Stock Code: 2397

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

This is the translation of the financial statements. CPAs do not audit on this translation

Company Address: 10F, No. 97, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City
Telephone: (02) 26972986

Table of Contents

Statement of Declaration

The entities of the Company that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of associates as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 (from January 1 to December 31, 2025), under the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements of parent company and its subsidiary prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10 endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of associates is included in the consolidated financial statements of parent company and its subsidiary. Consequently, we do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of associates.

Hereby certify,

Company Name: DFI Inc.

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong

Date: March 3, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders DFI Inc.

Audit Opinion

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 of DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of cash flow from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including the summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion which based on our audit results and the other certified public accountants' audit reports (please refer to the paragraph of other matter), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of 2025 and their consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2024, as well as their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for opinion

We conducted audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audit results and other certified public accountants' audit reports, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters that we judge should be communicated in the audit reports are stated as follows:

I. Impairment Assessment of Goodwill

For accounting policies related to impairment of non-financial assets, please refer to Note IV (XIV) of the consolidated financial statements; for description of the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions of impairment assessment of goodwill, please refer to Note V of the consolidated financial statements; for description of impairment test of goodwill, please refer to Note VI (XII) of the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters are stated as follows:

The Group's significant goodwill arising from the acquisition of DFI AMERICA, LLC and Transpak Equipment Corporation should be tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an indication of impairment test. As the assessment of the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit to which goodwill belongs involves a number of assumptions and estimates by management, the goodwill impairment assessment is one of the important assessment matters for us to perform the audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

The audit procedures to process for the above:

Our audits of the above critical items include: obtaining management’s self-assessment of the DFI AMERICA, LLC.'s and Transpak Equipment Corporation's goodwill impairment test form; evaluating DFI AMERICA, LLC.'s and Transpak Equipment Corporation's reasonableness of the bases of estimates and significant assumptions used by management to determine the recoverable amount, including the discount rate, expected rate of growth in revenues, and projections of future cash flows; compare the previously forecasted future cash flows with actual results to assess the accuracy of past management estimates; performing sensitivity analyses of significant assumptions; and reviewing whether the Group has appropriately disclosed information regarding the goodwill impairment assessment.

Other Matters

Among the subsidiaries listed in the Group's consolidated financial statements, partial subsidiary's financial statements were not audited by us but by other certified public accountants. Therefore, our opinions expressed in the consolidated financial statements regarding the amounts of that partial subsidiary are according to other certified public accountants' audit reports. That subsidiary's total assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT$354,930 thousand and NT$404,612 thousand (same as below), respectively, accounting for 2.87% and 3.28% of the total consolidated assets, and its net operating revenue was NT$589,014 thousand and NT$670,501 thousand for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, accounting for 5.42% and 7.07% of the consolidated net operating revenue.

DFI Inc. has prepared the parent company only financial statements for 2025 and 2024 on which we have individually issued an audit report with unqualified opinion plus emphasis of matter and other matter paragraph for reference.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If the individual amounts or sums that the material misstatement involved may be reasonably expected to affect the financial decision making of users of the consolidated financial statements, such misstatement will be considered material.

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

I. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

II. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

IV. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

VI. Obtained sufficient and appropriate audit proof of the financial information of the Group's constituents so as to express opinions on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinion to the Group.

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

We also provide the governance unit with a statement of independence from the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, which is followed by those who are subject to the independence requirements of the firm to which we belong, and we communicate with the governance unit about all relationships and other matters (including relevant safeguards) that might be perceived as affecting the independence of the accountant.

From the matters communicated with the governance body, we determine the key audit matters of the Group's consolidated financial reports for 2025. We describe these matters in our certified public accountants' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG Taiwan

CPA:

Assurance Document Number Approved by Securities Authority	：	Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1060005191 (88) Tai-Cai-Zheng (VI) No.

March 3, 2026

Notes to Reader

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

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

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note VI (I))	$ 2,403,301	19	2,512,850	21
1110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes VI (II))	21,718	-	28,351	-
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current (Notes VI (IV) & VIII)	29,730	1	2,726	-
1141	Contract assets - current (Note VI (XXIII))	5,212	-	11,383	-
1170	Net of notes receivable and accounts receivable (Notes VI (V), (XXIII) and VIII)	1,879,184	15	2,119,149	17
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes VI (V), (XXIII) and VII)	165,730	1	156,338	1
1200	Other receivables (Notes (V) & VII)	194,580	2	135,343	1
130X	Inventories (Notes VI (VI))	2,517,513	21	2,079,464	17
1410	Prepayments	139,067	1	109,507	1
1470	Other current assets	11,240	-	11,561	-
	Total current assets	7,367,275	60	7,166,672	58
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes VI (II))	50,000	-	-	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Note VI (III))	49,551	-	59,972	1
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Note VI (IV))	26,650	-	3,420	-
1550	Investment under the equity method (Notes VI (III) & (VII))	265,039	2	272,944	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes VI (IX), VII & VIII)	2,173,157	18	2,287,843	19
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes VI (X), VII & VIII)	211,046	2	302,176	2
1760	Net of investment properties (Notes VI (XI))	307,983	2	288,904	2
1780	Intangible assets (Notes VI (VIII), (XII) & VII)	1,738,954	14	1,816,342	15
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note VI (XX))	79,946	1	91,877	1
1990	Other non-current assets (Notes VI (XIX))	86,476	1	48,274	-
	Total non-current assets	4,988,802	40	5,171,752	42
	Total assets	$ 12,356,077	100	12,338,424	100

(Continued on the next page)

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Liabilities and equity	2025.12.31 Amount	%	2024.12.31 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes VI (XIII) & VIII)	$ 1,333,895	11	1,388,927	11
2120	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note VI (II))	5,936	-	9,265	1
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Note VI (XXIII))	171,981	1	114,118	1
2170	Notes and accounts payables	1,804,763	15	1,521,484	12
2180	Accounts payables to related parties (Note VII)	57,457	1	66,931	-
2200	Other payables (Notes VI (XXIV) & VII)	665,878	5	609,945	5
2230	Current income tax liabilities	120,762	1	119,492	1
2250	Provisions - current (Note VI (XVIII))	23,192	-	30,437	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Note VI (XVII) & VII)	69,017	1	95,238	1
2322	Long-term borrowings - current portion (Notes VI (XV))	352,000	3	86,000	1
2325	Preferred share liabilities - current (Note VI (XVI))	-	-	165,559	1
2399	Other current liabilities	31,075		17,030	-
	Total current liabilities	4,635,956	38	4,224,426	34
	Non-current liabilities:				
2530	Corporate bonds payable (Note VI (XIV))	958,629	8	936,074	8
2540	Long-term borrowings (Notes VI (XV) & VIII)	612,000	5	764,000	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note VI (XX))	322,752	2	382,375	3
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Note VI (XVII) & VII)	109,775	1	178,260	2
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Note VI (XIX))	15,025	-	15,159	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities	-	-	903	-
	Total non-current liabilities	2,018,181	16	2,276,771	19
	Total liabilities	6,654,137	54	6,501,197	53
	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company (Note (III), (VIII) and (XXI)):				
3110	Share capital - Ordinary shares	1,144,889	9	1,144,889	9
3200	Capital surplus	898,872	7	898,131	7
3300	Retained earnings	1,432,841	12	1,538,288	13
3400	Other equity	(73,691)	(1)	(69,566)	(1)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent company	3,402,911	27	3,511,742	28
36XX	**Non-controlling interests (Note VI (VIII) & (XXI))**	2,299,029	19	2,325,485	19
	Total equity	5,701,940	46	5,837,227	47
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 12,356,077	100	12,338,424	100

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Net operating revenue (Notes VI (XXIII), VII and XIV)**	$ 10,875,946	100	9,489,486	100
5000	**Operating costs (Notes VI (VI), (IX), (X), (XII), (XVII), (XVIII), (XIX), (XXIV), VII & XII)**	(8,046,418)	(74)	(6,814,772)	(72)
	Gross Profit	2,829,528	26	2,674,714	28
	Operating expenses (Note VI (V), (IX), (X), (XI), (XII), (XVII), (XIX), (XXIV), VII & XII):				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	(1,061,730)	(10)	(1,001,836)	(11)
6200	General and administrative expenses	(527,804)	(5)	(504,576)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses	(572,051)	(5)	(501,797)	(5)
6450	Expected credit loss	(148,350)	(1)	(8,654)	-
6000	**Total operating expenses**	(2,309,935)	(21)	(2,016,863)	(21)
	Net operating income	519,593	5	657,851	7
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes VI (VII), (XVII), (XXV) & VII)				
7100	Interest income	21,469	-	21,235	-
7010	Other income	26,613	-	32,213	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(38,175)	-	(156)	-
7050	Finance costs	(73,938)	(1)	(59,139)	-
7060	Share of profit or loss from associates recognized using the equity method	174	-	-	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(63,857)	(1)	(5,847)	-
7900	**Net profit before tax**	455,736	4	652,004	7
7950	**Less: Income tax expense (Note VI (XX))**	(126,644)	(1)	(158,969)	(2)
8200	**Net profit for the period**	329,092	3	493,035	5
	Other comprehensive income (Note VI (XIX), (XX) and (XXI)):				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(1,785)	-	6,430	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,421)	-	(848)	-
8320	Shares of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	23	-	-	-
8349	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	79	-	(2,842)	-
		(12,104)	-	2,740	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	5,286	-	41,603	1
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	-	-	-	-
		5,286	-	41,603	1
	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(6,818)	-	44,343	1
8500	**Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period**	**$ 322,274**	**3**	**537,378**	**6**
	Net profit in current period attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the parent company	$ 285,365	3	396,611	4
8620	Non-controlling interests	43,727	-	96,424	1
		$ 329,092	**3**	**493,035**	**5**
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the parent company	$ 279,690	3	424,590	5
8720	Non-controlling interests	42,584	-	112,788	1
		$ 322,274	**3**	**537,378**	**6**
	Earnings per share (Unit: In NT$, Note VI (XXII)):				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	**$**	**2.49**		**3.46**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$**	**2.48**		**3.45**

