year; therefore, such costs are recognized as expenses when incurred.

27. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognized at fair value when it is reasonably assured that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and that the grants will be received. If the nature of the government grant is to compensate the Group for expenses incurred, the grant is recognized as current period profit or loss on a systematic basis during the periods in which the related expenses are incurred. If the nature of the government grant is to compensate the Group for property, plant, and equipment-related grants, it is recognized as a non-current liability and recognized as current income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

28. Operating segments

The operating segment information of the Group is reported in a manner consistent with the internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources to operating segments and evaluating their performance, and the Group's board of directors has been identified as the chief operating decision-maker.

(V) Material accounting judgments and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

When preparing these consolidated financial statements, the management has exercised its judgment to determine the accounting policies adopted and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on the situation as of the balance sheet date and reasonable expectations of future events. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from actual results, and historical experience and other factors will be continuously evaluated and adjusted. These estimates and assumptions have the risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Please refer to the following for descriptions of the uncertainties related to significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions:

1. Significant judgments in adopting accounting policies

None.

2. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Inventory valuation

Because inventories must be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group must apply judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of inventories at the balance sheet date. Due to rapid changes in technology, the Group assesses the amount of inventory at the balance sheet date due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or unmarketable value, and writes-down the cost of inventory to net realizable value.

(VI) Descriptions of Material Accounting Items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash in hand and working capital	\$2,742	\$3,936
Check deposits and demand deposits	506,685	523,569
Time deposits	-	44,784
Call deposits	-	39,858
	<u>\$509,427</u>	<u>\$612,147</u>

- (1) The credit quality of the financial institutions the Group deals with is good, and the Group deals with multiple financial institutions to diversify credit risk, with a very low likelihood of default.
- (2) The Group has not pledged cash and cash equivalents.
- (3) The Group's fixed deposits with an original maturity of more than three months have been reclassified under "Financial assets measured at amortized cost." Please refer to Note 6 (3) for details.

2. Financial assets at FVTPL

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Unlisted, OTC, emerging stock market shares	\$50,000	\$50,000
Valuation adjustments	29,552	1,057
	<u>\$79,552</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

(1) The details of financial assets at FVTPL recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Equity instruments	\$28,495	\$1,057

(2) The Group has not pledged any financial assets at FVTPL as collateral for guarantee.

3. Financial assets at amortized costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits	\$-	\$89,568
Interest Rate	-	1.90%~2.25%

(1) For details of financial assets measured at amortized cost recognized in profit or loss, please refer to Note 6 (18).

(2) Without considering the held collateral or other credit enhancements, the maximum credit risk exposure for financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is their carrying value.

(3) The Group has not pledged financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(4) For credit risk information related to financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to Note 12 (2). The counterparties for the Group's investment in time deposits are financial institutions with good credit quality, and the likelihood of default is very low.

4. Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$24,469	\$19,765
Accounts receivable	246,121	86,014
Less: Loss allowance	(3,046)	(4,917)
	<u>\$267,544</u>	<u>\$100,862</u>

(1) The aging analysis of accounts and notes receivable is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
Not past due	\$46,065	\$24,469	\$39,017	\$19,765
1-90 days	199,377	-	42,325	-
91-180 days	679	-	4,672	-
	<u>\$246,121</u>	<u>\$24,469</u>	<u>\$86,014</u>	<u>\$19,765</u>

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

- (2) As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and January 1, 2024, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers of the Group were NT\$270,590, NT\$105,779, and NT\$106,370, respectively.
- (3) Without considering the held collateral or other credit enhancements, the maximum credit risk exposure for the Group's accounts receivable and notes receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is their carrying value.
- (4) For related credit risk information, please refer to Note 12 (2).

5. Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for decline in value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
Raw materials	\$175,019	(\$34,445)	\$140,574
Work in progress	76,983	(14,199)	62,784
Finished goods	35,761	(4,999)	30,762
Merchandise	39,004	(8,736)	30,268
	<u>\$326,767</u>	<u>(\$62,379)</u>	<u>\$264,388</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for decline in value	Carrying Amount
Raw materials	\$154,530	(\$35,080)	\$119,450
Work in progress	96,010	(7,418)	88,592
Finished goods	30,534	(3,998)	26,536
Merchandise	46,062	(11,287)	34,775
	<u>\$327,136</u>	<u>(\$57,783)</u>	<u>\$269,353</u>

The cost of inventory recognized as an expense in the current period by the Group:

	2025	2024
Cost of inventories sold	\$928,650	\$745,582
Loss for inventory obsolescence	6,078	6,394
Inventory loss	338	-
Inventory decline losses (reversal of write-down of inventories)	4,603	(31,954)
	<u>\$939,669</u>	<u>\$720,022</u>

In 2024, the Group recognized reversal of write-down of inventories due to the sale of inventories for which decline losses had been previously recognized in prior years.

6. Property, plant and equipment

	2025							
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leases Modifications and Improvements	Total
January 1								
Cost	\$45,669	\$363,423	\$141,334	\$10,556	\$6,782	\$26,847	\$2,978	\$597,589
Accumulated depreciation	-	(164,009)	(102,006)	(5,697)	(4,903)	(22,739)	(722)	(300,076)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$199,414</u>	<u>\$39,328</u>	<u>\$4,859</u>	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$4,108</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$297,513</u>
January 1	\$45,669	\$199,414	\$39,328	\$4,859	\$1,879	\$4,108	\$2,256	\$297,513
Additions	-	3,026	5,680	806	-	1,369	-	10,881
Disposals - cost	-	(133)	(5,273)	-	-	(199)	-	(5,605)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	122	5,268	-	-	199	-	5,589
Disposals - cost	-	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	(24)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Depreciation expense	-	(7,107)	(5,143)	(2,641)	(603)	(1,625)	(1,083)	(18,202)
Net exchange difference	-	502	143	-	(15)	(18)	-	612
December 31	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$195,824</u>	<u>\$39,986</u>	<u>\$3,024</u>	<u>\$1,261</u>	<u>\$3,834</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$290,771</u>
December 31								
Cost	\$45,669	\$367,556	\$142,207	\$11,362	\$6,706	\$28,057	\$2,978	\$604,535
Accumulated depreciation	-	(171,732)	(102,221)	(8,338)	(5,445)	(24,223)	(1,805)	(313,764)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$195,824</u>	<u>\$39,986</u>	<u>\$3,024</u>	<u>\$1,261</u>	<u>\$3,834</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$290,771</u>

