

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statement and Independent Auditors' Reports

**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.

Parent Company Only Financial Statement and Independent Auditors' Reports

For the Years 2025 and 2024

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Independent Auditors' Report

(115)Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No.25003233

To Jetway Information Co., Ltd.:

Audit Opinion

JETWAY INFORMATION CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "Jetway") has completed the audit of the parent company only balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, parent company only statement of changes in equity, and parent company only statement of cash flow from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, along with the notes to the parent company only financial statement (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In the opinion of the CPA, the aforementioned parent company only financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and fairly present Jetway's financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as its financial performance and cash flows 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. Responsibilities of the CPA under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Parent Company Only Financial Reports section of our report. We are independent of the Jetway 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. Based on our audits, we believe that audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are the most important matters for the audit of Jetway's parent company only 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 parent company only 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's parent company only 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 (9) of the parent company only financial statement; for uncertainty in accounting estimates and assumptions related to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5 (2) of the parent company only financial statement; for a description of inventory accounting items, please refer to Note 6 (4) of the parent company only financial statement. As of December 31, 2025, Jetway's inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$189,018 thousand and NT\$36,419 thousand, respectively.

Jetway mainly sells industrial motherboards and computer peripherals, and its indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary, Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd., is the main manufacturer. 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 measures inventories at the lower of cost or net realizable value. As the amount of Jetway Company's inventories is significant and consists of various items, and the net realizable value of individually identified older inventories often involves subjective judgment by management, it is an area that requires judgment during the audit. Therefore, our CPA has identified the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses as one of the key audit matters for Jetway.

Audit procedures in response

The audit procedures in response to specific aspects of the aforementioned Key Audit Matters performed by the CPA are summarized as follows:

1. Obtain Jetway's inventory allowance for valuation loss policy, compare the consistent application during the financial reporting period, and evaluate the reasonableness of the 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. Obtain the inventory aging report and verify it against relevant supporting documents for changes in INVENTORIES to ensure the accuracy of the aging classification.
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.

Management's and Governance Unit's Responsibility for Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing parent company only financial statements that fairly present the financial position in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and maintaining necessary internal controls related to the preparation of parent company only financial statements to ensure that they do not contain material misrepresentations due to fraud or error.

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

liquidate or cease operations.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for Auditing Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The purpose of the CPA's audit of the parent company only financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report. 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 individual financial statements will always be detected. Misstatements may 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 individual financial statements, they are considered to be material.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual financial statements arising from fraud or error; design and perform appropriate responses to the assessed risks; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for the Audit Opinion Since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misleading representations, or the override of internal control, the risk of not detecting material misstatement due to fraud is higher than that due to error.
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.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Jetway Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the individual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our Audit Opinion. Our Conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause Jetway to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the notes to financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. The CPA is responsible for directing, supervising, and performing the audit of the parent company only entities and for forming the Audit Opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the parent company only audit engagement, and for forming an audit opinion on the parent company only financial statements.

The matters communicated by the CPA to those charged with governance include the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit.

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.

The Key Audit Matters for the audit of Jetway's Parent Company Only Financial Statements for 2025 were determined from the matters communicated with those charged with governance. These matters are outlined in the audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure of a particular matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, the CPA determines that a matter should not be communicated in the report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
CURRENT ASSETS						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	\$227,558	15	\$140,414	9
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6 (3)	24,934	1	36,126	2
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	6 (3) & 7	45,124	3	26,187	2
1200	Other receivables	7	14,260	1	26,866	2
130X	Inventories	6 (4)	152,599	10	131,158	9
1410	Prepayments		1,993	-	2,079	-
1470	Other current assets		67	-	3,145	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>466,535</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>365,975</u>	<u>24</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6 (2)	79,552	5	51,057	3
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6 (5)	735,409	48	833,320	56
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6 (6) & 8	80,180	5	83,874	6
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (7)	6,500	1	12,500	1
1760	Investment properties, net	6 (8) & 8	122,995	8	125,197	8
1780	INTANGIBLE ASSETS		4,524	-	1,167	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6 (23)	15,236	1	12,753	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6 (10)	20,151	2	17,695	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,064,547</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,137,563</u>	<u>76</u>
1XXX	TOTAL		<u>\$1,531,082</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,503,538</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Liabilities and equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6 (16) & 7	\$54,881	4	\$ 25,201	2
2170	Accounts payable		46,075	3	30,980	2
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	11,435	1	2,257	-
2200	Other payables	6 (9) & 7	45,045	3	45,876	3
2230	Income tax payable		16,925	1	17,144	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6 (11)	4,566	-	4,638	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		6,406	-	6,274	1
2399	Other current liabilities - others		672	-	600	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>186,005</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>132,970</u>	<u>9</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES						
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6 (11)	4,251	-	4,566	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6 (23)	25,099	2	24,685	2
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		540	-	6,945	-
2600	Other noncurrent liabilities	6 (5)	12,322	1	840	-
25XX	Total noncurrent liabilities		<u>42,212</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>37,036</u>	<u>2</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>228,217</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>170,006</u>	<u>11</u>
EQUITY						
	Capital stock	6 (12)				
3110	Capital stock		562,375	37	562,375	37
	Capital surplus	6 (13)				
3200	Capital surplus		127,452	8	127,452	9
	Retained Earnings	6 (14)				
3310	Legal Capital Reserve		182,684	12	163,428	11
3320	Special capital reserve		-	-	17,813	1
3350	Unappropriated Earnings		437,833	29	451,718	30
	Others	6 (15)				
3400	Others		(7,479)	(1)	10,746	1
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,302,865</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>1,333,532</u>	<u>89</u>
SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS						
	Significant Subsequent Events	11				
3X2X	TOTAL		<u>\$1,531,082</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,538</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes to the parent company only 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.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