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Equity attributable to owners of parent company											
			Retained earnings				Other equity items					
	Share capital - Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 1,144,889	629,767	924,057	38,040	481,074	1,443,171	(97,599)	41,808	(55,791)	3,162,036	1,820,846	4,982,882
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	396,611	396,611	-	-		396,611	96,424	493,035
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	3,326	3,326	26,356	(1,703)	24,653	27,979	16,364	44,343
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	399,937	399,937	26,356	(1,703)	24,653	424,590	112,788	537,378
Profit distribution:												
Legal reserve	-	-	36,913	-	(36,913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	17,750	(17,750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends for common shares	-	-	-	-	(343,467)	(343,467)	-	-	-	(343,467)	-	(343,467)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,619)	(31,619)
Disposition of unearned funds of employee stock ownership trust	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	-	383
Differences between the actual price for acquisition or disposal of the subsidiaries and their carrying amount	-	183,410	-	-	-	-	268	(49)	219	183,629	30,509	214,138
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	84,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,571	84,803	169,374
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,158	308,158
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	38,647	38,647	-	(38,647)	(38,647)	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,144,889	898,131	960,970	55,790	521,528	1,538,288	(70,975)	1,409	(69,566)	3,511,742	2,325,485	5,837,227
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	285,365	285,365	-	-	-	285,365	43,727	329,092
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,550)	(1,550)	1,068	(5,193)	(4,125)	(5,675)	(1,143)	(6,818)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	283,815	283,815	1,068	(5,193)	(4,125)	279,690	42,584	322,274
Profit distribution:												
Legal reserve	-	-	43,858	-	(43,858)	-	-	-		-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	13,775	(13,775)	-	-	-		-	-	-
Cash dividends for common shares	-	-	-	-	(389,262)	(389,262)	-	-		(389,262)	-	(389,262)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	(68,050)	(68,050)
Disposition of unearned funds of employee stock ownership trust	-	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	-	570
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	181	352
Non-controlling interests adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,171)	(1,171)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 1,144,889	898,872	1,004,828	69,565	358,448	1,432,841	(69,907)	(3,784)	(73,691)	3,402,911	2,299,029	5,701,940

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit before tax for the period	$ 455,736	652,004
Adjustment item:		
Adjustments for		
Depreciation expense	222,629	224,476
Amortization expense	100,743	58,953
Expected credit losses	148,350	8,654
Net loss on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through loss (profit)	5,365	(28,888)
Interest expense	73,938	59,139
Interest income	(21,469)	(21,235)
Dividend income	(339)	(5,589)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(703)	(811)
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary	-	(4,360)
Share of profit from associates recognized using the equity method	(174)	-
Loss (gain) on lease amendment	(3,764)	13
Total revenue, expense and loss items	524,576	290,352
Changes in assets/liabilities related to business activities:		
Net changes in assets related to operating activities:		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	1,463	18,364
Contract assets	6,171	(10,571)
Notes and accounts receivable	254,791	(259,447)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(9,392)	(84,585)
Other receivables	(218,553)	(97,811)
Inventories	(438,049)	145,736
Prepayments	(29,560)	(27,413)
Other current assets	(3,412)	191
Other operating assets	455	522
Total net changes in assets related to operating activities	(436,086)	(315,014)
Net change in liabilities related to operating activities:		
Financial liabilities held for trading	(3,329)	5,900
Contract liabilities	57,863	(30,626)
Notes and accounts payables	283,279	401,681
Accounts payable - related parties	(9,474)	46,040
Other payables	39,507	160,604
Provisions	(7,245)	(11,327)
Other current liabilities	14,045	(15,514)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(2,650)	(2,606)
Other non-current liabilities	(903)	625
Total net changes in liabilities related to business activities	371,093	554,777
Total net changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities	(64,993)	239,763
Total adjustment items	459,583	530,115
Cash generated from operations	915,319	1,182,119
Interest received	21,351	20,693
Interest paid	(51,492)	(54,535)
Income tax paid	(173,433)	(210,409)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	711,745	937,868

(Continued on the next page)

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued from the previous page)

From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(91,693)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(50,770)	(17)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	391	-
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(50,000)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(155,357)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (less cash obtained)	-	(864,695)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,312)	(38,542)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	827	2,162
Increase in refundable deposits	(7,638)	(277)
Purchase of intangible assets	(20,545)	(9,236)
Increase in other non-current assets	(31,803)	(393)
Dividends received	7,775	5,589
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(172,075)	(1,152,459)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	6,362,387	5,833,713
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(6,432,744)	(5,532,840)
Issuance of convertible bonds	-	1,096,349
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	782,000	750,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(668,000)	(700,000)
Dividends on preferred stock liabilities issued by subsidiaries	(165,754)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease	(86,459)	(86,620)
Cash dividends distributed	(389,262)	(343,467)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	(68,050)	(31,619)
Disposal of subsidiary shares (without loss of control)	-	214,138
Disposition of unearned funds of employee stock ownership trust	922	872
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities	(664,960)	1,200,526
Effect of changes in exchange rate	15,741	36,630
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period	(109,549)	1,022,565
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,512,850	1,490,285
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ **2,403,301**	**2,512,850**

(Please refer to notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen Chi-Hong **President: Tien Chih-Yin** **Accounting Supervisor: Huang Li-Min**

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(The amount shall be dominated in thousands of NT$, unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

On July 14, 1981, DFI Inc. (the "Company") was established and registered under the approval from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, having the registered address of 10F, No. 97, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Group") are principally engaged in the manufacturing and sales of board cards and computer components for industrial computers, services for intelligent products of industrial automation.

II. Date and Procedures for Approval of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and issued by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026.

III. Application of Newly Issued and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(I) Effect of adopting new and amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission

As of January 1, 2025, the Group began to apply the following newly revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which has not had a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(II) Impact of not yet adopting IFRSs endorsed by the FSC

The Group assessed that the application of the following newly revised IFRSs, effective January 1, 2026, would not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 17
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(III) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet endorsed by the FSC

The standards and interpretations issued and amended by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC that may be related to the Group are as follows:

New issued or amended standards	Main amendments	Effective date of issuance by IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements"	The new guidelines introduce three categories of income and expenses, two subtotals on the income statement, and a single footnote regarding management performance measurement. These three amendments and enhancements to the guidance on segmenting information in financial statements lay the foundation for providing users with improved and consistent information, and will have an impact on all companies. • A more structured income statement: The company currently uses various formats to express its financial performance, which makes it challenging for investors to compare the financial performance of different companies. The new guidelines have implemented a more structured income statement. They have introduced a new subtotal called 'operating profit' and require that all revenues and expenses be classified into three new categories based on the company's main business activities. • Management Performance Measurement (MPMs): The new criteria introduce the concept of management performance measurement. Companies are now required to provide an explanation, in a single footnote in the financial statements, regarding the usefulness of each measurement indicator, its calculation method, and how it is adjusted for amounts recognized in accordance with international financial reporting standards accounting principles. • More detailed information: The new guidelines provide instructions on how companies can improve the organization of information in financial statements. This guidance includes determining whether the information should be included in the primary financial statements or further disaggregated in the notes.	January 1, 2027 Note: On September 25, 2025, FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt International Financial Reporting Standards 18 starting from fiscal year 2028. If the Company has a need for early adoption, it may elect to adopt early upon approval by the FSC.

The Group is now continuously assessing the impact of the above standards and interpretations on the financial position and operating results of the Group, and will disclose the related impact after completing the assessment.

The Group expects that the following newly issued and amended standards that have not been endorsed will not deliver a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"
- Amendments to IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" and IFRS 19
- Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(I) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("Regulations") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations issued by the FSC ("IFRSs"), which have been endorsed by the FSC and put into effect.

(II) Basis of Preparation

1. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following significant balance sheet items.

(1) Financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and

(3) Net defined benefit liabilities (or assets), which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of pension fund assets.

2. Functional and presentation currencies

The functional currency of each entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in the New Taiwan dollars, the functional currency of the Company. All financial information dominated in New Taiwan dollars shall be dominated in thousands of NTD, unless otherwise specified.

(III) Basis of Consolidation

1. Principles for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

   The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company and entities controlled by the Company (i.e., subsidiaries). When the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable compensation resulting from participation in an investee, and has the ability to influence such compensation through its power over the investee, the Company controls the entity.

   From the date of acquisition of control of the subsidiary, its financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements until the date of loss of control. Internal transactions, balances and any unrealized gain or loss of the Group are eliminated in their entirety at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The total consolidated income or loss of the subsidiaries is attributable separately to the owner and non-controlling interest of the Company, even if the non-controlling interest becomes a loss balance as a result.

   The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been adjusted to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Company.

   Where the change in the Group's ownership interest in the subsidiary does not result in the loss of control, it shall be treated as an equity transaction with the owner. The difference between the adjustment- of non-controlling interests and the fair value of consideration paid or collected shall be directly recognized in equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

   When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the former subsidiary, as well as non-controlling interests, are de-recognized from the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts as of the date control is lost. The remaining investment in the former subsidiary is remeasured at fair value as of the date control is lost. The disposal gain or loss is the difference between: (1) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost, and (2) the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities and any non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. The accounting treatment for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary is consistent with the basis required when the Group directly disposing of assets or liabilities associated with the subsidiary.

2. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Name of investor company	Name of subsidiary	Nature of business	Comprehensive shareholding % 2025.12.31	Comprehensive shareholding % 2024.12.31	Description
The Company	DFI AMERICA, LLC.	Sales of industrial computer cards	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	DFI Co., Ltd.	Sales of industrial computer cards	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Yan Tong Technology Ltd. (Yan Tong)	Investment business	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Diamond Flower Information (NL) B.V. (DFI BV)	Sales of industrial computer cards	100.00%	100.00%	
Yan Tong	Yan Ying Hao Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (Yan Ying Hao)	Wholesale, import and export of computer motherboard, board cards, host computer, electronic parts and components	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	AEWIN Technologies Co., Ltd. (AEWIN)	Design, manufacture and sale of industrial computer motherboards and related products	51.38%	51.38%	
AEWIN	Wise way international CO., LTD. (Wise way)	Investment business	51.38%	51.38%	
AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	Wholesale of computer and peripheral equipment and software	51.38%	51.38%	
Wise way	Bright profit enterprise Limited (Bright profit)	Investment business	51.38%	51.38%	
Bright profit	Aewin Beijing Technologies Co., Ltd. (Beijing AEWIN)	Wholesale of computer and peripheral equipment and software	51.38%	51.38%	
The Company	Ace Pillar Co., Ltd. (Ace Pillar)	Automated control and testing, processing, sales, repair, and mechanical and electrical integration of industrial transmission systems	46.71%	46.71%	
Ace Pillar	Cyber South Management Ltd. (Cyber South)	Holding Company	46.71%	46.71%	
Ace Pillar/ Proton/ Cyber South	Tianjin Ace Pillar Co., Ltd. (Tianjin Ace Pillar)	Trade of transmission mechanical components	46.71%	46.71%	
Cyber South	Proton Inc.(Proton)	Holding Company	46.71%	46.71%	
Cyber South	Ace Tek (HK) Holding Co., Ltd. (Ace Tek)	Holding Company	46.71%	46.71%	
Ace Tek	ADVANCEDTEK ACE (TJ) INC. (Quansheng Information)	Electronic system integration	46.71%	46.71%	
The Company/ Ace Pillar	Transpak Equipment Corporation (TPK)	Production, manufacturing, and trading of bundling equipment	49.87%	49.87%	Note
Cyber South	Suzhou Super Pillar Automation Equipment Co., Ltd. (Suzhou Super Pillar)	Processing and technical services of mechanical transmission and control products	46.71%	46.71%	
Ace Pillar	ACE Energy Co., Ltd. (ACE Energy)	Energy technical services	46.64%	46.64%	
ACE Energy	BlueWalker GmbH (BWA)	Trading and services of energy management products	46.64%	46.64%	
Ace Pillar	Standard Technology Corporation (Standard Co.)	Trading of semiconductor optoelectronic equipment and consumables and equipment maintenance services	28.03%	28.03%	
Standard Co.	Standard Technology Corp. (STCBVI)	Holding Company	28.03%	28.03%	
STCBVI	Standard International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Standard)	Trading of semiconductor optoelectronic equipment and consumables and equipment maintenance services	28.03%	28.03%	

Note: The Company and Ace Pillar acquired 31.65% and 39% equity in TPK on August 12, 2024, respectively, thereby gaining control over it.

3. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(IV) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

   Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as the "reporting date"), monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of measurement of the fair value, while non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

   Translation differences arising from foreign currency translations are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2. Foreign operations

   Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date; income and expense items are translated into the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements at the average exchange rates for the period, with the resulting exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income.

   When the disposal of a foreign operating entity results in a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, the cumulative translation differences related to the foreign operating entity are reclassified to profit or loss. When the disposal includes a subsidiary of a foreign operating entity, the related cumulative translation differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests on a pro rata basis. When the disposal component includes investments in affiliates or joint ventures of foreign operating entities, the related cumulative translation differences are reclassified proportionately to profit or loss.

   When there is no plan to settle a monetary receivable or payable from a foreign operation and it is not likely to be settled in the foreseeable future, the resulting foreign currency translation gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income as part of the net investment in the foreign operation.

(V) Criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as current or non-current

The Group classifies assets meeting one of the following conditions as current assets, while all other assets that are not current assets are classified as non-current assets:

1. The asset is expected to be realized in the normal course of business or is intended to be sold or consumed;

2. The asset is held primarily for trading purposes.
3. The asset is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The asset is cash or cash equivalents (as defined by IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies liabilities as current liabilities if one of the following conditions is met, and all other liabilities that are not current liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

1. The liability is expected to be settled in the normal course of business;
2. The liability is held primarily for trading purposes;
3. The liability is due for settlement within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The entity does not have the right to defer settlement of the liability beyond twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

(VI) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, checking deposits and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into fixed amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held to meet short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes are reported as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable and debt securities issued are recognized as they are incurred. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. Financial assets (excluding accounts receivable that do not include significant financial components) or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss were originally measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance. Accounts receivable that do not include significant financial components are originally measured at transaction prices.

1. Financial assets

   The purchase or sale of financial assets by regular traders shall be recorded on a trade date basis for all transactions involving financial assets classified similarly by the Group.

   Financial assets at the time of initial recognition is classified as follows: Financial assets measured at amortized cost, equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group only reclassifies all affected financial assets from the first day of the next reporting period when it changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that simultaneously meet the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held under a business model for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flow on a specific date, which is entirely the interest on the payment of principal and outstanding principal amounts.

The subsequent measurement of these assets will be based on the original recognition amount, adjusted for accumulated amortization calculated using the effective interest method, as well as any adjustments for the amortized cost of loss allowances. Interest income, foreign currency exchange gain or loss, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. When de-recognized, profit or loss is included in profit or loss.

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

When a debt instrument investment simultaneously meets the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss, it is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- The financial asset is held under a business model for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows and selling.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flow on a specific date, which is entirely the interest on the payment of principal and outstanding principal amounts.

Upon initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable option to report subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income. The above selections were made on a tool by tool basis.

Debt instrument investments are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income, foreign currency exchange gain or loss, and impairment losses calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss, while the remaining net profits or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the accumulated amount of other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity instrument investments are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income (unless it clearly represents the recovery of some investment costs) is recognized in profit or loss. The remaining net profit or loss is recognized as other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend income from equity investments is recognized on the date on which the Group is entitled to receive dividends (usually the ex-dividend date).

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

Financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (i.e., financial assets held for trading and managed and evaluated based on fair value) are measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivative financial assets. At the time of initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, the Group may irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the criteria for measurement at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and the net gains or losses (including any dividends and interest income) recognized as profit or loss.

(4) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable and accounts receivable and other receivables) and contract assets.

The following financial assets are measured as allowance losses based on the expected amount of credit losses over a twelve-month period, while the remaining financial assets are measured based on the expected amount of credit losses during their lifetime:

- The credit risk of bank deposits (i.e., the risk of default occurs beyond expected lifetime of a financial instrument) has not significantly increased since the initial recognition.

The loss allowances on accounts receivable and contract assets are measured by the expected amount of credit losses during the period of existence.

In determining whether the credit risk has significantly increased since the initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and verifiable information (available without excessive cost or investment), including qualitative and quantitative information, and analysis based on the historical experience, credit evaluation, and forward-looking information of the Group.

The expected credit loss during the expected lifetime of a financial instrument refers to the expected credit loss caused by all possible default events during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument. "Twelve month expected credit loss" refers to the expected credit loss caused by a possible default event of a financial instrument within twelve months after the reporting date (or a shorter period, if the expected duration of the financial instrument is less than twelve months).

The maximum period for measuring expected credit losses is the longest contractual period during which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

The expected credit loss is a weighted estimate of the probability of credit loss during the expected lifetime of a financial instrument. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows that the Group can receive under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

Allowance for losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the carrying amount of the assets.

When the Group does not have a reasonable expectation of recovering all or part of a financial asset, the total carrying amount of the financial asset is directly reduced. The Group analyzes the timing and amount of write-offs individually on the basis of whether recovery is reasonably expected. The Group does not expect any material reversal of the amount written off. However, financial assets that have been written off are still enforceable in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

(5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset cease, or when the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred to other enterprises, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have neither been transferred nor retained and control of the financial asset has not been retained.

If the Group enters into a transaction to transfer a financial asset, the financial asset is continuously recognized in the balance sheet if all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset are retained.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equity

The debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity according to the substance of the contractual agreement and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

(2) Equity transactions

An equity instrument is any contract that recognizes the Company's remaining interest in an asset less all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group shall be recognized at the amount equal to the consideration acquired less the direct costs of issuance.

(3) Preferred shares

The rights associated with preferred stocks issued by the Group include dividends, and because the dividends are non-discretionary, the Group has a contractual obligation to deliver the dividends. Therefore, these preferred stocks are classified as preferred stock liabilities.

(4) Compound financial instruments

The Group has issued compound financial instruments in the form of convertible bonds denominated in New Taiwan Dollars. These bonds give holders the option to convert them into ordinary shares. The number of shares to be issued will remain fixed, regardless of any changes in their fair value.

The initial recognition amount of the liability component of compound financial instruments is determined based on fair value, excluding the value of the equity conversion option. The initial recognition amount of the equity component is determined by calculating the difference between the fair value of the entire compound financial instrument and the fair value of the liability component. Any transaction costs that can be directly attributed are allocated to the liability and equity components based on their relative carrying amounts in the original financial instrument.

Upon initial recognition, the liability component of the compound financial instrument is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of the compound financial instrument is not remeasured after initial recognition.

Interest related to financial liabilities is recognized as profit or loss. Financial liabilities are reclassified as equity upon conversion, and the conversion is not recognized as profit or loss.