2024

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leases Modifications and Improvements	Total
January 1								
Cost	\$129,938	\$401,559	\$127,097	\$13,473	\$6,916	\$33,365	\$-	\$712,348
Accumulated depreciation	-	(162,279)	(119,640)	(5,571)	(4,498)	(28,834)	-	(320,822)
	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$239,280</u>	<u>\$7,457</u>	<u>\$7,902</u>	<u>\$2,418</u>	<u>\$4,531</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$391,526</u>
January 1	\$129,938	\$239,280	\$7,457	\$7,902	\$2,418	\$4,531	\$-	\$391,526
Additions	-	2,631	33,366	1,191	-	3,163	2,978	43,329
Reclassifications - cost (Note)	(84,269)	(51,286)	2,146	(4,108)	-	(2,146)	-	(139,663)
Reclassifications - accumulated depreciation (Note)	-	10,533	-	2,475	-	-	-	13,008
Disposals - cost	-	(113)	(25,723)	-	(444)	(8,277)	-	(34,557)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	109	25,583	-	444	8,256	-	34,392
Depreciation expense	-	(7,593)	(3,906)	(2,601)	(619)	(1,548)	(722)	(16,989)
Net exchange difference	-	5,853	405	-	80	129	-	6,467
December 31	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$199,414</u>	<u>\$39,328</u>	<u>\$4,859</u>	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$4,108</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$297,513</u>
December 31								
Cost	\$45,669	\$363,423	\$141,334	\$10,556	\$6,782	\$26,847	\$2,978	\$597,589
Accumulated depreciation	-	(164,009)	(102,006)	(5,697)	(4,903)	(22,739)	(722)	(300,076)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$199,414</u>	<u>\$39,328</u>	<u>\$4,859</u>	<u>\$1,879</u>	<u>\$4,108</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$297,513</u>

Note: Mainly transferred to investment properties.

- (1) The major components of the Group's buildings and structures include buildings and surrounding renovation projects, which are depreciated over 40 years and 5 to 10 years, respectively.
- (2) There were no capitalization of borrowing costs related to the above-mentioned properties, plants, and equipment for 2025 and 2024.
- (3) For information on properties, plants, and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to Note 8.

7. Lease transactions - Lessee

- (1) The assets leased by the Group include land use rights and buildings, with lease contract terms usually ranging from 1 to 43 years. Lease contracts are individually negotiated and contain various terms and conditions. Other than not being allowed to use the leased assets as collateral for borrowing, there are no additional restrictions.
- (2) Some of the leased properties by the Group have lease terms not exceeding 12 months, and the leased low-value assets are office equipment.
- (3) The carrying value and recognized depreciation expense information of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount
Land use rights	\$22,176	\$22,725
Buildings	13,619	24,336
Transportation equipment	1,259	2,422
	<u>\$37,054</u>	<u>\$49,483</u>

	2025	2024
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Land use rights	\$608	\$625
Buildings	12,034	12,458
Transportation equipment	1,162	1,066
	<u>\$13,804</u>	<u>\$14,149</u>

- (4) The additions to right-of-use assets for the Group in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$1,895 and NT\$3,488, respectively.

(5) Profit and loss items related to lease contracts are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting current profit and loss</u>		
Interest expense of lease liabilities	\$547	\$588
Expenses related to short-term lease contracts	531	413
Expenses related to low-value asset leases	62	54
Variable lease payment expenses	2,699	2,430

(6) The total cash outflows from the Group's leases in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$17,427 and NT\$16,450, respectively.

8. Investment properties

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Cost	\$84,269	\$55,394	\$139,663
Accumulated depreciation	-	(14,466)	(14,466)
	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$40,928</u>	<u>\$125,197</u>
January 1	\$84,269	\$40,928	\$125,197
Depreciation expense	-	(2,202)	(2,202)
December 31	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$38,726</u>	<u>\$122,995</u>
December 31			
Cost	\$84,269	\$55,394	\$139,663
Accumulated depreciation	-	(16,668)	(16,668)
	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$38,726</u>	<u>\$122,995</u>

	2024		
	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
January 1			
Cost	\$-	\$-	\$-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
January 1	\$-	\$-	\$-
Reclassifications - cost (Note)	84,269	55,394	139,663
Reclassifications - accumulated depreciation (Note)	-	(13,008)	(13,008)
Depreciation expense	-	(1,458)	(1,458)
December 31	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$40,928</u>	<u>\$125,197</u>
December 31			
Cost	\$84,269	\$55,394	\$139,663
Accumulated depreciation	-	(14,466)	(14,466)
	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$40,928</u>	<u>\$125,197</u>

Note: Mainly transferred from property, plant and equipment.

(1) Rental income and direct operating expenses of investment properties:

	2025	2024
Rental income of investment properties:	<u>\$4,800</u>	<u>\$2,568</u>
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income during the period	<u>\$2,395</u>	<u>\$1,016</u>

(2) The fair value of the Group's investment properties as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was NT\$155,535 and NT\$138,540, respectively. This valuation relies on reference prices from nearby transactions and falls under Level 3 fair value.

9. Accounts payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payable	\$105,502	\$84,991
Estimated accounts payable	-	92
	<u>\$105,502</u>	<u>\$85,083</u>

10. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salaries payable	\$59,470	\$66,572
Employee and director compensation payable	12,920	16,400
Taxes payable	15,276	13,536
Others	16,814	12,464
	<u>\$104,480</u>	<u>\$108,972</u>

11. Pension

(1)

- A. In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, the Company has a defined benefit pension plan applicable to all formal employees' service years prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, and the subsequent service years of employees who choose to continue applying the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. The pension payment for employees who meet the retirement conditions is calculated based on their years of service and the average salary of the six months prior to retirement. For each year of service up to (and including) 15 years, two base amounts are given; for each year of service exceeding 15 years, one base amount is given, with a maximum cumulative limit of 45 base amounts. The Company contributes 5% of the total salary as a pension fund every month, which is deposited in a special account under the name of the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve at the Bank of Taiwan. In addition, the Company estimates the balance of the labor pension reserve fund's special account before the end of each year; if the balance is insufficient to pay the estimated pension amounts for workers who meet the retirement conditions in the following year, the Company will contribute the difference by the end of March in the next year.