Item	Notes	2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Net revenue	6 (16) & 7	\$846,383	100	\$938,894	100
5000 Cost of revenue	6 (4) (21) (22) & 7	(598,753)	(71)	(662,753)	(71)
5900 Gross profit		247,630	29	276,141	29
5910 Unrealized sales profit		(18,002)	(2)	(20,925)	(2)
5920 Realized sales profit		20,926	2	21,065	2
5950 Net operating gross profit		250,554	29	276,281	29
OPERATING EXPENSES	6(21)(22) & 7				
6100 Marketing expenses		(32,834)	(4)	(36,608)	(4)
6200 General and administrative expenses		(56,070)	(7)	(60,467)	(6)
6300 Research and development expenses		(72,117)	(8)	(64,300)	(7)
6450 Expected credit losses	12 (2)	(457)	-	-	-
6000 Total operating expenses		(161,478)	(19)	(161,375)	(17)
6900 Operating profit		89,076	10	114,906	12
Non-operating income and expenses					
7100 Interest income	6 (17)	1,131	-	8,949	1
7010 Other income	6 (18) & 7	31,438	4	29,012	3
7020 Other gains and losses	6 (19)	22,664	3	25,916	3
7050 Finance costs	6 (20)	(206)	-	(328)	-
7070 Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6 (5)	34,596	4	67,139	7
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		89,623	11	130,688	14
7900 Income before income tax		178,699	21	245,594	26
7950 INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6 (23)	(25,952)	(3)	(53,808)	(5)
8200 Net income		\$152,747	18	\$191,786	21
Other comprehensive income (net)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311 Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6 (10)	\$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 (5) (15)	(22,782)	(3)	35,699	4
8399 Income tax related to items that may be reclassified	6 (15) (23)	4,557	1	(7,140)	(1)
8360 Total items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		(18,225)	(2)	28,559	3
8300 Other comprehensive income (net)		(\$14,702)	(2)	\$29,328	3
8500 Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$138,045	16	\$221,114	24
EARNINGS PER SHARE	6 (24)				
9750 Basic EPS			\$2.72		\$2.85
9850 Diluted EPS			\$2.70		\$2.84

The accompanying notes to the parent company only 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.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Capital surplus			Retained Earnings			Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total equity	
		Capital stock	Capital surplus - issue premium	Capital surplus - stock options	Capital surplus - others	Legal Capital Reserve	Special capital reserve			Unappropriated Earnings
<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2024</u>										
January 1, 2024		\$749,833	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$146,153	\$9,777	\$434,441	(\$17,813)	\$1,449,843
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	-	191,786	-	191,786
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	6 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	28,559	29,328
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	192,555	28,559	221,114
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for 2023:	6 (14)									
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	17,275	-	(17,275)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	8,036	(8,036)	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	(149,967)	-	(149,967)
Cash reduction	6 (12)	(187,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,458)
December 31, 2024		\$562,375	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$163,428	\$17,813	\$451,718	\$10,746	\$1,333,532
<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2025</u>										
January 1, 2025		\$562,375	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$163,428	\$17,813	\$451,718	\$10,746	\$1,333,532
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	-	152,747	-	152,747
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	6 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,523	(18,225)	(14,702)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	156,270	(18,225)	138,045
2024 Appropriation of earnings:	6 (14)									
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	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$182,684	\$-	\$437,833	(\$7,479)	\$1,302,865

The accompanying notes to the parent company only 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.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2025</u>	<u>From January 1 to December 31, 2024</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		\$178,699	\$245,594
Adjustments			
Profit and loss items			
Depreciation expense	6 (6) (7) (21)	11,365	11,128
Depreciation of investment properties (listed under other gains and losses)	6 (8) (19)	2,202	1,458
Amortization of intangible assets	6(21)	881	559
Expected credit losses	12 (2)	457	-
Gains on financial assets at FVTPL	6 (2) (19)	(28,495)	(1,057)
Interest expense	6 (20)	206	328
Interest income	6 (17)	(1,131)	(8,949)
Investment income recognized under the equity method	6 (5)	(34,596)	(67,139)
Unrealized sales profit		18,002	20,925
Realized sales profit		(20,926)	(21,065)
Net changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		(8,202)	41,947
Other receivables		12,606	(25,629)
Inventories		(21,441)	73,160
Prepayments		86	(8)
Other current assets		3,078	1,542
Other non-current assets		2,108	(2,699)
Net changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		29,680	(140)
Accounts payable		24,273	(141,090)
Other payables		(831)	3,258
Other current liabilities		72	217
Provisions for liabilities		(387)	(2,782)
Cash inflow from operations		167,706	129,558
Interest received		1,131	8,949
Interest paid	6 (25)	(206)	(328)
Income tax paid		(24,566)	(30,073)
Net cash generated by operating activities		144,065	108,106

(Continued)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>Notes</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>			
Capital refund from the investee company of investments accounted for using equity method	6 (5)	\$124,130	\$-
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost		-	30,705
Acquisitions of Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		-	(50,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6 (6)	(1,671)	(4,280)
Acquisitions of intangible assets		(4,238)	(1,408)
Refundable deposits paid		(157)	(1,581)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		<u>118,064</u>	<u>(26,564)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in guarantee deposits		-	840
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	6 (25)	(6,273)	(5,172)
Cash reduction	6 (12)	-	(187,458)
Cash dividends paid	6 (14)	(168,712)	(149,967)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(174,985)</u>	<u>(341,757)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		87,144	(260,215)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		<u>140,414</u>	<u>400,629</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD		<u>\$227,558</u>	<u>\$140,414</u>

The accompanying notes to the parent company only 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.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement
For the Years 2025 and 2024

(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 is the manufacturing, processing, and sales of industrial motherboards and computer peripherals.