(5) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as being measured at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as being measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading, derivative instruments or designated at initial recognition. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and the related net gain or loss, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

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

(6) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled or expired. When the terms of a financial liability are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are materially different, the original financial liability is derecognized and the new financial liability is recognized at fair value based on the modified terms. When a financial liability is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

3. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented in the balance sheet on a net basis only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to do so and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge the risk of foreign currency exposure. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss; subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from remeasurement recognized directly in profit or loss. When its fair value is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when its fair value is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

(VIII) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventories include acquisition, production or processing costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to the place and condition in which they are available for use and are measured using the weighted-average method. Fixed manufacturing costs are allocated to finished goods and work in process based on the higher of normal production capacity or actual production of the production equipment, while variable manufacturing costs are allocated on the basis of actual production. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price under normal operations less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses required to complete the sale.

(IX) Investment in associates

Associates refer to entities over which the Group has material impact on financial and operational policies but does not exercise control or joint control.

The Group applies the equity method to account for its interests in associates. Under the equity method, the initial acquisition is recorded at cost, including the transaction costs related to the investment. The carrying amount of investments in associates includes the goodwill recognized at the time of the initial investment, adjusted for any accumulated impairment losses. In the impairment assessment, the total carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is treated as a single asset. The recoverable amount is compared to the carrying amount to perform the impairment test. Any recognized impairment loss is recorded as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment losses will be recognized in accordance with subsequent increases in the recoverable amount of the investment.

From the date the Group gains significant influence until the date it loses such influence, the Group shall recognize the profit and loss, as well as other comprehensive income, of each associate under the equity method, making adjustments to align with the Group's accounting policies. When an associate experiences changes in equity, not related to profit or other comprehensive income, and these changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage, the Group will recognize the entire equity change as capital reserve in proportion to its shareholding.

Unrealized gains and losses from transactions between the Group and its associates are recognized in the financial statements of the associate only to the extent that they do not relate to the investors' interests in the associates. When the Group is required to recognize its share of losses from associates that equal or exceed its equity in those enterprises, it will cease to recognize further losses. Additional losses and related liabilities will only be recognized to the extent of any statutory obligations, presumed obligations, or amounts already paid on behalf of the invested company.

(X) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost (including capitalized borrowing costs) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

If the significant components of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are treated as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful life of each component using the straight-line method. Except for land, which is not subject to depreciation, the estimated useful lives of the remaining components are. Machinery equipment: 2 to 10 years; office and other equipment: 2 to 15 years. In addition, buildings and structures are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of their major components: Main buildings and subsidiary structures have a useful life ranging from 5 to 54 years, while other subsidiary mechanical and electrical equipment and engineering systems have a useful life ranging from 3 to 10 years.

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, and the effects of any changes in estimates are deferred and adjusted.

4. When the use of the property for owner-occupied is changed to investment property, the property is reclassified as investment property based on the book value when the use is changed.

(XI) Investment property

Investment property refers to property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment property is measured at cost when initially recognized, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment losses. The depreciation method, useful life, and residual values shall be compared with the regulations on property, plant, and equipment. Costs include expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of investment property and any directly attributable costs of bringing investment property ready for use and borrowing costs capitalized.

Gains or losses on the disposal of the investment property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal price and the carrying amount of the item) are recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income arising from investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease period. The incentives for leasing are recognized as an adjustment to lease income during the lease period.

When the use of investment property is changed and reclassified as property, plant, and equipment, the book value at the time of change of use shall be used for reclassification.

(XII) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or comprises a lease at the inception date of the contract. A contract is or comprises a lease if it transfers control over the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

1. Lessees

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is measured initially at cost, which includes the original measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease, plus the original direct costs incurred and the estimated costs to disassemble, remove and restore the subject asset to its location or to the subject asset, less any lease incentives received. The lease payments are added to the original direct costs incurred and the estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the subject asset to its location or to the subject asset, less any incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the Group periodically assesses whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and addresses any impairment loss incurred, and adjusts the right-of-use asset when the lease liability is remeasured.

Lease liabilities are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the inception date of the lease. If the implied interest rate of the lease is readily determinable, the discount rate is that rate; If it is not readily determinable, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used. In general, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities include:

(1) Fixed payments, including real fixed payments:

(2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, using the index or rate at the inception date of the lease as the original measure:

(3) The amount of the residual value guarantee expected to be paid; and

(4) The exercise price or penalty to be paid if it is reasonably certain that the option to purchase or the option to terminate the lease will be exercised.

Lease liabilities are subsequently accrued for using the effective interest method and are remeasured when the following occurs:

(1) There is a change in future lease payments as a result of a change in the index or rate used to determine lease payments;

(2) There is a change in the amount of the residual value guarantee expected to be paid.

(3) There is a change in the evaluation of the purchase option on the subject asset; and

(4) There is a change in the estimate of whether to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease, resulting in a change in the evaluation of the lease term;

(5) There is a change in the subject matter, scope or other terms of the lease.

When a lease liability is remeasured as a result of changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments, changes in the residual value guarantee amount and changes in the evaluation of the purchase, extension or termination option as described above, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly and the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero.

For lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that do not meet the definition of investment property as separate line items in the balance sheet.

For short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, the Group chooses not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and instead recognizes the related lease payments as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Lessors

Transactions in which the Group is the lessor are classified as finance leases on the inception date of the lease based on whether the lease contracts transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the subject assets, and otherwise are classified as operating leases. In its evaluation, the Group considers specific indicators, including whether the lease period covers a significant portion of the economic life of the subject asset.

If the Group is the lessor of a sublease, it treats the main lease and the sublease transaction separately and assesses the classification of the sublease transaction using the right-of-use assets arising from the main lease. If a master lease is a short-term lease and the recognition exemption applies, the sublease transaction should be classified as an operating lease.

For operating leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments received as rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(XIII) Intangible assets

1. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognized as an intangible asset. Please refer to Note IV (XIX) for the original measurement of goodwill recognition. Goodwill is not amortized and is measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2. Other intangible assets

The patent rights, trademark rights and customer relationships obtained through the merger are valued at fair value as of the acquisition date; Other intangible assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured by subtracting accumulated amortization and impairment losses from the cost. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives and is recognized in profit or loss: purchased software, 1 to 5 years; trademark rights, 10 years; patent rights, 6 years; and customer relationships, 4 to 15.39 years.

The Group reviews the residual value, useful life and amortization method of intangible assets at each reporting date, and makes appropriate adjustments when necessary.

(XIV) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of non-financial assets (other than inventories, deferred income tax assets and assets for employee benefits) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication of impairment.

The purpose of the impairment test is to identify a group of assets as the smallest identifiable group of assets for which a significant portion of the cash inflows are separate from other individual assets or groups of assets. Goodwill acquired on a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the combined effect.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the individual asset or cash-generating unit, less costs to dispose, and its value in use. In assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss and reduces the carrying amount of the goodwill amortized for the cash-generating unit first, and then reduces the carrying amount of each asset in proportion to the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit.

The impairment loss on goodwill is not subject to reversal. Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset, net of depreciation or amortization, would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

(XV) Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation in the future, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The provision for product warranty liability is recognized when the product is sold. The provision for this liability is measured based on historical warranty information and all probable outcomes weighted by their respective probabilities.

(XVI) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled as a result of the transfer of goods or services. The Group recognizes revenue when control of goods or services is transferred to customers to satisfy performance obligations. The Group explains the main revenue items as follows:

1. Sales of goods

   The Group recognizes revenue when control of goods is transferred to customers. Transfer of control of goods means that the goods has been delivered to the customer, the customer is able to determine the sales channel and price of the product, and there are no outstanding obligations that would affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the product is delivered to a specific location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer, the customer has accepted the product in accordance with the terms of the transaction, and the Group has objective evidence that all acceptance conditions have been met at a certain point in time.

   The Group has a refund obligation for defective products sold and has recognized a provision for warranty liability for this obligation.

   The Group recognizes accounts receivable upon delivery of goods because the Group has the unconditional right to receive the consideration at that point in time.

2. Service income

   The Group recognizes revenue related to the provision of procurement services on behalf of customers or enterprise energy engineering design and construction contracts during the financial reporting period. Revenue recognition for performance obligations that are gradually fulfilled over time is determined by the proportion of services actually provided as of the reporting date, relative to the total services.

3. Financial components

   The Group does not adjust the time value of money of the transaction price because the time interval between the expected transfer of goods to customers and the payment of goods or services by customers does not exceed one year.

(XVII) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

   The contribution obligation of the defined contribution pension plan is recognized as employee benefit expense in profit or loss during the period in which the employees render service.

2. Defined benefit plans

   The net obligation under the defined benefit pension plan is calculated as the discounted value of the future benefit amounts to be earned by each plan for each employee's current or prior service, less the fair value of any plan assets. The discount rate is based on the market yield rate at the reporting date for government bonds with maturity dates approximating the term of the Group's net obligation and denominated in the same currency as the expected benefit payments. The net obligation of the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit benefit method.

When benefits under a plan are improved, the related expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the portion of the benefit increase attributable to employees' past service.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) consists of (1) actuarial gain or loss; (2) compensation on plan assets, excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and (3) any change in the asset ceiling effect, excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) is recognized in other comprehensive income and is transferred to retained earnings in the current period.

The Group recognizes a gain or loss on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The curtailment or settlement gain or loss includes the change in the fair value of any plan assets and the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

3. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as an expense when the related services are rendered. The amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or dividend plans is recognized as a liability when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay for the services rendered by employees and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

(XVIII) Income taxes

Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to business combinations, items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes include estimated income taxes payable or refunds receivable based on current year's taxable income (loss) and any adjustments to prior years' income taxes payable or refunds receivable. The amount reflects the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid or received, measured at the statutory tax rate at the reporting date or the tax rate of substantive legislation, after reflecting uncertainties, if any, related to income taxes.