B. The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
The present value of defined benefit obligations.	(\$16,119)	(\$18,480)
Fair value of plan assets	31,926	29,707
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$15,807</u>	<u>\$11,227</u>

C. Changes in net defined benefit assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	<u>The present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit assets</u>
2025			
Balance on January 1	(\$18,480)	\$29,707	\$11,227
Interest (expense) income	(290)	466	176
	<u>(18,770)</u>	<u>30,173</u>	<u>11,403</u>
Remeasurement amounts:			
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	1,520	-	1,520
Experience adjustments	699	2,185	2,884
	<u>2,219</u>	<u>2,185</u>	<u>4,404</u>
Pension payments	432	(432)	-
Balance on December 31	<u>(\$16,119)</u>	<u>\$31,926</u>	<u>\$15,807</u>

	<u>The present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit assets</u>
2024			
Balance on January 1	(\$18,986)	\$29,123	\$10,137
Interest (expense) income	(247)	378	131
	<u>(19,233)</u>	<u>29,501</u>	<u>10,268</u>
Remeasurement amounts:			
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	(1,612)	-	(1,612)
Experience adjustments	(15)	2,586	2,571
	<u>(1,627)</u>	<u>2,586</u>	<u>959</u>
Pension payments	2,380	(2,380)	-
Balance on December 31	<u>(\$18,480)</u>	<u>\$29,707</u>	<u>\$11,227</u>

- D. The Company's defined benefit pension plan assets are managed by the Bank of Taiwan within the proportions and amounts specified by the annual investment plan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e., deposits in domestic and foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic and foreign listed, OTC, or private equity securities, and investment in domestic and foreign real estate securitized products, etc.). The utilization of the fund is supervised by the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve. The annual settlement distribution of the fund's operation must have a minimum yield not lower than the return calculated based on the local bank's two-year time deposit rate. Any shortfall is supplemented by the National Treasury upon approval from the competent authority. Since the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the Fund, it is unable to disclose the classification of the fair value of plan assets according to paragraph 142 of IAS 19. For the fair value of the total assets constituting the fund as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to the annual Labor Pension Fund utilization reports announced by the government.
- E. A summary of actuarial assumptions for pension is as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.34%	1.57%
Future salary increase rate	2.00%	3.00%

Assumptions for future mortality rates are based on 100% estimates of the 6th experience table of mortality for Taiwan.

The analysis of the effects of changes in the main actuarial assumptions on the present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%
December 31, 2025				
The impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$639)	\$985	\$973	(\$639)
December 31, 2024				
The impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$1,132)	\$1,218	\$1,195	(\$1,123)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on analyzing the impact of a single assumption change, assuming all other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many assumption changes are likely to be interrelated. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net pension liability in the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis for the current period are the same as those for the prior period.

- F. The Group expects to contribute NT\$0 to the pension plan in 2026.
- G. As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the pension plan is 10 years. The maturity analysis of pension payments is as follows:

Less Than 1 Year	\$15,192
1-2 years	-
2-5 years	365
More Than 5 Years	-
	\$15,557

(2)

- A. Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act, which is applicable to the Company's employees holding ROC citizenship. The Company contributes 6% of the employee's salary to the employee's personal account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance each month in accordance with the portion of the employee's pension plan defined in the Labor Pension Act. Employees' pensions are paid on the basis of their individual pension accounts and the amount of accumulated earnings is received as a monthly pension payment or as a lump-sum pension payment.
- B. Mainland subsidiaries allocate pension insurance premiums based on a certain percentage of the total local employee salaries each month according to the pension insurance system regulations of the People's Republic of China. In 2025 and 2024, the allocation rate was approximately 16%. The pensions of each employee are managed and arranged by the government, and the Group has no further obligations beyond the monthly allocation.
- C. In 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized pension costs of NT\$12,676 and NT\$11,045, respectively, according to the above-mentioned pension plan.

12. Provisions for liabilities

The Group's warranty liability reserve is primarily related to the sales of computer-related products, and the warranty liability reserve is estimated based on the historical warranty data of these products, with the expectation of payments within 1 to 2 years after the sale of the product. The change in warranty liability during the financial reporting period is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance on January 1	\$10,282	\$12,884
Current decrease in provisions for liabilities	<u>(1,416)</u>	<u>(2,602)</u>
Balance on December 31	<u>\$8,866</u>	<u>\$10,282</u>

Analysis of provisions for liabilities is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current	<u>\$4,576</u>	<u>\$5,118</u>
Non-current	<u>\$4,290</u>	<u>\$5,164</u>

13. Capital stock

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized share capital is NT\$2,000,000, divided into 200,000 thousand shares, with a paid-in capital of NT\$562,375 and a par value of 10 dollars per share. All issued shares of the Company have been fully paid.

The adjustments to the outstanding number of ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the period are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Shares (In Thousands)</u>	<u>Shares (In Thousands)</u>
January 1	\$56,237	\$74,983
Cash reduction	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,746)</u>
December 31	<u>\$56,237</u>	<u>\$56,237</u>

- (2) In order to adjust its capital structure, the Company resolved, at the shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2024, to carry out a cash reduction and return shareholders' equity, which was approved and became effective upon declaration by the Taipei Exchange on July 29, 2024, under letter No. 1130006490. The capital reduction amounted to NT\$187,458, with a total of 18,746 thousand shares retired, representing a 25% capital reduction. The base date for the capital reduction was August 2, 2024, and the change registration was completed on August 29, 2024. The reference date for capital reduction and issuance of new shares is October 18, 2024.

14. Capital surplus

According to the Company Act, the excess amount received from issuing shares above their par value and the capital reserves received from donations can be used to distribute new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their original shares when there are no accumulated losses in the Company. In addition, according to the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when allocating the above-mentioned capital reserves to the capital, the annual limit shall not exceed ten percent of the total paid-in capital. The Company shall not use capital reserves to supplement capital deficits unless there is a shortfall after using earnings reserves to cover capital deficits.

15. Retained Earnings

- (1) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 2% to 15% of the pre-tax, pre-employee, and director compensation profits for the year shall be allocated for employee compensation, and not more than 3% for director compensation. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, an amount shall be reserved for covering them first. If there is a profit for the year, the board of directors shall propose a profit distribution plan to be approved by the shareholders' meeting.
- (2) The Company's dividend policy is to adapt to the overall environment and industry growth, taking into account long-term financial planning and optimization of shareholder value. At least 50% of the current after-tax net profit minus the amount to cover losses, legal reserve, and special earnings reserve shall be allocated for distribution by the Company. The cash dividend portion distributed to shareholders shall not be less than 20% of the total shareholder dividend amount.
- (3) Except for covering the Company's losses and issuing new shares or cash in proportion to the original shares held by shareholders, legal reserves shall not be used. However, when issuing new shares or cash, it is limited to the portion of the reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital.
- (4) When the Company distributes profits, it must first allocate special earnings reserves according to the debit balance of other equity items on the balance sheet date of the current year as required by law before distributing them. When the debit balance of other equity items is reversed, the reversed amount can be included in distributable profits.