Aaeon Technology Inc. holds 35.29% interest in the Company as the Company's parent company, and ASUSTEK Computer Inc. is the ultimate parent company of the Company.

(II) The date and process of financial statements approval

The parent company only 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 Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company'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 - Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company'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: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation into Hyperinflationary Currencies"	January 1, 2027

Note: In the press release issued by the FSC on September 25, 2025, it was announced that publicly listed companies will apply International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting from 2028; additionally, if enterprises require early adoption of IFRS 18, they may choose to apply the provisions of IFRS 18 early once it is approved by the FSC.

Except as stated below, the Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance:

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", replaces IAS 1 and updates the comprehensive income statement's structure. It also introduces new disclosures for measuring management performance and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied in the primary financial statements and notes.

(IV) Summary of material accounting policy information

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

1. Statement of Compliance

This parent company only financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of preparation

(1) This parent company only 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 measured at fair value.

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 the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations (collectively referred to as "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission requires the use of some significant accounting estimates, and management is required to exercise judgment in applying the Corporation's accounting policies. Items involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or items related to significant assumptions and estimates in the parent company only financial statements, are described in Note 5.

3. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., the functional currency). This individual 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 foreign operations 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 Company 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.

4. 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 or intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.
 - 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 Company 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 settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

5. Financial assets at FVTPL

- (1) Refers to financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (2) The Company adopts trade date accounting for Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that meet conventional transactions.
- (3) The Company initially measures at fair value, with related transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. Subsequently, it measures 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 Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

6. 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 Company measures them at the original invoice amount.

7. Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable with significant financial components, considering all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking ones). For those with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a provision for loss is measured based on 12-month expected credit losses. For those with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a provision for loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses. For accounts receivable or contract assets without significant financial components, a provision for loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses.

8. Derecognition of financial assets

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

9. 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.

10. Investments/Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method

- (1) A subsidiary refers to an entity (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it 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.
- (2) Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with those of the Company.
- (3) The Company recognizes its share of the profit or loss of subsidiaries after acquisition in the current period's profit or loss, and its share of other comprehensive income after acquisition in other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of recognized losses in a subsidiary is equal to or exceeds its equity in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses according to its ownership percentage.
- (4) In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the amounts of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements should be the same as the amounts attributable to the parent company's owners in the consolidated financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The owner's equity in the parent company

only financial statements should be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company's owners in the consolidated financial statements.

11. 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 Company 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 Company 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	5 years ~ 40 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Mold equipment	2 years

12. 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 Corporation'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 Company'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.

13. Investment properties

Investment properties are recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured using the cost model. Except for land, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 10 to 40 years.

14. 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 year.

15. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company 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 amount. 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.

16. 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 Company initially measures them at their fair value, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

17. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company 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 Company calculates current income tax based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the countries where the Company 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 parent company only 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 Company 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 Company manufactures and sells embedded motherboard 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 Company 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. The Company 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.
- C. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customers, as the Company 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 Company 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.

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

When preparing these parent company only 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 Company 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 Company 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 on hand and petty cash	\$184	\$270
Check deposits and demand deposits	227,374	140,144
	<u>\$227,558</u>	<u>\$140,414</u>

(1) The credit quality of the financial institutions the Company deals with is good, and the Company deals with multiple financial institutions to diversify credit risk, with a very low likelihood of default.

(2) The Company has not pledged cash and cash equivalents.

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		
Stocks that are not listed on the TWSE/TPEX-listed or in emerging market	\$50,000	\$50,000
Valuation adjustments	29,552	1,057
	<u>\$79,552</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

(1) The details of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized in profit or loss and transferred to retained earnings are as follows:

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

(2) The Corporation has not provided Financial assets at FVTPL as pledged guarantee.

3. Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable	\$25,623	\$36,358
Less: Loss allowance	(689)	(232)
Subtotal	24,934	36,126
Accounts receivable - related parties	45,124	26,187
Total	<u>\$70,058</u>	<u>\$62,313</u>

(1) The aging analysis of accounts receivable (including related parties) is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
Not past due	\$63,199	\$41,393
1-90 days	6,869	21,152
91-180 days	679	-
	<u>\$70,747</u>	<u>\$62,545</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 from contracts with customers of The Company were NT\$70,747, NT\$62,545, and NT\$104,492, respectively.
- (3) Without considering the held collateral or other credit enhancements, the maximum credit risk exposure for the Company's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is their carrying value.
- (4) For related credit risk information, please refer to Note 12 (2).

4. Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for decline in value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount (In Thousands of NTD)</u>
Raw materials	\$112,229	(\$22,973)	\$89,256
Work in progress	46,671	(8,764)	37,907
Finished goods	29,567	(4,448)	25,119
Merchandise	551	(234)	317
	<u>\$189,018</u>	<u>(\$36,419)</u>	<u>\$152,599</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for decline in value	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of NTD)
Raw materials	\$79,800	(\$23,494)	\$56,306
Work in progress	58,414	(4,123)	54,291
Finished goods	23,422	(2,864)	20,558
Merchandise	18	(15)	3
	<u>\$161,654</u>	<u>(\$30,496)</u>	<u>\$131,158</u>

Inventory-related cost of goods sold recognized in the current period:

	2025	2024
Cost of inventories sold	\$586,415	\$659,557
Loss for inventory obsolescence	6,078	6,394
Write-downs of inventories (gain on reversal)	5,922	(3,198)
Inventory shrinkage	338	-
	<u>\$598,753</u>	<u>\$662,753</u>

In 2024, The Company recognized reversal gains from the disposal and sale of inventories that had been previously written down in prior years.