Deferred income taxes are recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and their tax bases. Deferred income tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising from:

1. Assets or liabilities that are not part of the original recognition of a business combination transaction and at the time of the transaction (i) do not affect the accounting profit or taxable income (loss), and (ii) do not generate equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

2. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
3. Taxable temporary differences arising from the original recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses and unused tax credits in subsequent periods, together with deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available for use. Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that the related income tax benefit will be realized or to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the reversal of the original reduction.

Deferred income taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the reversal of temporary differences, based on the statutory tax rate at the reporting date or the tax rate of substantive legislation, and reflecting uncertainties, if any, related to income taxes.

The Group shall offset deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities only if the following conditions are met at the same time:

1. There is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities; and
2. The deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to one of the following taxable entities that are subject to income tax by the same taxing authority:
   (1) The same taxable entity; or
   (2) Different taxable entities, provided that each entity intends to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize assets and settle liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax assets are expected to be recovered and deferred income tax liabilities are expected to be settled.

(XIX) Business Combination

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. Goodwill is measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date, including the amount attributable to any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (which is generally the fair value). If the resulting balance is negative, the Group reassesses whether all assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been properly recognized before recognizing the benefit of the bargain purchase in profit or loss.

Transaction costs associated with a business combination are recognized as expenses of the combining company as soon as they are incurred, except when they relate to the issuance of debt or equity instruments.

The non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are presently owned and whose holders are entitled to a proportionate share of the net assets of the business at the time of liquidation are measured, at the option of the Group, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, at either the acquisition date fair value or at the present ownership instrument's proportionate share of the recognized amount of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other non-controlling interests are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date or on other bases in accordance with IFRSs recognized by the FSC.

If the original accounting for a business combination is not completed before the reporting date of the combination transaction, the Group reports the outstanding accounting items at provisional amounts and makes retroactive adjustments or recognizes additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period to reflect new information obtained during the measurement period about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the date of acquisition.

(XX) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company's common stock. Basic earnings per share of the Group is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the holders of the Company's common stock by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company's common stock and the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, respectively, for the effect of all potentially dilutive common shares. The potential diluted common stock of the Group is the employee compensation that may be issued in stock.

(XXI) Segment Information

Operating segments are units of the Group that engage in operating activities that may generate revenues and expenses, including revenues and expenses related to intercompany transactions with other components of the Group. The operating results of all operating divisions are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the division and to evaluate its performance. Separate financial information is available for each operating segment.

V. Major Sources of Uncertainty in Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management shall make judgments and estimates for the future (including climate related risks and opportunities), which will affect the adoption of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates.

Management regularly reviews estimates and key assumptions to ensure they are consistent with the Group's risk management and climate-related commitments. Any changes in estimates are recognized during the period of change and deferred to the relevant future periods.

Accounting policies require significant judgment, and the following information has a substantial impact on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements:

(I) Judgment of Significance of Impact on Invested Companies

The Group holds less than 20% of the voting rights in APLEX Technology Inc. but owns 13.36% of the voting shares, making it the largest single shareholder. This position allows the Group to elect directors to the Board and participate in decision-making regarding APLEX's financial and operational policies, thereby exerting significant impact over the company.

(II) Gross or Net Revenue Recognition

The Group determines, based on the nature of the transaction and its economic substance, whether the performance obligation promised to the customer is to provide specified goods or services itself (i.e., the Group acts as a principal), or to arrange for another party to provide those goods or services (i.e., the Group acts as an agent). When the Group controls the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer, the Group acts as a principal and recognizes revenue at the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of those goods or services. If the Group does not control the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer, the Group acts as an agent and arranges for another party to provide those goods or services to the customer, recognizing as service revenue any fee or commission to which it is entitled for such arrangement.

The uncertainties in the following assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year, and the relevant information is as follows:

(I) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group assesses the amount of inventories that are normally worn out, obsolete or have no marketable value at the reporting date and reduces the cost of inventories to net realizable value. This inventory valuation is primarily based on estimates of product demand in specific periods in the future and is subject to significant changes due to rapid changes in the industry. Please refer to Note VI (VI) for the valuation of inventories.

(II) Impairment Assessment of Goodwill

The process of assessing goodwill impairment relies on the Group's subjective judgment, which includes identifying cash-generating units, allocating goodwill to the relevant cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating units. Any changes in economic conditions or corporate strategy may cause significant changes in the results of the assessment.

(III) Assessment of Provision for Loss Allowance on Accounts Receivable

In assessing the provision for loss allowance, the Group is required to apply judgment and estimates to determine the future recoverability of accounts receivable. Its future recoverability was affected by multiple factors, including the customer's financial condition, the Group's internal credit ratings, historical transaction records, and the current state of the economy. If there were doubts about its recoverability, the Group assessed the likelihood of recovering the receivable and made a provision for an appropriate allowance. The assessment of this allowance was based on reasonable expectations about future events, given the circumstances at the date of the statement of assets and liabilities; however, actual results may have differed from the estimates and could therefore have resulted in material changes. For the evaluation of the provision for loss allowance on receivables, please refer to Note VI(V) for details.

VI. Description of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 528	590
Demand deposits and check deposits	2,001,620	2,008,327
Time deposits with original maturity date within three months	401,153	503,933
	$ 2,403,301	2,512,850

(II) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss - current:		
Non-hedging derivative instruments:		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ 287	2,316
Foreign exchange SWAP contracts	566	-
Redemption option of convertible bonds	100	3,900
	953	6,216
Non-derivative financial assets:		
Fund beneficial certificates	20,765	22,135
	$ 21,718	28,351

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss - non-current:		
Stocks of domestic unlisted companies	$ 50,000	-

		2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial liabilities held for trading - current:			
Derivative financial instruments:			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$	2,474	882
Foreign exchange SWAP contracts		3,462	8,383
	$	5,936	9,265

Please refer to Note VI (XXV) Non-operating income and expenses for the amount recognized in profit or loss measured at fair value.

The Group engages in derivative financial instruments to hedge the exposure to exchange rate risk arising from operating activities, which are reported as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss because hedge accounting is not applied. The details of the derivative financial instruments not yet matured as of the reporting date are as follows:

1. Forward foreign exchange contracts

2025.12.31

Currency	Contract amount (in thousands)	Maturity period
Buy JPY/Sell USD	USD 625	2026.01
Buy USD/Sell RMB	USD 2,063	2026.01
Buy USD/Sell RMB	RMB 89,867	2026.01
Buy RMB/Sell USD	USD 1,600	2026.01
Buy USD/Sell EUR	USD 1,850	2026.01
Buy EUR/Sell USD	USD 2,808	2026.01

2024.12.31

Currency	Contract amount (in thousands)	Maturity period
Buy JPY/Sell USD	USD 1,157	2025.01
Buy USD/Sell RMB	USD 1,809	2025.01
Buy USD/Sell RMB	RMB 103,475	2025.01
Buy RMB/Sell USD	USD 1,430	2025.01
Buy NTD/Sell USD	USD 980	2025.01
Buy USD/Sell EUR	USD 830	2025.01
Buy EUR/Sell USD	USD 2,403	2025.01

2. Foreign exchange SWAP contracts

2025.12.31

Currency	**Contract amount (in thousands)**	**Maturity period**
Swap in NTD/swap out USD	USD 29,350	2026.01
Swap in NTD/swap out RMB	RMB 4,000	2026.01

2024.12.31

Currency	**Contract amount (in thousands)**	**Maturity period**
Swap in NTD/swap out USD	USD 28,600	2025.01

(III) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Foreign unlisted (OTC) stocks	$ 49,551	59,972

The Group's equity interest previously held in APLEX Technology Inc. (APLEX) was recognized as a financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group holds such equity instrument investments for the strategic investment purpose, instead of trading purpose. Therefore, they have been designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In December 2024, the Company increased its shareholding in APLEX and assessed that it now has significant influence over the company. Therefore, the investment was reclassified to be accounted for using the equity method at NT$117,587 thousand. Additionally, unrealized valuation gains of NT$38,647 thousand from other equity—financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—were reclassified to retained earnings.

The Group did not dispose of the above-mentioned strategic investments for year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the gain or loss accumulated during those periods were not transferred to equity.

(IV) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current:		
Restricted deposit	$ 13,897	-
Pledged certificate of deposit	15,833	2,726
	$ 29,730	2,726

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current:		
Restricted deposit	$ 23,375	-
Corporate bonds	3,275	3,420
	$ 26,650	3,420

The Group assesses that the above assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and that the cash flows of these financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and, therefore, they are recorded as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Due to a procurement contract dispute involving its subsidiary, Tianjin Ace Pillar, the Group's bank deposits of NT$23,375 thousand (RMB5,200 thousand) were subject to a provisional attachment by the court. Accordingly, such bank deposits were reclassified under "financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current." The Group has fully accrued the related payables for the amount requested by the supplier and has engaged legal counsel to handle the related matters in order to protect the Group's equity.

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the aforesaid financial assets pledged as collateral by the Group.