- (5) The Company's 2024 and 2023 profit distribution plan approved by the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025, and June 12, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividend per share (NTD)	Amount	Dividend per share (NTD)
Legal reserve appropriated	\$19,256		\$17,275	
(Reversal of) special reserve appropriated	(17,813)		8,036	
Cash dividends to shareholders	168,712	\$3.0	149,967	\$2.0

The Company's 2025 profit distribution plan approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026, are as follows:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividend per share (NTD)
Legal reserve appropriated	\$15,627	
Special reserve appropriated	7,479	
Cash dividends to shareholders	123,722	\$2.2

As of February 24, 2026, the 2025 profit distribution plan of the Company has not been approved by the shareholders' meeting.

16. Others

	2025	2024
	Foreign currency translation	Foreign currency translation
January 1	\$10,746	(\$17,813)
Foreign exchange differences:		
- The Group	(22,782)	35,699
- Tax amount of the Group	4,557	(7,140)
December 31	(\$7,479)	\$10,746

17. Net revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Customer contract revenue	\$1,406,500	\$1,251,573

(1) The Group's revenue comes from the transfer of goods at a specific point in time, with the main product lines being industrial motherboards and computer peripherals. For related disclosures, please refer to Note 14 (3).

(2) Contract liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities - advance payments	\$41,401	\$23,799	\$28,065

(3) Beginning contract liabilities recognized as revenue during the period

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Contract liability beginning balance recognized as revenue during the period		
Sales revenue received in advance	\$20,761	\$25,262

18. Interest income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income:		
Interests on bank deposits	\$8,579	\$15,851
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,687	6,860
Other income - others	17	14
	<u>\$10,283</u>	<u>\$22,725</u>

19. Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental income	\$4,800	\$2,568
Government grants	1,764	5,838
Other income - others	4,925	6,718
	<u>\$11,489</u>	<u>\$15,124</u>

20. Other gains and losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(\$2,506)	\$28,370
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(20)	(165)
Gains on financial assets at FVTPL	28,495	1,057
Depreciation of investment properties	(2,202)	(1,458)
Other losses	(146)	(1,005)
	<u>\$23,621</u>	<u>\$26,799</u>

21. Additional information of expenses by nature

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Employee benefits expenses	\$278,880	\$273,766
Depreciation expenses for property, plant, and equipment	18,202	16,989
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	13,804	14,149
Amortization expenses for intangible assets	882	882
	<u>\$311,768</u>	<u>\$305,786</u>

22. Employee benefits expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries	\$244,734	\$239,500
Labor and health insurance premiums	16,174	19,526
Pension expenses	12,500	10,914
Other personnel expenses	5,472	3,826
	<u>\$278,880</u>	<u>\$273,766</u>

- (1) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company allocates 2% to 15% of the pre-tax and pre-employee and director compensation profits for employee compensation, and no more than 3% for director compensation.

- (2) The estimated employee compensation amounts for the Corporation in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$11,000 and NT\$14,000, respectively; the estimated director compensation amounts were NT\$1,920 and NT\$2,400, respectively, which were recorded as salary expenses.

In 2025, employee compensation and director compensation were estimated at 5.74% and 1.00%, respectively, based on the profit situation up to that year.

The employee compensation of NT\$11,000 and NT\$14,000 and director compensation of NT\$1,920 and NT\$2,400 for 2025 and 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors, which were consistent with the amounts recognized in the 2025 and 2024 financial statements.

Information on employee and director compensation approved by the board of directors of the Company can be found on the Market Observation Post System.

23. Income tax

- (1) Income tax expense

A. Components of income tax expenses:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax:		
Income tax on current income	\$38,093	\$46,028
Unappropriated earnings levied	1,120	-
(Overestimation) underestimation of income tax in previous years	(5,037)	9,694
Total current income tax	<u>34,176</u>	<u>55,722</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Temporary differences originating and reversing	1,605	18,262
Total deferred income tax	<u>1,605</u>	<u>18,262</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$35,781</u>	<u>\$73,984</u>

B. Income tax amounts related to other comprehensive income:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Foreign operation translation differences	(\$4,557)	\$7,140
Remeasurement amounts of defined benefit obligations	881	190
	<u>(\$3,676)</u>	<u>\$7,330</u>

(2) Relationship between income tax expenses and accounting profit

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income tax calculated at the statutory tax rate on profit before tax (note)	\$45,397	\$64,501
Unappropriated earnings levied	1,120	-
Income exempted from taxation according to tax regulations	(5,699)	(211)
(Overestimation) underestimation of income tax in previous years	(5,037)	9,694
Income tax expense	<u>\$35,781</u>	<u>\$73,984</u>

Note: The applicable tax rate is based on the tax rate applicable to the relevant country's income.

- (3) Deferred income tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2025				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net income	Others	December 31
Temporary differences:					
- Deferred income tax assets:					
Right-of-use assets	\$4,192	\$-	\$-	(\$1,911)	\$2,281
Unrealized sales profit	4,185	(584)	-	-	3,601
Unrealized inventory decline loss	6,099	1,184	-	-	7,283
Unrealized bad debt loss	-	91	-	-	91
Unrealized warranty expenses	1,841	(78)	-	-	1,763
Foreign operation translation differences	-	-	1,870	-	1,870
Unrealized unpaid leave bonus	455	-	-	-	455
Others	173	-	-	-	173
Subtotal	<u>16,945</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>(1,911)</u>	<u>17,517</u>
- Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Lease liabilities	(\$4,192)	\$-	\$-	\$1,911	(\$2,281)
Unrealized investment gains	(16,628)	(2,126)	-	-	(18,754)
Unrealized pension	(2,416)	-	(881)	-	(3,297)
Unrealized profit on foreign exchange	(2,955)	(92)	-	-	(3,047)
Foreign operation translation differences	(2,687)	-	2,687	-	-
Subtotal	<u>(28,878)</u>	<u>(2,218)</u>	<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,911</u>	<u>(27,379)</u>
	<u>(\$11,933)</u>	<u>(\$1,605)</u>	<u>\$3,676</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>(\$9,862)</u>

	2024				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net income	Others	December 31
Temporary differences:					
- Deferred income tax assets:					
Right-of-use assets	\$5,947	\$-	\$-	(\$1,755)	\$4,192
Unrealized sales profit	4,213	(28)	-	-	4,185
Unrealized inventory decline loss	6,739	(640)	-	-	6,099
Unrealized exchange loss	629	(629)	-	-	-
Unrealized warranty expenses	2,397	(556)	-	-	1,841
Foreign operation translation differences	4,453	-	(4,453)	-	-
Unrealized unpaid leave bonus	455	-	-	-	455
Others	199	(26)	-	-	173
Subtotal	<u>25,032</u>	<u>(1,879)</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>	<u>(\$1,755)</u>	<u>16,945</u>
- Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Lease liabilities	(5,947)	-	-	1,755	(4,192)
Unrealized investment gains	(3,200)	(13,428)	-	-	(16,628)
Unrealized pension	(2,226)	-	(190)	-	(2,416)
Unrealized profit on foreign exchange	-	(2,955)	-	-	(2,955)
Foreign operation translation differences	-	-	(2,687)	-	(2,687)
Subtotal	<u>(11,373)</u>	<u>(16,383)</u>	<u>(2,877)</u>	<u>1,755</u>	<u>(28,878)</u>
	<u>\$13,659</u>	<u>(\$18,262)</u>	<u>(\$7,330)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>(\$11,933)</u>

- (4) The Company's business income tax has been assessed by the tax authority up to the fiscal year of 2023.