5. Investments accounted for using equity method

	2025	2024
TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	\$490,661	\$476,388
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	211,712	203,720
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	-	125,483
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	33,036	27,729
Subtotal	<u>735,409</u>	<u>833,320</u>
The credit balance of long-term investments reclassified to other non-current liabilities		
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	(11,482)	-
Total	<u>\$723,927</u>	<u>\$833,320</u>

(1) For information about the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4 (3) of the 2025 consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

- (2) Due to the capital reduction conducted by the investee company JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED in 2025, the Corporation received a refund of its share capital amounting to NT\$124,130 thousand.
- (3) The situations of recognizing investment (loss) gain using the equity method for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	\$12,356	\$34,107
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	16,105	26,088
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	5,660	1,819
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	475	5,125
	<u>\$34,596</u>	<u>\$67,139</u>

- (4) The situations of recognizing other comprehensive income share using the equity method for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	\$1,917	\$15,023
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	(8,923)	12,753
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION COMPANY LIMITED	(18,495)	7,881
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	2,719	42
	<u>(\$22,782)</u>	<u>\$35,699</u>

6. Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Mold equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2025							
Cost	\$45,669	\$48,460	\$2,076	\$10,556	\$11,110	\$2,978	\$120,849
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,272)	(1,260)	(5,698)	(11,023)	(722)	(36,975)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$816</u>	<u>\$4,858</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$83,874</u>
<u>2025</u>							
January 1	\$45,669	\$30,188	\$816	\$4,858	\$87	\$2,256	\$83,874
Additions	-	-	671	806	194	-	1,671
Depreciation expense	-	(1,212)	(305)	(2,641)	(124)	(1,083)	(5,365)
December 31	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$28,976</u>	<u>\$1,182</u>	<u>\$3,023</u>	<u>\$157</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$80,180</u>
December 31, 2025							
Cost	\$45,669	\$48,460	\$2,747	\$11,362	\$11,304	\$2,978	\$122,520
Accumulated depreciation	-	(19,484)	(1,565)	(8,339)	(11,147)	(1,805)	(42,340)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$28,976</u>	<u>\$1,182</u>	<u>\$3,023</u>	<u>\$157</u>	<u>\$1,173</u>	<u>\$80,180</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Mold equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2024							
Cost	\$129,938	\$99,746	\$2,317	\$13,473	\$10,999	\$-	\$256,473
Accumulated depreciation	-	(27,273)	(1,261)	(5,572)	(10,894)	-	(45,000)
	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$72,473</u>	<u>\$1,056</u>	<u>\$7,901</u>	<u>\$105</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$211,473</u>
<u>2024</u>							
January 1	\$129,938	\$72,473	\$1,056	\$7,901	\$105	\$-	\$211,473
Additions	-	-	-	1,191	111	2,978	4,280
Reclassification - Cost (Note)	(84,269)	(51,286)	-	(4,108)	-	-	(139,663)
Reclassification - Accumulated depreciation (Note)	-	10,533	-	2,475	-	-	13,008
Disposals - cost	-	-	(241)	-	-	-	(241)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	241	-	-	-	241
Depreciation expense	-	(1,532)	(240)	(2,601)	(129)	(722)	(5,224)
December 31	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$816</u>	<u>\$4,858</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$83,874</u>
December 31, 2024							
Cost	\$45,669	\$48,460	\$2,076	\$10,556	\$11,110	\$2,978	\$120,849
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,272)	(1,260)	(5,698)	(11,023)	(722)	(36,975)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$816</u>	<u>\$4,858</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$83,874</u>

Note: The main item is transferred to investment properties.

- (1) The major components of the Company'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 Company include buildings, with lease contract terms usually ranging from 1 to 4 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 Company 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:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying Amount (In</u>	<u>Carrying Amount (In</u>
	<u>Thousands of NTD)</u>	<u>Thousands of NTD)</u>
Buildings	\$5,241	\$10,078
Transportation equipment	1,259	2,422
Total	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$12,500</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation expense</u>	<u>Depreciation expense</u>
Buildings	\$4,838	\$4,838
Transportation equipment	1,162	1,066
Total	<u>\$6,000</u>	<u>\$5,904</u>

- (4) The Company's additions to right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$0 and NT\$3,488, respectively.

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

	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting current profit and loss</u>		
Interest expense of lease liabilities	\$206	\$328
Expenses related to short-term lease contracts	97	115
Expenses related to low-value asset leases	62	54

(6) The total cash outflows from the Corporation's leases in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$6,638 and NT\$5,669, respectively.

8. Investment properties

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

	2024		
	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
January 1			
Cost	\$-	\$-	\$-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
January 1	\$-	\$-	\$-
Reclassification - Cost (Note)	84,269	55,394	139,663
Reclassification - 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 from investment property:

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

(2) The Corporation held investment properties with fair values of NT\$155,535 and NT\$138,540 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, which were assessed based on nearby comparable transaction prices and classified as Level 3 fair value.

9. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salaries payable	\$20,969	\$21,003
Employee bonuses and director/ supervisor compensation payable	12,920	16,400
Others	<u>11,156</u>	<u>8,473</u>
	<u>\$45,045</u>	<u>\$45,876</u>

10. 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	<u>31,926</u>	<u>29,707</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$15,807</u>	<u>\$11,227</u>

C. The changes in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	The present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
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>

	The present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
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 minimum annual return on the fund's use, based on the

two-year fixed deposit interest rate of local banks, shall not be lower than the calculated return; if there is a shortfall, it shall be supplemented by the national treasury after approval by the competent authority. As the Company has no rights to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it cannot disclose the classification of the plan assets' fair value as required by paragraph 142 of International Accounting Standard 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:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
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:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increase rate</u>	
	<u>Increase by 0.5%</u>	<u>Decrease by 0.5%</u>	<u>Increase by 0.5%</u>	<u>Decrease by 0.5%</u>
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 interconnected. 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 Company 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. In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized pension costs of NT\$3,941 and NT\$3,720, respectively, in accordance with the aforementioned pension plan.