(V) Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Notes receivable	$ 153,350	317,907
Accounts receivable	1,751,102	1,837,768
Accounts receivable - related parties	165,730	156,338
Less: Allowance for loss	(25,268)	(36,526)
	$ 2,044,914	2,275,487
Accounts receivable - materials purchased on behalf of others	$ 293,854	116,497
Insurance claims receivable	53,787	-
Other receivables	63,147	17,152
Other receivables - related parties	758	1,694
Less: Allowance for loss	(216,966)	-
	$ 194,580	135,343

The Group uses a simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses for all accounts receivable, which is measured using the lifetime expected credit losses and includes forward-looking information. The expected credit losses of the Group's accounts receivable are analyzed as follows:

	2025.12.31		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	**Weighted average expected credit loss rate**	**Allowance for expected credit losses for the duration of the period**
Not overdue	$ 1,551,881	0.01%	175
1-30 days overdue	161,040	0.82%	1,325
31-60 days overdue	8,164	0.76%	62
61-90 days overdue	1,910	0.08%	2
Overdue for more than 90 days	28,107	0~100%	23,704
	$ 1,751,102		25,268

	2024.12.31		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	**Weighted average expected credit loss rate**	**Allowance for expected credit losses for the duration of the period**
Not overdue	$ 1,640,675	0.11%	1,802
1-30 days overdue	126,061	1.95%	2,459
31-60 days overdue	24,847	15.98%	3,972
61-90 days overdue	19,982	30.51%	6,097
Overdue for more than 90 days	26,203	0~100%	22,196
	$ 1,837,768		36,526

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, notes receivable - non-related parties and accounts receivable - related parties have been assessed by the Group that there was no expected credit loss, and the analysis is as follows:

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Not overdue	$ 318,308	464,540
1-30 days overdue	769	9,702
31-60 days overdue	-	-
Overdue for more than 90 days	3	3
	$ 319,080	474,245

The statements of changes in the allowance for losses of the Group's notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) are listed as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 36,526	26,447
Recognition (reversal) of impairment losses for the period	(14,822)	8,654
Unrecoverable amount written off for current year	(311)	(202)
Estimated insurance claims on accounts receivable	814	469
Foreign exchange gains or losses	3,061	1,158
Ending balance	$ 25,268	36,526

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the notes receivable used by the Group to provide pledge guarantees.

The statement of changes in the allowance for losses of the Group's doubtful other receivable is listed as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Beginning balance	$ -	-
Recognition of impairment losses	163,172	-
Estimated insurance claims on other receivable	49,845	-
Foreign exchange gains or losses	3,949	-
Ending balance	$ 216,966	-

The Group in the China region had other receivables arising from procuring components and other matters on behalf of customers. In November 2025, due to a significant increase in a customer's credit risk, the Company on December 31, 2025 made a full provision for impairment loss on that customer's accounts receivable and other receivables, with the amount after deducting estimated insurance recoveries totaling NT$216,966 thousand. As of December 31, 2025, except for the aforementioned NT$216,966 thousand that had been fully provided as loss allowance, the remaining receivables were assessed to have no expected credit losses.

(VI) Inventories

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Raw materials	$ 1,086,526	696,111
Work in progress	235,607	219,502
Finished goods and commodities	1,067,570	1,022,980
Goods in transit	111,044	139,785
Outsourced processed goods	16,766	1,086
	$ 2,517,513	2,079,464

The inventory-related expenses and losses recognized as the operating cost in the current period are detailed as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost of inventory sold	$ 8,010,063	6,844,571
Loss on decline in value of inventories (recovery benefit)	8,647	(38,494)
Inventory scrap loss	34,779	20,018
Inventory gain	8	5
	$ 8,053,497	6,826,100

The above inventory price loss was due to the write-down of inventories to net realizable value at the end of the period, thus recognized as loss on inventories. The gain on reversal of inventory valuation arises from obsolete inventory sold or scrapped, and the gain on reversal is recognized within the scope of inventory price loss.

(VII) Investments accounted for under the equity method

1. Acquisition of Affiliated Enterprise – APLEX Technology Inc.

The affiliated enterprises that are significant to the Company are as follows:

Name of Affiliated Enterprise	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Primary business premises/ country of incorporation	2025.12.31 Percentage of Voting Rights	2025.12.31 Carrying amount	2024.12.31 Percentage of Voting Rights	2024.12.31 Carrying amount
APLEX Technology Inc.	The main business is the research and development, as well as the manufacturing, of industrial computer products, serving as a strategic partner of the Company.	Taiwan	13.36%	$ 265,039	13.36%	272,944

Prior to December 24, 2024, APLEX was classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Group, which had a significant influence on the company on December 24, 2024. For the reclassification of investments using the equity method, please refer to Note VI(III).

For affiliated companies of significant importance to the Group that are already listed, their fair values are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
APLEX	$ 189,868	254,810

(1) Summary financial information for APLEX:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Current assets	$ 561,466	567,378
Non-current assets	1,574,059	1,591,538
Current liabilities	(240,146)	(183,221)
Non-current liabilities	(341,218)	(362,027)
Net assets	$ 1,554,161	1,613,668
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests	$ -	-
Net assets attributable to the owners of the investee company	$ 1,554,161	1,613,668

	2025	2024
Operating revenue	$ 915,913	888,810
Net Profit for the Current Operating Unit	$ 1,443	58,996
Other comprehensive income	(4,793)	6,507
Total comprehensive income	$ (3,350)	65,503
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	$ -	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the investee company	$ (3,350)	65,503

	2025	2024
Beginning net asset book value of the Group for associates	$ 272,944	-
Increase in the period	-	272,944
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group for the period	(469)	-
Dividends received from associates for this period	(7,436)	-
End net asset book value of the Group for associates	$ 265,039	272,944

(VIII) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

1. Acquisition of subsidiary - Transpak Equipment Corporation

(1) Consideration transferred for acquisition of the subsidiary

On August 12, 2024 (the acquisition date), the Company and its consolidated subsidiary, Ace Pillar, acquired 833 thousand ordinary shares of Transpak Equipment Corporation (TPK) for a cash consideration of NT$1,250,000 thousand, representing a 70.65% equity interest, thereby obtaining control over this company and has included it in the consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date. TPK is primarily engaged in the production, manufacturing, and trading of bundling equipment. The acquisition of TPK by the Group and its subsidiary Ace Pillar is aimed at supporting the company's long-term operational development and business expansion. This acquisition will enable the Group to offer a more diverse range of products and services to its customers, thereby enhancing its competitiveness.

(2) Identifiable net assets acquired and goodwill recognized

The fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Transpak Equipment Corporation on August 12, 2024 (acquisition date) and the goodwill recognized as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

Transfer consideration (cash):		$ 1,250,000
Add: Non-controlling interests (measured by the proportion of non-controlling interests in the fair value of net identifiable assets)		301,768
Less: fair value of net identifiable assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 385,305	
Net notes and accounts receivable	774	
Other receivables	25,084	
Inventories	331,743	
Prepayments and other current assets	1,844	
Property, plant and equipment	2,035	
Right-of-use assets	66,327	
Intangible assets-Trademark	185,911	
Intangible assets - Patents	69,054	
Intangible assets - Client relationship	630,208	
Deferred income tax assets	3,812	
Refundable deposits	1,547	
Contract liabilities	(29,369)	
Notes and accounts payables	(167,031)	
Other payables	(21,100)	
Current income tax liabilities	(24,974)	
Preferred share liabilities - current	(196,797)	
Other current liabilities	(382)	
Lease liabilities(including current and non-current)	(66,327)	
Deferred income tax liabilities	(169,135)	
Other non-current liabilities	(278)	1,028,251
Goodwill		**$ 523,517**

During the measurement period, the Group continuously reviewed the aforementioned matters and adjusted other receivables, deferred tax liabilities, and non-controlling interests in the first quarter of 2025 as follows:

Increase in other receivables	$ 3,911
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities	(7,900)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	1,171
Increase in goodwill	**$ (2,818)**

During the measurement period, the Group continuously reviewed the aforementioned matters and adjusted aforementioned intangible assets, deferred tax liabilities, and non-controlling interests in the fourth quarter of 2024 as follows:

Decrease in intangible assets - trademark	$ (21,256)
Decrease in intangible assets - patents	(8,040)
Increase in intangible assets - client relationships	56,510
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities	(5,443)
Increase in non-controlling interests	(6,390)
Decrease in goodwill	**$ 15,381**

(3) Intangible assets

The trademark rights, patent rights and customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective projected future economic benefit period of 10 years, 6 years, and 15.39 years, respectively.

Goodwill mainly comes from Transpak Equipment Corporation's profitability, the synergy of the merger, future development in market and value of its human resource team. It is expected to have no income tax effect.

2. Disposal of subsidiary shares (without loss of control)

During July and December 2024, the Group sold a portion of its shares in Ace Pillar for NT$214,138 thousand in cash. For the changes in the shareholding ratio, please refer to Note IV (II).

The changes in the ownership interest of the Group in the aforementioned subsidiaries have produced the following impact on the owners' equity attributable to the parent company:

	2024
Consideration received	$ 214,138
Carrying amount of the disposal of subsidiary equities	(30,509)
Other equity:	
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(268)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in other equity	49
Capital reserve - Differences between the actual price for acquisition or disposal of the subsidiaries and their carrying amount	**$ 183,410**

3. Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests of subsidiaries that are material to the Group are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Primary business premises/country of incorporation	Proportion of non-controlling interests in ownership interests	
		2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Ace Pillar	Taiwan	53.29%	53.29%
AEWIN	Taiwan	48.62%	48.62%

The summarized financial information of the above subsidiaries is stated as follows, prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards endorsed by the FSC and reflecting adjustments made by the Group to the fair value and differences in accounting policies on the acquisition date, and the financial information is the amount before elimination of intercompany transactions within the Group:

(1) Summarized financial information of Ace Pillar:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Current assets	$ 3,214,283	3,218,582
Non-current assets	2,543,702	2,625,215
Current liabilities	(1,755,216)	(1,487,172)
Non-current liabilities	(721,467)	(1,048,758)
Net assets	$ 3,281,302	3,307,867
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests at end of period	$ 1,625,948	1,646,576

	2025	2024
Net operating income	$ 4,441,768	3,583,777
Net profit for the period	$ 53,753	135,916
Other comprehensive income	(3,969)	21,036
Total comprehensive income	$ 49,784	156,952
Net profit for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	$ 25,082	70,717
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	$ 22,893	82,180