24. Earnings per share

	2025		
	After-tax amount	Weighted Average Outstanding Shares (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)
<u>Basic EPS</u>			
Net income attributable to the parent company for the current period	\$152,747	56,237	\$2.72
<u>Diluted EPS</u>			
Net income attributable to the parent company for the current period	\$152,747	56,237	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares			
Profit sharing bonus to employees	-	283	
Current period net income attributable to the parent company plus the effect of potential ordinary shares	\$152,747	56,520	\$2.70
	2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted Average Outstanding Shares (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)
<u>Basic EPS</u>			
Net income attributable to the parent company for the current period	\$191,786	67,198	\$2.85
<u>Diluted EPS</u>			
Net income attributable to the parent company for the current period	\$191,786	67,198	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares			
Profit sharing bonus to employees	-	324	
Current period net income attributable to the parent company plus the effect of potential ordinary shares	\$191,786	67,522	\$2.84

25. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>
January 1	\$28,407	\$36,617
Changes in cash flows from financing	(13,588)	(12,965)
Interest expense payments (note)	(547)	(588)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(69)	1,856
Other non-cash changes	1,895	3,487
December 31	<u>\$16,098</u>	<u>\$28,407</u>

Note: The table sets forth cash flows from operating activities.

(VII) Related party transactions

1. Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is controlled by AAEON Technology Inc., which owns 35.29% of the Company's shares and obtained more than half of the seats in the re-election of the Company's directors in June 2023, making it the single largest shareholder of the Company, with the ability to substantially control relevant activities. The Company's parent company is AAEON Technology Inc. and the ultimate controller is ASUSTEK Computer Inc.

2. Names and relationship of related parties

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
AAEON Technology Inc.	The Company's parent company (note)
AAEON Technology (Suzhou) Inc.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company (note)
Onyx Healthcare Inc.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company (note)
AAEON TECHNOLOGY (EUROPE) B.V.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company (note)
AAEON TECHNOLOGY SINGAPORE PTE LTD	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company (note)
ASUS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.	Fellow subsidiary - same ultimate parent company
Wintech Microelectronics Co., Ltd.	Associate
Morrihan International Corp.	Associate
EverFocus Electronics Corp.	Other related parties

3. Significant transactions between related parties

(1) Net revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Goods sales:		
Parent company	\$1,603	\$589
Same Parent Company		
AAEON Technology		
(Suzhou) Inc.	301,128	15,937
Others	523	524
Other related parties	830	290
	<u>\$304,084</u>	<u>\$17,340</u>

Transaction prices and payment terms for goods sales have no significant differences with non-related parties.

(2) Purchases

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Goods purchases:		
Parent company	\$11,481	\$6,844
Same Parent Company	2,679	2,936
Associate	10,646	10,559
	<u>\$24,806</u>	<u>\$20,339</u>

Except for cases where there are no comparable transactions and the transaction terms are determined through negotiation between the parties, the Group purchased the rest of the goods from the above related parties at current prices. There were no significant differences in the Group's payment terms to general suppliers and related parties.

(3) Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Parent company	\$121	\$80
Same Parent Company		
AAEON Technology		
(Suzhou) Inc.	187,387	4,964
Others	51	6
Subtotal	<u>187,559</u>	<u>5,050</u>
Notes receivable:		
Same Parent Company		
AAEON Technology		
(Suzhou) Inc.	8,649	-
Total	<u>\$196,208</u>	<u>\$5,050</u>

(4) Accounts payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Parent company	\$8,638	\$253
Same Parent Company	-	1
Associate	2,797	2,004
	<u>\$11,435</u>	<u>\$2,258</u>

(5) Operating expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Parent company	\$2,878	\$766
Same Parent Company	215	-
	<u>\$3,093</u>	<u>\$766</u>

The aforementioned operating expenses are the system usage fees, advisory fees, and technical testing fees of the Parent company and its Subsidiary, recorded under OPERATING EXPENSES - Other Expenses and OPERATING EXPENSES - Technical Service Fees.

(6) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
AAEON Technology Inc.	<u>\$60</u>	<u>\$117</u>

The main item is the payable for system usage fees.

(7) Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Same Parent Company	\$8	\$10
Other related parties	1	25
Associate	-	3
	<u>\$9</u>	<u>\$38</u>

The main items are freight and insurance revenue.

4. Key management personnel compensation information

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$18,952	\$16,680
Post-employment benefits	540	522
	<u>\$19,492</u>	<u>\$17,202</u>

(VIII) PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of the Company's assets provided as collateral are as follows:

Asset Item	Carrying amount		Collateral purpose
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 024	
Land	\$45,669	\$45,669	Bank loans
Buildings and structures	28,976	30,187	Bank loans
Investment properties - Land	25,447	25,447	Bank loans
Investment properties - Buildings and structures	13,329	13,888	Bank loans
	<u>\$113,421</u>	<u>\$115,191</u>	

(IX) SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

1. Contingent liabilities

None.

2. Commitments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had issued bank guarantees amounting to NT\$864,290 and NT\$768,355, respectively, in response to borrowing needs.

(X) Losses due to Major Disasters

None.

(XI) Significant Subsequent Events

On February 24, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed the distribution of earnings for 2025 of the Company. Please refer to Note 6 (15).

(XII) Others

1. Capital management

The Group's capital management objective is to ensure the Group's ongoing operations, maintain the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

2. Financial Instruments

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$79,552	\$51,057
Financial assets at amortized costs	\$792,694	\$809,311
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized costs	\$222,887	\$197,780
Lease liabilities	\$16,098	\$28,407

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and notes receivable (including related parties), other receivables, refundable deposits, and term deposits not meeting the criteria of cash equivalents; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and notes payable (including related parties), other payables, and guarantee deposits.

(2) Risk management policy

A. The Group's daily operations are subject to various financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

B. The Group's finance department is responsible for risk management in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The finance department works closely with various operating units within the group to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks. The Board of Directors has established written principles for overall risk management and provides written policies for specific areas and issues, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of surplus liquid funds.