11. Provisions for liabilities

The Company'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 3 years after the sale of the product. The change in warranty liability during the financial reporting period is as follows:

	2025	2024
	Warranty	Warranty
Balance on January 1	\$9,204	\$11,985
Current decrease in provisions for liabilities	(387)	(2,781)
Balance on December 31	\$8,817	\$9,204

Analysis of provisions for liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$4,566	\$4,638
Non-current	\$4,251	\$4,566

12. 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 the Company's 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	-	(18,746)
December 31	<u>\$56,237</u>	<u>\$56,237</u>

- (2) To adjust the Company's capital structure, the proposal for a cash capital reduction and refund of share capital was resolved by the shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2024 and was approved and made effective by the Taipei Exchange on July 29, 2024 under Zheng-Gui-Jian-Zi No. 1130006490. The capital reduction amount is NT\$187,458, resulting in the elimination of 18,746 thousand shares, representing a reduction ratio of 25%. August 2, 2024 was set as the record date for the capital reduction with the change registration completed on August 29, 2024. The capital reduction and share reissue record date is October 18, 2024.

13. 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.

14. 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	
Appropriation (reversal) of special reserve	(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.

15. Others

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

16. Net revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Customer contract revenue	<u>\$846,383</u>	<u>\$938,894</u>

- (1) The Company's revenue is derived from goods transferred at a point in time and can be broken down into the following main product lines:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net revenue		
Industrial motherboards and computer peripherals	\$821,475	\$912,164
Others	24,908	26,730
Total	<u>\$846,383</u>	<u>\$938,894</u>

- (2) Contract liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities - advance payments	<u>\$54,881</u>	<u>\$25,201</u>	<u>\$25,341</u>

- (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	<u>\$23,960</u>	<u>\$24,395</u>

17. Interest income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income:		
Interests on bank deposits	\$1,114	\$2,542
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	6,393
Other interest income	17	14
	<u>\$1,131</u>	<u>\$8,949</u>

18. Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Management service income	\$21,553	\$17,334
Transportation and insurance income	609	4,892
Rental income	4,800	2,568
Product design revenue	1,995	2,069
Other income	2,481	2,149
	<u>\$31,438</u>	<u>\$29,012</u>

19. Other gains and losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(\$3,629)	\$26,317
Gains on financial assets at FVTPL	28,495	1,057
Depreciation of investment properties	(2,202)	(1,458)
	<u>\$22,664</u>	<u>\$25,916</u>

20. Finance costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expenses:		
Lease liabilities	\$206	\$328

21. Additional information of expenses by nature

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Employee benefits expenses	\$109,034	\$109,016
Depreciation expenses for property, plant, and equipment	5,365	5,224
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	6,000	5,904
Amortization expenses for intangible assets	881	559
	<u>\$121,280</u>	<u>\$120,703</u>

22. Employee benefits expenses

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	\$-	\$97,214	\$97,214
Labor and health insurance premiums	-	6,963	6,963
Pension expenses	-	3,765	3,765
Other personnel expenses	-	1,092	1,092
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$109,034</u>	<u>\$109,034</u>

	<u>2024</u>		
	<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	\$-	\$93,950	\$93,950
Labor and health insurance premiums	-	10,410	10,410
Pension expenses	-	3,589	3,589
Other personnel expenses	-	1,067	1,067
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$109,016</u>	<u>\$109,016</u>

- (1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the number of employees of the Company was 85 and 84, respectively.
- (2) 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.

- (3) The estimated employee compensation amounts for the Company 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 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	\$28,434	\$30,646
Additional tax on Unappropriated Earnings	1,120	-
Underestimation or overestimation of income tax adjustments on prior years	(5,209)	4,900
Total current income tax	<u>24,345</u>	<u>35,546</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Temporary differences originating and reversing	1,607	18,262
Income tax expense	<u>\$25,952</u>	<u>\$53,808</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 on pre-tax net profit calculated at the statutory tax rate	\$35,740	\$49,119
Underestimation or overestimation of income tax adjustments on prior years	(5,209)	4,900
Income exempt from tax as prescribed by tax regulations.	(5,699)	(211)
Additional tax on Unappropriated Earnings	1,120	-
Income tax expense	<u>\$25,952</u>	<u>\$53,808</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognized in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognized in other comprehensive net income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Unrealized sales profit	\$4,185	(\$584)	\$-	\$3,601
Unrealized inventory decline loss	6,099	(1,184)	-	7,283
Unrealized bad debt loss	-	90	-	90
Unrealized warranty expenses	1,841	(77)	-	1,764
Foreign operation translation differences	-		1,870	1,870
Unrealized unpaid leave bonus	455	-	-	455
Others	173	-	-	173
	<u>12,753</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>15,236</u>
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized investment gains	(\$16,627)	(\$2,127)	\$-	(\$18,754)
Unrealized pension	(2,416)	-	(881)	(3,297)
Unrealized profit on foreign exchange	(2,955)	(93)	-	(3,048)
Foreign operation translation differences	(2,687)	-	2,687	-
	<u>(24,685)</u>	<u>(2,220)</u>	<u>1,806</u>	<u>(25,099)</u>
Total	<u>(\$11,932)</u>	<u>(\$1,607)</u>	<u>\$3,676</u>	<u>(\$9,863)</u>