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	$ 308,480	399,837
Cash flows from investing activities	(72,687)	(356,048)
Cash flows from financing activities	(359,650)	777,749
Effect of changes in exchange rate	26,408	24,223
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ (97,449)	845,761
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	$ (42,465)	(21,558)

(2) Summarized financial information of AEWIN

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Current assets	$ 1,748,908	1,707,015
Non-current assets	933,505	987,085
Current liabilities	(788,143)	(735,740)
Non-current liabilities	(505,173)	(557,280)
Net assets	$ 1,389,097	1,401,080
Ending balance of non-controlling interests at book value	$ 673,081	678,909

	2025	2024
Operating revenue	$ 2,496,996	2,285,480
Net profit for the period	$ 38,348	52,874
Other comprehensive income	2,151	10,079
Total comprehensive income	$ 40,499	62,953
Net profit for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	$ 18,645	25,707
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	$ 19,691	30,608

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	$ 104,322	153,471
Cash flows from investing activities	(45,632)	(32,543)
Cash flows from financing activities	(19,443)	27,531
Effect of changes in exchange rate	3,020	8,391
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ 42,267	156,850
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	$ (25,585)	(10,061)

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction	Total
Costs:							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 721,431	1,648,912	417,327	82,176	401,159	7,542	3,278,547
Addition	-	1,197	10,143	4,185	15,932	5,390	36,847
Disposal	-	-	(16,839)	(2,841)	(4,461)	-	(24,141)
Reclassification	(20,019)	(3,142)	-	-	13,197	(11,700)	(21,664)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	(864)	21	50	1,216	(786)	(363)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 701,412	1,646,103	410,652	83,570	427,043	446	3,269,226
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 871,226	1,671,113	404,584	72,173	353,925	-	3,373,021
Acquisition through business combination (Note VI (VIII))	-	-	-	3,406	44,217	-	47,623
Addition	-	357	10,357	4,138	10,476	8,299	33,627
Disposal	-	(535)	(2,218)	(2,022)	(6,558)	-	(11,333)
Reclassification	(149,795)	(36,263)	4,591	3,433	(4,746)	(764)	(183,544)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	14,240	13	1,048	3,845	7	19,153
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 721,431	1,648,912	417,327	82,176	401,159	7,542	3,278,547
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	373,529	309,214	66,081	241,880	-	990,704
Depreciation	-	46,878	33,853	6,369	42,494	-	129,594
Disposal	-	-	(16,839)	(2,731)	(4,447)	-	(24,017)
Reclassification	-	(595)	-	-	-	-	(595)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	(447)	15	69	746	-	383
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ -	419,365	326,243	69,788	280,673	-	1,096,069
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	331,074	271,669	54,854	166,605	-	824,202
Acquisition through business combination (Note VI (VIII))	-	-	-	3,406	42,182	-	45,588
Depreciation	-	47,091	36,260	6,646	41,743	-	131,740
Disposal	-	(407)	(2,218)	(2,015)	(5,342)	-	(9,982)
Reclassification	-	(9,385)	3,499	2,241	(5,740)	-	(9,385)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	5,156	4	949	2,432	-	8,541
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ -	373,529	309,214	66,081	241,880	-	990,704
Carrying amount:							
December 31, 2025	$ 701,412	1,226,738	84,409	13,782	146,370	446	2,173,157
December 31, 2024	$ 721,431	1,275,383	108,113	16,095	159,279	7,542	2,287,843

Please refer to Note VIII for property, plant and equipment pledged as collaterals for long-term borrowings.

(X) Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 49,601	457,918	5,103	512,622
Addition	-	26,914	1,335	28,249
Decrease and lease amendment	-	(112,437)	(3,375)	(115,812)
Reclassification	-	782	-	782
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(252)	(11,772)	-	(12,024)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 49,349**	**361,405**	**3,063**	**413,817**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 48,739	366,624	2,593	417,956
Acquisition through business combination (Note VI (VIII))	-	64,366	1,961	66,327
Addition	-	42,671	1,728	44,399
Decrease and lease amendment	-	(21,988)	(1,186)	(23,174)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	862	6,245	7	7,114
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 49,601**	**457,918**	**5,103**	**512,622**
Accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 7,402	201,364	1,680	210,446
Depreciation	1,210	86,809	1,529	89,548
Decrease and lease amendment	-	(91,926)	(2,164)	(94,090)
Reclassification	-	782	-	782
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(53)	(3,872)	10	(3,915)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 8,559**	**193,157**	**1,055**	**202,771**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 6,029	134,015	1,254	141,298
Depreciation	1,224	86,604	1,404	89,232
Decrease and lease amendment	-	(21,782)	(985)	(22,767)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	149	2,527	7	2,683
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 7,402**	**201,364**	**1,680**	**210,446**
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2025	**$ 40,790**	**168,248**	**2,008**	**211,046**
December 31, 2024	**$ 42,199**	**256,554**	**3,423**	**302,176**

(XI) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Costs:			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 241,549	78,974	320,523
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	20,019	3,142	23,161
Disposal for the current period	-	(2,672)	(2,672)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 261,568**	**79,444**	**341,012**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 91,754	42,711	134,465
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	149,795	36,263	186,058
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 241,549**	**78,974**	**320,523**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	31,619	31,619
Depreciation for the current period	-	3,487	3,487
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	595	595
Disposal for the current period	-	(2,672)	(2,672)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ -**	**33,029**	**33,029**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	18,730	18,730
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	9,385	9,385
Depreciation for the current period	-	3,504	3,504
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**31,619**	**31,619**
Carrying amount:			
December 31, 2025	**$ 261,568**	**46,415**	**307,983**
December 31, 2024	**$ 241,549**	**47,355**	**288,904**
Fair value:			
December 31, 2025			**$ 408,080**
December 31, 2024			**$ 465,177**

Investment property is a commercial office building that is subleased to others. The fair value of investment property is evaluated based on the market evidence of similar property transaction prices in the same region by the management, and the input value used in the fair value evaluation technology belongs to level 3.

(XII) Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Patent	Trademark	Client relationship	Computer software	Total
Costs:						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 801,429	62,024	177,478	898,153	121,718	2,060,802
Separate Acquisition	-	-	-	-	20,545	20,545
Business combinations adjusted during the measurement period	2,818	-	-	-	-	2,818
Write-off for the current period	-	-	-	-	(1,652)	(1,652)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	51	51
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 804,247	62,024	177,478	898,153	140,662	2,082,564
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 293,293	-	12,823	211,435	119,248	636,799
Acquisition through business combination (Note VI (VIII))	523,517	69,054	185,911	630,208	95	1,408,785
Business combinations adjusted during the measurement period	(15,381)	(8,040)	(21,256)	56,510	-	11,833
Separate Acquisition	-	1,010	-	-	8,226	9,236
Write-off for the current period	-	-	-	-	(5,904)	(5,904)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	53	53
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 801,429	62,024	177,478	898,153	121,718	2,060,802
Accumulated amortization:						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	4,280	10,436	128,224	101,520	244,460
Amortization	-	10,189	17,699	59,519	13,336	100,743
Write-off for the current period	-	-	-	-	(1,652)	(1,652)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	59	59
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ -	14,469	28,135	187,743	113,263	343,610
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	-	2,245	94,828	94,224	191,297
Acquisition through business combination (Note VI (VIII))	-	-	-	-	95	95
Amortization	-	4,280	8,191	33,396	13,086	58,953
Write-off for the current period	-	-	-	-	(5,904)	(5,904)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	19	19
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ -	4,280	10,436	128,224	101,520	244,460
Carrying amount:						
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 804,247	47,555	149,343	710,410	27,399	1,738,954
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 801,429	57,744	167,042	769,929	20,198	1,816,342

1. The amortization charges for intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are reported sequentially in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	2025	2024
Operating costs	$ 3,016	3,988
Operating expenses	97,727	54,965
	$ 100,743	58,953

2. Impairment test of goodwill

   As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the goodwill generated by the merger and acquisition of the Group was allocated to the following cash generating units (or groups of cash generating units) expected to benefit from the comprehensive effects of the merger:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
DFI AMERICA, LLC.	$ 177,874	177,874
Transpak Equipment Corporation	510,954	508,136
Other cash generating units with non-significant goodwill amortized	115,419	115,419
	$ 804,247	801,429

   The above cash generating units are the smallest units under the management's supervision of investment returns on goodwill containing assets. According to the results of goodwill impairment testing conducted by the Group, the recoverable amount as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was higher than its carrying amount, so there is no need to recognize impairment losses. The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units are determined based on value in use, with key assumptions as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
DFI AMERICA, LLC：		
Operating revenue growth rate	(22.8%)~36.7%	(18%)~18.9%
Discount rate	11.09%	11.33%
TPK:		
Operating revenue growth rate	5%~11.65%	2.11%~2.50%
Discount rate	10.50%	10.68%

   (1) The estimated future cash flow used is a five-year financial budget estimated by the management based on future operating plans. Cash flows over five years are extrapolated using an annual growth rate of 0%.

   (2) The discount rate for determining the value in use is based on the weighted average cost of capital as the estimation basis.

(XIII) Short-term borrowings

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	$ 1,288,943	1,329,009
Secured bank loans	44,952	59,918
	$ 1,333,895	1,388,927
Unused lines of credit	$ 7,567,467	6,036,237
Range of interest rate	1.8%~4.5%	0.5%~3.75%

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the situation where the Group pledged assets as collaterals for bank loan line.