(3) Nature and extent of significant financial risks

A. Market risk

Currency risk

- (a) The Group operates internationally and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risks arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the Company and its subsidiaries' functional currency, mainly in USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- (b) The Group's management has established a policy requiring each company within the group to manage exchange rate risk relative to its functional currency. Each company should hedge its overall exchange rate risk through the Group's finance department.
- (c) The Group's business involves several non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company and some subsidiaries is the New Taiwan Dollar, and the functional currency of some subsidiaries is the USD, EUR, or RMB), so it is subject to the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate fluctuation impact is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In NTD Thousand)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$2,998	31.43	\$94,227
EUR:NTD	348	36.90	12,841
RMB:NTD	4,390	4.49	19,731
HKD:NTD	913	4.04	3,687
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$2,338	31.43	\$73,483
RMB:NTD	219	4.49	984

December 31, 2024			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In NTD Thousand)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$3,207	32.79	\$105,141
EUR:NTD	294	31.14	10,037
RMB:NTD	1,035	4.48	4,635
HKD:NTD	422	4.22	1,782
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$1,254	32.79	\$41,112

- (d) The total amount of all exchange profits or losses (including realized and unrealized) recognized in 2025 and 2024 due to significant currency fluctuations in the Group's major monetary items were (NT\$2,506) and NT\$28,370, respectively.
- (e) The Group's foreign currency market risk analysis due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

2025			
Sensitivity analysis			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Change range	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$754	\$-
EUR:NTD	1%	103	-
RMB:NTD	1%	158	-
HKD:NTD	1%	30	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$588	\$-
RMB:NTD	1%	8	-

2024			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Change range	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$841	\$-
EUR:NTD	1%	80	-
RMB:NTD	1%	37	-
HKD:NTD	1%	14	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$329	\$-

Price risk

The Group's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage the price risk of equity instrument investments, the Group diversifies its investment portfolio based on the limits set by the Group.

B. Credit risk

- (a) The Group's credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group due to the failure of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to fulfill their contractual obligations, mainly arising from counterparties' inability to settle accounts receivable according to payment terms and contract cash flows classified as measured at amortized cost.
- (b) The Group establishes credit risk management from a group perspective. According to the internal credit policy, each operating entity within the group must conduct management and credit risk analysis for each new customer before setting payment and delivery terms and conditions. Internal risk control is achieved by considering the customer's financial condition, past experience, and other factors to assess the customer's credit quality.
- (c) The Group adopts the assumption provided by IFRS 9 that when contractual payments are 90 days overdue in accordance with the contractual payment terms, it is considered a default.

- (d) The Group adopts the following assumptions provided by IFRS 9 as the basis for determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition:

When contract payments are more than 30 days overdue according to the agreed payment terms, it is considered that the credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

- (e) The Group groups accounts receivable and notes receivable from customers according to customer ratings and customer type characteristics and uses a simplified approach based on a provision matrix to estimate expected credit losses.
- (f) After the collection process, the Group writes off amounts of financial assets that cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered; however, the Group will continue to pursue legal proceedings to preserve its rights to claims. The claims written off by the Group and still subject to collection activities as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 were both NT\$0.
- (g)

- i. The Group incorporates the National Development Council's economic indicator inquiry system to adjust the loss rates established by specific historical and current information for forward-looking considerations, estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts for notes and accounts receivable (including related parties). The provision matrix as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Overdue 1-90 days</u>	<u>Past due over 91 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.04%~0.05%	0.04%~0.05%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$53,080	\$20,623	\$679	\$74,382
Less: Loss allowance	2,359	8	679	3,046

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Overdue 1-90 days</u>	<u>Past due over 91 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.04%~0.05%	0.04%~0.05%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$53,739	\$42,318	\$4,672	\$100,729
Less: Loss allowance	229	16	4,672	4,917

- ii. The expected loss rate for related parties with good credit is 0.04%. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total carrying amount of accounts receivable - related parties was NT\$196,208 and NT\$5,050, respectively, with a loss allowance of NT\$0 in both cases.

- (h) The Group's changes in allowance for doubtful accounts of accounts receivable using the simplified approach are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$4,917
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,661)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(210)
December 31	<u>\$3,046</u>

	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$239
Accrual of impairment loss	4,582
Effect of exchange rate changes	96
December 31	<u>\$4,917</u>

C. Liquidity risk

- (a) Cash flow forecasts are performed by each operating entity within the group and are consolidated by the group's finance department. The Group finance department monitors the group's forecast liquidity needs to ensure that there is sufficient funding to support operational requirements and maintains sufficient unused borrowing commitments at all times so that the Group does not violate relevant borrowing limits or terms. These forecasts consider the group's debt financing plans, compliance with debt terms, and adherence to financial ratio targets in the internal balance sheet.
- (b) The Group's undrawn borrowing facilities are detailed as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Floating interest rate		
Due within one year	\$770,000	\$285,000
Fixed interest rate		
Due within one year	-	385,000
	<u>\$770,000</u>	<u>\$670,000</u>

- (c) The table below shows financial liabilities with maturities of more than one year, and the disclosed contractual cash flow amounts are undiscounted.

December 31, 2025	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>More Than 5 Years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$14,434	\$1,807	\$-	\$-

December 31, 2024	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>More Than 5 Years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$14,291	\$13,884	\$1,174	\$-

In addition to the above, all non-derivative financial liabilities (including notes payable, accounts payable, and other payables) of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are due within one year.

3. Fair value information

- (1) The definitions of the various levels of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Assets or liabilities with observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

- (2) For the fair value information of investment properties measured at cost, please refer to Note 6 (8).
- (3) Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value are classified by the Group based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities and the levels of the fair value hierarchy.

- A. The relevant information is classified by the Group based on the nature of the assets and liabilities as follows:

December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity securities	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$79,552</u>	<u>\$79,552</u>

December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity securities	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

- B. The methods and assumptions used by the Group to measure fair value are described as follows:

- (a) The fair value of financial instruments is obtained through valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.
- (b) When evaluating non-standardized and less complex financial instruments, the Group adopts widely used valuation techniques by market participants. The parameters used in the valuation models for such financial instruments are usually based on market-observable information.

- (4) There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2025 and 2024.
- (5) The table below shows the changes in Level 3 for 2025 and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Equity instruments</u>	<u>Equity instruments</u>
January 1	\$51,057	\$-
Purchase in the current period	-	50,000
Recognized in profit or loss (Note)	28,495	1,057
December 31	<u>\$79,552</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

Note: Listed under other gains and losses.

- (6) There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 in 2025 and 2024.

- (7) The Group's valuation process for fair value classified as Level 3 is carried out by the finance department, which is responsible for independent fair value verification of financial instruments, using independent data sources to make the valuation results close to market conditions, confirming that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and represent executable prices. They also regularly calibrate the valuation model, perform back-testing, update input values and data required for the valuation model, and make any necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

Additionally, the finance department jointly formulates the policies and procedures for Fair Value evaluation of Financial Instruments and confirms compliance with relevant IFRSs Accounting Standards.