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
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
	<u>19,085</u>	<u>(1,879)</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>	<u>12,753</u>
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized investment gains	(\$3,199)	(\$13,428)	\$-	(\$16,627)
Unrealized pension	(2,226)	-	(190)	(2,416)
Unrealized profit on foreign exchange	-	(2,955)	-	(2,955)
Foreign operation translation differences	-	-	(2,687)	(2,687)
	<u>(5,425)</u>	<u>(16,383)</u>	<u>(2,877)</u>	<u>(24,685)</u>
Total	<u>\$13,660</u>	<u>(\$18,262)</u>	<u>(\$7,330)</u>	<u>(\$11,932)</u>

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

25. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>
January 1	\$13,219	\$14,905
Changes in cash flows from financing	(6,273)	(5,172)
Interest expense payments (note)	(206)	(328)
Other non-cash changes	206	3,814
December 31	<u>\$6,946</u>	<u>\$13,219</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>Related Party Categories</u>
Aaeon Technology Inc.	The Company's parent company (note)
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	The Company's subsidiary
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	The Company's subsidiary
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	The Company's sub-subsidiary
Aaeon Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	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
Portwell, Inc.	Associate
EverFocus Electronics Corp.	Other related parties

Note: On April 28, 2023, Aaeon Technology Inc. held 35.29% of the Company's shares, making it the single largest shareholder of the Company. Aaeon Technology Inc. controls half of the Company's voting rights at the shareholders' meeting, with the ability to substantially control relevant activities. Therefore, it became the Company's parent company after obtaining control since the date.

3. Significant transactions between related parties

(1) Net revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Goods sales:		
Subsidiary:		
JET WAY COMPUTER		
CORP. (United States)	\$222,469	\$270,748
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V.		
(The Netherlands)	109,529	106,065
Parent company	1,006	367
Same Parent Company	514	525
Other related parties	830	290
	<u>\$334,348</u>	<u>\$377,995</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
Subsidiary	132	117
Same Parent Company	-	2,112
Associate	10,646	10,559
	<u>\$22,259</u>	<u>\$19,632</u>

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

(3) Outsourced processing fees

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sub-subsidiary:		
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	\$173,063	\$226,568

The Company entrusted the processing to its subsidiaries. There are no comparable transaction types, and transactions are handled according to the agreed transaction price and terms.

(4) Repair costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sub-subsidiary	\$6,832	\$5,732

It mainly refers to the repair costs of commodity entrusted by the Company to its subsidiaries. There are no comparable transaction types, and transactions are handled according to the agreed transaction price and terms.

(5) Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiary:		
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	\$45,008	\$26,108
Sub-subsidiary:		
Parent company	49	73
Same Parent Company	67	6
Subtotal	<u>45,124</u>	<u>26,187</u>
Other receivables:		
Sub-subsidiary:		
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	12,482	26,042
Total	<u>\$57,606</u>	<u>\$52,229</u>

Receivables from related parties mainly arise from sales of goods and inventory transactions, with transaction prices and payment terms having no significant differences compared to non-related parties. These receivables are all unimpaired and have no collateral or interest attached. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been set aside for receivables from related parties.

(6) Payables to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Sub-subsidiary:		
Parent company	\$8,638	\$253
Associate	2,797	2,004
	<u>\$11,435</u>	<u>\$2,257</u>

Payables to related parties mainly arise from purchase transactions and outsourced processing fees. These payables do not carry interest.

(7) Operating expenses

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Parent company	<u>\$2,878</u>	<u>\$766</u>

The aforementioned operating expenses consist of system usage fees, consulting fees, and technical testing fees, recorded under OPERATING EXPENSES - Other expenses and OPERATING EXPENSES - Technical service fees.

(8) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Parent company	<u>\$60</u>	<u>\$117</u>

Mainly consists of system usage fees payable.

(9) Sales revenue received in advance

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiary:		
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V.		
(The Netherlands)	<u>\$24,723</u>	<u>\$15,055</u>

(10) Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary:		
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	\$13,445	\$14,028
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	3,450	4,546
Parent company	-	10
Sub-subsidiary	6,653	2,069
Same Parent Company	8	3
Associate	1	25
	<u>\$23,557</u>	<u>\$20,681</u>

Mainly income generated by the Company from providing management services to related parties, product design, and business-related 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 property - land	25,447	25,447	Bank loans
Investment property - 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 Corporation had issued bank guarantees amounting to NT\$864,290 thousand and NT\$768,355 thousand, 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 (14).

(XII) Others

1. Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure the Company'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 Company 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	\$314,887	\$232,449
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized costs	\$103,395	\$79,952
Lease liabilities	\$6,946	\$13,219

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, and refundable deposits; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, and guarantee deposits.

(2) Risk management policy

- A. The Company'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 Company'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 Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risks arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency, mainly in USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks arise from the exchange rate risks of future commercial transactions, mainly USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- (b) The Company'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 Company's business involves several non-functional currencies (the Company's functional currency is the New Taiwan Dollar), and it is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. The information on significant foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$2,996	31.43	\$94,164
EUR:NTD	347	36.90	12,804
RMB:NTD	4,389	4.49	19,726
HKD:NTD	913	4.04	3,688
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>			
USD:NTD	22,443	31.43	705,394
EUR:NTD	990	36.90	36,535
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$2,338	31.43	\$73,483

December 31, 2024			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$4,003	32.79	\$131,238
EUR:NTD	294	34.14	10,037
RMB:NTD	36,835	4.48	164,962
HKD:NTD	422	4.22	1,782
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>			
USD:NTD	24,572	32.79	805,593
EUR:NTD	812	34.14	27,721
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$1,713	32.79	\$56,161

- (d) The total amount of all exchange gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) recognized in 2025 and 2024 due to significant currency fluctuations in the Corporation's major monetary items were NT\$(3,629) and NT\$26,317, respectively.
- (e) The Company's foreign currency market risk analysis due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	2025		
	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	1.00%	\$753	\$-
EUR:NTD	1.00%	102	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	158	-
HKD:NTD	1.00%	30	-
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$-	\$5,643
EUR:NTD	1.00%	-	292
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$588	\$-

	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	1.00%	\$1,050	\$-
EUR:NTD	1.00%	80	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	1,320	-
HKD:NTD	1.00%	14	-
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$-	\$6,445
EUR:NTD	1.00%	-	222
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$449	\$-

Price risk

The Company'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 Company diversifies its investment portfolio based on the limits set by the Company.

B. Credit risk

- (a) The Company's credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company writes off amounts of financial assets that cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered; however, the Company will continue to pursue legal proceedings to preserve its rights to claims. The claims written off by the Corporation and still subject to collection activities as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 were both NT\$0.
- (g) The Company 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%	0.04%	100.00%	
Total carrying amount	\$63,199	\$6,869	\$679	\$70,747
Less: Loss allowance	8	2	679	689

	<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%	0.04%	100.00%	
Total carrying amount	\$41,393	\$21,152	\$-	\$62,545
Less: Loss allowance	224	8	-	232

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$232	\$232
Appropriation of impairment loss	457	-
December 31	<u>\$689</u>	<u>\$232</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's finance department monitors the Group's forecasted 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.

The following table is the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities by relevant maturity date. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The disclosed contractual cash flow amounts in the table below are undiscounted.

December 31, 2025	<u>Within 1</u> <u>year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative</u> <u>financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$6,480	\$540	\$-	\$7,020

December 31, 2024	<u>Within 1</u> <u>year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative</u> <u>financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$6,480	\$6,480	\$540	\$13,500

Except as described above, all of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within the next year.

The Company does not expect the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis to be significantly earlier, nor the actual amounts to be significantly different.

- (b) The Company'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	<u>-</u>	<u>385,000</u>
	<u>\$770,000</u>	<u>\$670,000</u>

- (c) The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities (including accounts payable and other payables) are all due within one year.
- (d) The Company does not expect the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis to be significantly earlier, nor the actual amounts to be significantly different.

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 characterized by a market with sufficient frequency and volume of asset or liability transactions to provide pricing information on a continuing 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 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 Company based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities and the levels of the fair value hierarchy. The relevant information is as follows:

- A. The Company classifies based on the nature of the assets and liabilities. The relevant information is as follows:

December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Repetitive 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>Repetitive 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 Company to measure fair value are described as follows:
- (a) The fair value of the financial instruments is obtained through valuation techniques or reference to counterparty quotes.
 - (b) When evaluating non-standardized and less complex financial instruments, such as equity securities without active markets, the Company 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)	<u>28,495</u>	<u>1,057</u>
December 31	<u>\$79,552</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

Note: Listing of other gains and losses.

- (6) There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 in 2025 and 2024.
- (7) The Company's process for valuing fair value classified as Level 3 is managed by the finance department, which is responsible for conducting independent fair value verification of financial instruments. This involves using independent source data to ensure the valuation results are market-oriented, confirming that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and represent executable prices. The process also includes regularly calibrating valuation models, conducting back-testing, updating inputs and data required for valuation models, and any other necessary fair value adjustments to ensure the valuation results are reasonable.

Additionally, the finance department shall jointly establish the financial instrument fair value measurement policy, valuation procedures, and ensure compliance with the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting standards.

- (8) Regarding the quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models for Level 3 fair value measurement items, as well as the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs, the explanation is as follows:

	<u>Fair Value as of December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Input</u>	<u>Range (Weighted Average)</u>	<u>Relationship between Input Values and Fair Value</u>
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Venture capital company stocks	\$79,552	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

	<u>Fair Value as of December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Input</u>	<u>Range (Weighted Average)</u>	<u>Relationship between Input Values and Fair Value</u>
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) Holding marketable securities 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

Not applicable.

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 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)	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		
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 Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Investment Limit for China as Stipulated by the Investment 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

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2025

Statement 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash - NTD		\$35
- RMB	RMB 0.9 thousand, exchange rate 4.49	26
- Others		123
Check deposits - NTD		604
Current deposits - NTD		119,078
- USD	USD 2,274 thousand, exchange rate 31.43	71,474
- EUR	EUR 347 thousand, exchange rate 36.90	12,804
- RMB	RMB 4,389 thousand, exchange rate 4.49	19,726
- HKD	HKD 913 thousand, exchange rate 4.04	3,688
Total		<u><u>\$227,558</u></u>

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Inventories
December 31, 2025

Statement 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials		\$112,229	\$104,142	
Work in progress		46,671	46,943	
Finished goods		29,567	28,563	
Merchandise		551	339	
Subtotal		189,018	\$179,987	
Less: Allowance for price decline losses		(36,419)		
Net amount		<u>\$152,599</u>		

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item of Financial Instruments	Beginning Balance		Increase during the period (Note)		Decrease in the period		Balance as of September 30, 2023		Provision of Guarantees or Pledges	Note
	Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of NTD)	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current										
Beike Star II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$29,992	-	\$11,997	-	\$-	3,000	\$41,989	None	
Dunpin No. 1 Innovation Investment Co., Ltd.	2,000	21,065	-	16,498	-	-	2,000	37,563	„	
		<u>\$51,057</u>		<u>\$28,495</u>		<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$79,552</u>		