- (8) The quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation model for Level 3 fair value measurement items and the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs are explained as follows:

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2025	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range (weighted average)	Inputs and the Relationship Between Significant Unobservable Input and the Fair Value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Venture capital company stocks	\$79,552	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2024	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range (weighted average)	Inputs and the Relationship Between Significant Unobservable Input and the Fair Value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Venture capital company stocks	\$51,057	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

(XIII) ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

1. Information on Significant Transactions

- (1) Financing provided to others: None.
- (2) Endorsements and guarantees for others: None.
- (3) Significant marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 1.
- (4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 2.
- (5) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 3.
- (6) Intercompany Relationships and Significant Intercompany Transactions: Please refer

to Table 4.

2. Information on Investees Companies

Names and locations of investee companies and other relevant information (excluding investee companies in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 5.

3. Information on investment in mainland China

(1) Basic information: Please refer to Table 6.

(2) Significant transactions related to investee companies in Mainland China, directly or indirectly through third-region enterprises: Please refer to Table 7.

(XIV) OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

1. General information

The Group's management has identified reportable segments based on the reporting information used by the operating decision-makers in making decisions, in accordance with the board of directors as the operating decision-makers.

The Group operates its business from a product perspective, currently focusing on the sales of industrial motherboards. The disclosed operating segment (IPC segment) mainly generates revenue from the manufacturing and sales of industrial motherboards. The segment's business includes other services, but since they are not included in the reporting for operating decision-makers, they are not part of the reportable segments. Their related operating results are combined and expressed in "Other Operating Segments".

There were no significant changes in the composition of the Group, the basis for the identification of operating departments, or the measurement basis of departmental information during the current period.

2. Measurement of segment information

The Group's operating segment profit and loss is measured by pre-tax operating profit or loss and serves as the basis for performance evaluation. The accounting policies of the operating segments are consistent with the significant accounting policies summarized in Note 4.

3. Information on segment profit and loss, assets, and liabilities

The reportable segment information provided to the main operating decision-makers is as follows:

(1) 2025

	<u>IPC</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
External revenue net amount	\$1,104,016	\$302,484	\$1,406,500
Internal segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment revenue	<u>\$1,104,016</u>	<u>\$302,484</u>	<u>\$1,406,500</u>
Segment profit or loss (pre-tax)	<u>\$164,922</u>	<u>\$23,606</u>	<u>\$188,528</u>
Segment profit or loss includes:			
Depreciation and amortization	<u>\$27,543</u>	<u>\$7,547</u>	<u>\$35,090</u>
Interest income	<u>\$8,072</u>	<u>\$2,211</u>	<u>\$10,283</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$429</u>	<u>\$118</u>	<u>\$547</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$28,086</u>	<u>\$7,695</u>	<u>\$35,781</u>

(2) 2024

	<u>IPC</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
External revenue net amount	\$1,128,576	\$122,997	\$1,251,573
Internal segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment revenue	<u>\$1,128,576</u>	<u>\$122,997</u>	<u>\$1,251,573</u>
Segment profit or loss (pre-tax)	<u>\$255,935</u>	<u>\$9,835</u>	<u>\$265,770</u>
Segment profit or loss includes:			
Depreciation and amortization	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$3,290</u>	<u>\$33,478</u>
Interest income	<u>\$20,492</u>	<u>\$2,233</u>	<u>\$22,725</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$530</u>	<u>\$58</u>	<u>\$588</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$66,713</u>	<u>\$7,271</u>	<u>\$73,984</u>

4. Adjustment information for segment profit and loss

The Group's external revenue reported to the main operating decision-maker is measured on a consistent basis with the revenue reported in the statement of comprehensive income. There were no differences between reportable segment revenue with enterprise revenue and reportable segment profit and loss with pre-tax profit or loss from continuing operations for the period. Therefore, no adjustments are required.

5. Regional information

The Group's regional information for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Non-Current		Non-Current	
	Revenue	Assets	Revenue	Assets
Taiwan	\$105,395	\$231,337	\$143,983	\$240,432
China	414,865	234,791	158,026	236,838
United States	374,682	7,259	465,524	14,637
Europe	401,953	-	353,240	-
South Korea	48,229	-	47,351	-
Others	61,376	-	83,449	-
Total	\$1,406,500	\$473,387	\$1,251,573	\$491,907

6. Major customer information

For 2025 and 2024, the Group's customers with sales revenue accounting for more than 10% of the consolidated income statement's sales revenue are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Revenue	Percentage	Revenue	Percentage
Customer A	\$301,128	21%	\$15,937	1%

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

Major marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures)

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NTD in thousands

(except stated otherwise)

Companies Held	Types and Names of Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Security Issuer (Note 2)	Financial Statement Accounts	End of the Period			Note (Note 4)
				Shares	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Dunpin No.1 Innovative Investment Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 37,563	5.31%	\$ 37,563
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Northeast Tech Star II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	3,000,000	41,989	10.00%	41,989

Note 1: The securities referred to in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and securities derived from the aforementioned items that fall within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

Note 2: If the issuer of the securities is not a related party, this column may be left blank.

Note 3: For items measured at fair value, please fill in the carrying amount column after fair value adjustments and deducting accumulated impairment. For items not measured at fair value, please fill in the carrying amount as the original acquisition cost or amortized cost, less accumulated impairment.

Note 4: Securities listed that are subject to restrictions due to collateral, pledged loans, or other agreements should specify in the notes the number of shares pledged or used as collateral, the amount of the collateral or loan, and the nature of the restrictions.