Note: Additions of Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current for the current period are due to fair value assessment.
(The following is blank)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Changes in investments accounted for using the equity method
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Balance, beginning of period		Increase during the period (Note 1)		Decrease during the period (Note 2)		Balance, end of period			Market Price or Net Equity Value		Valuation Basis	Provision of Guarantees or Pledges
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Ownership Percentage	Amount	Unit Price	Total price		
TOP NOVEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (Seychelles)	17,700,500	\$476,388	-	\$14,273	-	\$-	17,700,500	100%	\$490,661	-	\$490,661	Equity method	None
JET WAY COMPUTER CORP. (United States)	380	203,720	-	7,992	-	-	380	100%	211,712	-	226,215	"	"
JET WAY (FAR EAST) INFORMATION	3,084,634	125,483	-	-	(3,000,000)	(136,965)	84,634	100%	(11,482)	-	(11,482)	"	"
JET WAY COMPUTER B.V. (The Netherlands)	40	27,729	-	5,307	-	-	40	100%	33,036	-	36,535	"	"
		<u>\$833,320</u>		<u>\$27,572</u>		<u>(\$136,965)</u>			<u>\$723,927</u>		<u>\$741,929</u>		

Note 1: The increase in this period includes the share of subsidiaries' profits and losses recognized by the equity method, the change in realized sales gross profit for the current period, and the exchange rate differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

Note 2: The decrease in this period includes the share of subsidiaries' profits and losses recognized by the equity method and capital reduction and refund of share capital.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Net revenue
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity (thousand pieces)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Industrial motherboards and computer peripherals	157	\$821,475	
Others	809	<u>24,908</u>	
		<u><u>\$846,383</u></u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Cost of revenue
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Purchasing and selling section: Beginning inventory	\$18
Add: Purchases for the period	1,657
Less: Ending inventory	(551)
Cost of goods sold	<u>1,124</u>
Manufacturing section: Beginning raw materials	79,800
Add: Purchases for the period	187,253
Less: Sales of materials	(18,262)
Transferred to other departments	(196)
Disposals of inventories	(4,365)
Ending raw materials	(112,229)
Loss on physical inventories	(183)
Raw materials consumed	<u>131,818</u>
Manufacturing expenses	200,130
Manufacturing cost	<u>331,948</u>
Beginning work in progress	58,414
Add: Purchases for the period	3,159
Less: Sales of work in progress	(407)
Transferred to other departments	(4,844)
Disposals of inventories	(1,151)
Ending work in progress	(46,671)
Loss on physical inventories	(14)
Finished goods cost	<u>340,434</u>
Beginning finished goods	23,422
Add: Purchases for the period	233,400
Less: Ending finished goods	(29,567)
Transferred to other departments	(364)
Disposals of inventories	(562)
Loss on physical inventories	(141)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold during the period	<u>566,622</u>
Cost of raw materials and work in progress sold	18,669
The accrual of inventory decline loss	5,922
Adjustments for loss on physical inventories.	338
Disposals-Cost	6,078
COST OF REVENUE	<u><u>\$598,753</u></u>

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Manufacturing expenses
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Processing fees		\$180,408	
Other expenses		19,722	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		\$200,130	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Marketing expenses
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 8

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$23,963	
Insurance premiums		2,691	
Other expenses		6,180	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$32,834</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
General and administrative expenses
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 9

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$24,718	
Depreciation expense		10,936	
Labor costs		6,771	
Other expenses		13,645	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$56,070</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Research and development expenses
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 10

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$46,613	
Technical service fees		8,255	
Consumable materials		5,154	
Insurance premiums		3,984	
			The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
Other expenses		<u>8,111</u>	
		<u><u>\$72,117</u></u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by function (continued)
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Statement 11

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

By nature \ Byfunction	2025			2024		
	<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries	\$-	\$95,294	\$95,294	\$-	\$91,550	\$91,550
Labor and health insurance premiums	-	6,963	6,963	-	10,410	10,410
Pension expenses	-	3,765	3,765	-	3,589	3,589
Director remuneration	-	1,920	1,920	-	2,400	2,400
Other employee benefit expenses	-	1,092	1,092	-	1,067	1,067
Depreciation expense	-	11,365	11,365	-	11,128	11,128
Amortization expense	-	881	881	-	559	559

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

**Summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by function (continued)
From January 1 to December 31, 2025**

Statement 11

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description:

1. The average number of employees in the current and previous year were 85 and 84, respectively, with 3 directors in each year not holding concurrent employee positions.
2. For companies with stocks listed on the stock exchange or traded on the over-the-counter market, additional disclosure of the following information is required:
 - (1) The average employee benefit cost for the current year is NT\$1,306 (thousand) ("Total employee benefit cost for the current year - Total director remuneration" / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
The average employee benefit cost for the previous year is NT\$1,316 (thousand) ("Total employee benefit cost for the previous year - Total director remuneration" / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
 - (2) The average employee salary cost for the current year is NT\$1,162 (thousand) (Total salary cost for the current year / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
The average employee salary cost for the previous year is NT\$1,130 (thousand) (Total salary cost for the previous year / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
 - (3) The change in the average employee salary cost adjustment is 4.09% (("Average employee salary cost for the current year - Average employee salary cost for the previous year") / Average employee salary cost for the previous year).
 - (4) Jetway Information Co., Ltd. has established an Audit Committee, therefore, there is no remuneration for supervisors.
 - (5) The Company's compensation policy:
The allocation of remuneration for directors and employees shall be in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and dividend policy. The compensation of the general manager and deputy general manager shall be paid regardless of the Company's operating profits or losses, in line with the usual industry standards.
To incentivize employees and the management team, the Corporation shall, based on the annual profit status (i.e., pre-tax profit before deducting employee and director remuneration), allocate employee remuneration of not less than 2% and not more than 15%, and director remuneration of not more than 3% after deducting accumulated losses, if there is still a balance.