Note 5: Jetway Information Co., Ltd. determines the securities to be listed based on the principle of materiality.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Purchases and Sales with Related Parties Amounting to NT\$100 Million or More or 20% or More of the Paid-In Capital
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Buyer/Seller	Name of Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details			Payment Terms and Reason for Abnormal Transaction and Reason (Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note	
			Purchase / Sales	Amount	Ratio to Total Purchase (Sales)	Credit Terms	Unit Price	Credit Terms	Balance		Ratio to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	The Company's parent company	Sales (processing income)	\$ 179,895	12.79%	30-90 days	None	None	\$ -	-	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	The subsidiaries of the Company	Sales	109,529	7.79%	30-60 days	None	None	-	-	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	The subsidiaries of the Company	Sales	222,469	15.82%	30-60 days	None	None	45,008	16.82%	

Note 1: If the terms of transactions with related parties differ from those of general transactions, the differences and reasons should be explained in the price and credit terms sections.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Business Relationships and Significant Transaction Details and Amounts Between the Parent Company, Subsidiaries, and Various Subsidiaries
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Name of the Counterparty	Transaction Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty (Note 2)	Transactions Details			Percentage of Consolidated Total Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Transaction Terms	
0	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	1	Sales revenue	\$222,469	The sales price is the same as that offered to general customers	15.82
				Accounts receivable	45,008	The collection period is the same as that offered to general customers	2.73
				Other income	13,445	Note 5	0.96
0	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	1	Sales revenue	109,529	The sales price is the same as that offered to general customers	7.79
				Advance payments	24,723	-	1.50
1	Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	2	Sales revenue (including processing)	179,895	Note 5	12.79
				Accounts payable	12,482	The payment period is the same as that offered to general customers	0.76

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be noted separately in the Number column, stated as follows:

- (1) The parent company: 0.
- (2) The subsidiaries: 1 onward.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the counterparty. Indicate the type only (if it is the same transaction between the parent and subsidiary companies or among the subsidiaries, it does not need to be disclosed repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed a transaction with a subsidiary, the subsidiary does not need to disclose it again.

For transactions between subsidiaries, if one subsidiary has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary does not need to disclose it again.):

- (1) The parent company to its subsidiary.
- (2) The subsidiary to the parent company.
- (3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio of transactions relative to consolidated total sales revenue or total assets is calculated as follows. For assets or liabilities, the ratio is based on the ending balance relative to consolidated total assets; and for income or loss, the ratio was calculated based on the midterm accumulated amount of consolidated total sales revenue.

Note 4: Standards of disclosure threshold is set at transactions NT\$10,000 and above.

Note 5: In the absence of comparable transactions, the contract is conducted by agreed transaction price and terms. The credit term is the same as that offered to general customers.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

Names and Locations of Investee Companies and Other Relevant Information (Excluding Investee Companies in Mainland China)

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NTD in thousands

(except stated otherwise)

Investment Company Name	Name of Investee Company (Notes 1, 2)	Location	Primary Business Content	Original Investment Amount		Held at the End of the Period			Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company (Note 2 (2))	Recognized Current Investment Gain or Loss (Note 2 (3)) (Note 2 (3))	Note
				End of the Current Period	End of Last Year	Shares	Ratio	Carrying Amount			
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	United States	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	\$ 119,434	\$ 124,583	380	100	\$ 211,712	\$ 16,105	\$ 16,105	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	696	729	40	100	33,036	475	475	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	2,660	101,130	84,634	100	(11,482)	5,660	5,660	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	Seychelles Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	556,327	580,311	17,700,500	100	490,661	12,356	12,356	Subsidiary
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	SCORETIME INVESTMENT LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	-	99,490	-	-	-	12,954	-	Second-tier subsidiary (Note 3)
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	CANDID INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Seychelles Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	535,882	558,984	17,050,000	100	486,885	12,327	-	Second-tier subsidiary

Note 1: If a publicly issued company has a foreign holding company and the consolidated financial statements are the main financial statements according to local regulations, the disclosure of the information of the foreign investee can be limited to the information related to that holding company.

Note 2: For those not falling under Note 1, fill in according to the following provisions:

(1) The columns such as "Name of Investee Company", "Location", "Primary Business Content", "Original Investment Amount", and "Shareholding Status at the End of the Period" should be completed in sequence according to the investment situation of our (public offering) company and the reinvestment situation of each invested company directly or indirectly controlled. The relationship between each invested company and our (public offering) company (such as subsidiaries or second-tier subsidiary) should be indicated in the "Note" column.

(2) The current profit or loss amounts of each investee company should be recorded in the column "Current Profit or Loss of the Investee Company".

(3) In the column "Recognized current investment gain or loss" only needs to be filled out with the gain or loss amounts of each subsidiary that recognized by the Company (public offering) from direct invests in and each investee company evaluated by the equity method need to be recorded, and the rest can be exempted. When filling out the "Current Profit or Loss Amounts of Directly Reinvested Subsidiaries", it should be confirmed that the amount of current profit or loss of each subsidiary has included the investment profit or loss that should be recognized according to the regulations on its reinvestment. In the column "Recognized current investment gain or loss" only needs to be filled out with the gain or loss amounts of each subsidiary that recognized by the Company (public offering) from direct invests in and each investee company evaluated by the equity method need to be recorded, and the rest can be exempted. When filling out the "Current Profit or Loss Amounts of Directly Reinvested Subsidiaries", it should be confirmed that the amount of current profit or loss of each subsidiary has included the investment profit or loss that should be recognized according to the regulations on its reinvestment.

Note 3: The company was resolved to dissolve and liquidate by the Board of Directors in July 2025, and as of December 31, 2025, the liquidation has not yet been completed.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Information on Investments in China - Basic Information
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 5

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Name of Investee Company in China	Primary Business Content	Paid-in Capital	Investment Method (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the Beginning of the Current Period	Current Investment Amount Remitted or Repatriated		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the End of the Current Period	Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company	Company Direct or Indirect Investment Percentage of Ownership	Recognized Current Investment Profit or Loss (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investment at the End of the Period	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment loss as of the End of the Current Period	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing and sales	\$ 534,310	(2)	\$ 534,310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 534,310	\$ 12,315	100.00	\$ 12,315	\$ 485,236	\$ -	
Company Name	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan to China at the End of the Current Period	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment	Investment Limit for China as Stipulated by the Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 3)										
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	\$ 534,310	\$ 534,310	\$ 781,719										

Note 1: Classification of Investment Methods:

- (1) Remittance through a third area to invest in Mainland China companies
- (2) Invest in China companies through a company established in a third area.
- (3) Invest in Mainland China companies through an existing company in a third area.

Note 2: The investment profits or losses are calculated based on the financial statements of the Company for the same period, which have been audited by the certified public accountant of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 3: The investment is calculated at 60% of the net value from the most recent financial statements audited by the Company's accountant.

Note 4: In 2009, the Company applied to invest US\$5,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. through Candid International Corp for direct investment in China, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 09800481640.

Applied for an indirect capital increase of US\$7,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. in 2011, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 10000431550.

Applied for an indirect capital increase of US\$5,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. in 2012, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 10100165490.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

Information on Investments in China— Significant Transactions Related to Investee Companies in China Directly or Indirectly Through Third-Region Enterprises

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 6

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Name of Investee Company in China	Sales (Purchases)		Property Transaction		Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Endorsements or Provide Pledges of Collateral or Provide Pledges of Collateral		Highest Balance for the Period	Financing				
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	Balance at the End of the Period	Purpose		Balance at the End of the Period	Interest Rate Range	Current Interest	Other	
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Processing fees \$173,063 Repairs fees \$ 6,832 Other receivables \$12,482