(XIV) Corporate bonds payable

The information regarding the issuance of unsecured convertible bonds by the consolidated subsidiaries AEWIN and Ace Pillar is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Total amount of convertible bonds issued	$ 1,000,000	1,000,000
Unamortized balance of discount on corporate bonds payable	(41,371)	(63,926)
Outstanding balance of corporate bonds payable as of the end of the period	$ 958,629	936,074

The consolidated subsidiary, AEWIN, on July 16, 2024, pursuant to a resolution of its Board of Directors, decided to issue its second domestic unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan to repay bank loans and strengthen operational capital. The issuance was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on August 13, 2024, and the bonds were issued on September 3, 2024. The bonds have a term of three years and will mature on September 3, 2027. The total face value of the bonds is NT$500,000 thousand, with a coupon rate of 0%. The initial effective interest rate is 2.4%. The convertible corporate bonds were publicly underwritten through a competitive auction. The actual issue price per bond was 114.32% of the face value, resulting in a total raised amount of NT$566,323 thousand (after deducting issuance costs of NT$5,277 thousand).

The other issuance conditions of AEWIN's bonds are as follows:

1. Repayment Method

   Except in cases where the bonds are converted into AEWIN's ordinary shares in accordance with the issuance regulations, or AEWIN redeems the bonds early in accordance with the issuance regulations, or AEWIN repurchases and cancels the bonds through a securities firm’s business office, AEWIN shall repay the bonds in cash at their face value within ten business days following the day after the maturity date of the convertible bonds.

2. Redemption Method
   (1) From the day after three months following the issuance until forty days before the expiration of the issuance period, if the closing price of AEWIN's ordinary shares exceeds 30% of the conversion price for thirty consecutive business days, AEWIN has the option to redeem the outstanding bonds in cash at face value within the following thirty business days.
   (2) From the day after three months following the issuance until forty days before the expiration of the issuance period, if the outstanding balance of the circulating bonds falls below NT$50 million, AEWIN may redeem the outstanding bonds in cash at face value at any time thereafter.
3. Conversion Period
   From the day after three months following the issuance until the maturity date, bondholders may, except during any legally required suspension of transfer periods (The restriction that conversion is prohibited during statutory book-closure periods does not include the book-closure periods for shareholders' meetings, whether regular or special), request at any time to convert their bonds into ordinary shares in accordance with the conversion terms. This conversion can be done through AEWIN's designated stock transfer agent.
4. Conversion Price
   The conversion price per share at the time of issuance is set at NT$85.0. If any events occur involving AEWIN's ordinary shares that require an adjustment to the conversion price in accordance with the issuance terms, the conversion price will be adjusted according to the formula specified in the conversion terms. This bond does not have any reset provisions. Effective July 20, 2025, the conversion price was adjusted to NT$83.9.

On September 26, 2024, the Board of Directors of the consolidated subsidiary Ace Pillar resolved to issue the second domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds to repay bank loans and enhance operating funds. This proposal was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission on October 25, 2024, and the bonds will be issued starting November 15, 2024, maturing on November 15, 2027. The issuance period is three years, with a total face value of NT$500,000 thousand, a coupon rate of 0%, and an initial effective interest rate of 2.4%. The convertible corporate bonds were publicly underwritten through a competitive auction. The actual issue price per bond was 107.06% of the face value, resulting in a total raised amount of NT$530,026 thousand (after deducting issuance costs of NT$5,276).

The other issuance conditions of Ace Pillar's bonds are as follows:

1. Repayment Method
   Except in cases where the bonds are converted into Ace Pillar's ordinary shares in accordance with the issuance regulations, or Ace Pillar redeems the bonds early in

accordance with the issuance regulations, or Ace Pillar repurchases and cancels the bonds through a securities firm's business office, Ace Pillar shall repay the bonds in cash at their face value within ten business days following the day after the maturity date of the convertible bonds.

2. Redemption Method
   (1) From the day after three months following the issuance until forty days before the expiration of the issuance period, if the closing price of Ace Pillar's ordinary shares exceeds 30% of the conversion price for thirty consecutive business days, Ace Pillar has the option to redeem the outstanding bonds in cash at face value within the following thirty business days.
   (2) From the day after three months following the issuance until forty days before the expiration of the issuance period, if the outstanding balance of the circulating bonds falls below NT$50,000 thousand, Ace Pillar may redeem the outstanding bonds in cash at face value at any time thereafter.
3. Conversion Period
   From the day after three months following the issuance until the maturity date, bondholders may, except during any legally required suspension of transfer periods (The restriction that conversion is prohibited during statutory book-closure periods does not include the book-closure periods for shareholders' meetings, whether regular or special), request at any time to convert their bonds into ordinary shares in accordance with the conversion terms. This conversion can be done through Ace Pillar's designated stock transfer agent.
4. Conversion Price
   The conversion price per share at the time of issuance is set at NT$133.1. If any events occur involving Ace Pillar's ordinary shares that require an adjustment to the conversion price in accordance with the issuance terms, the conversion price will be adjusted according to the formula specified in the conversion terms. This bond does not have any reset provisions. Effective July 21, 2025, the conversion price was adjusted to NT$132.5.

(XV) Long-term borrowings

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	$ 964,000	850,000
Less: portion due within one year	(352,000)	(86,000)
	$ 612,000	764,000
Unused lines of credit	$ 2,080,000	2,280,000
Year of maturity	2027~2028	2025~2027
Range of interest rate	1.88%~1.89%	1.88%~1.94%

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the situation where the Group pledged assets as collaterals for bank loan line.

(XVI) Preferred share liabilities

On July 10, 2024, the Board of Directors of the consolidated subsidiary, TPK, resolved to issue 1,000 Class A preferred shares at an issue price of NT$10 per share, for a total issuance amount of NT$10 thousand. The key terms of the issuance of the Class A preferred shares are as follows:

1. In addition to the right to dividend distribution of the Class A preferred shares specified in the company's Articles of Association, Class A preferred shareholders have no rights to any surplus asset distributions, voting rights, the right to be elected as directors or supervisors, the right to receive dividends or bonuses, or any other rights or interests.
2. Class A preferred shares cannot be converted to ordinary shares.
3. The Class A preferred shares are non-transferable.
4. If there is a surplus in 2024, TPK should pay taxes in accordance with the law, cover any losses, and allocate 10% of the statutory surplus to the legal reserve. The remaining surplus should then be distributed to Class A preferred shareholders as dividends, based on TPK's profitability.
5. TPK is required to pay the aforementioned preferred share dividends by April 30, 2025. Upon payment, the Class A preferred shares will be unconditionally redeemed.

The fair value of the preferred share liabilities of the Group subsidiary, Transpak Equipment Corporation, based on estimated future cash flows, was NT$165,559 thousand as of December 31, 2024. On April 29, 2025, it paid preferred share dividends of NT$165,754 thousand, and on July 23, 2025, the preferred shares were redeemed.

(XVII) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of the lease liabilities of the Group is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Current	$ 69,017	95,238
Non-current	$ 109,775	178,260

Please refer to Note VI (XXVII) Liquidity Risk for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 5,632	6,813
Short-term leases expenses and lease expenses of low-value assets	$ 15,921	15,891

The amounts recognized in the cash flow statement are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 108,012	109,324

Important lease terms:

1. Lease of land, buildings and structures

   The Group has leased land, buildings and structures as the office premise, warehouse and plant. The lease period of the land use right is 50 years, and the lease periods of the office premise, warehouse and plant are usually 2 to 10 years. Some leases include the options to extend the original lease contract by the same period when the lease period expires.

2. Other leases

   The Group has leased the transport equipment with a lease period of 1 to 3 years. In addition, certain of the Group's leases for offices and office equipment and other assets are short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, and the Group has selected to apply the provision of exemption from recognition and not recognized them as relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

(XVIII) Provisions - product warranty

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	$ 30,437	41,764
Provisions increase for the period	4,635	3,761
Provisions reverse for the period	(11,880)	(15,088)
Balance as of December 31	$ 23,192	30,437

The warranty provisions for products of the Group are mainly related to the industrial computer board cards and systems, and the warranty provision is estimated based on the historical warranty data of similar products.

(XIX) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plans

   The adjustment between the present value of defined benefit obligations of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 92,448	84,760
Fair value of plan assets	(85,162)	(76,610)
	$ 7,286	8,150
Net defined benefit assets (accounted under other non-current assets)	$ (7,739)	(7,009)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 15,025	15,159

   The defined benefit plans of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are allocated to the special account for labor pension reserves of the Bank of Taiwan. The pension payment for each employee subject to the Labor Standards Act is calculated based on the base obtained through service years and the average salary for the six months prior to retirement.

(1) Composition of plan assets

The pension funds allocated by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries in accordance with the Labor Standards Act are administrated by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as "BLF"). In accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund," the minimum income for the annual final distribution of the funds shall not be lower than the income calculated based on the two-year fixed deposit rate of the local bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances in the special accounts for labor pension reserves of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries in the Bank of Taiwan were NT$85,162 thousand and NT$76,610 thousand, respectively. Information on the use of labor pension fund assets, including fund returns and fund asset allocation, can be found on the website of the BLF.

(2) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations

		2025	2024
Defined benefit obligations as of January 1	$	84,760	87,225
Current service cost and interest		1,344	1,191
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)			
— Effects of changes in demographic assumptions		-	18
— Actuarial gain or loss arising from experience adjustments		4,839	1,681
— Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in financial assumptions		2,365	(1,858)
Plans and benefits paid by the Company		(860)	(3,497)
Defined benefit obligations as of December	**$**	**92,448**	**84,760**

(3) Changes in fair value of plan assets

		2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	$	76,610	70,039
Interest income		1,166	894
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)			
— Compensation of plan assets (excluding current interest)		5,419	6,271
Amount contributed to the plan		2,827	2,903
Benefits paid under the plan		(860)	(3,497)
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	**$**	**85,162**	**76,610**

(4) Change in asset ceiling effects

The Group did not have defined benefit plan asset ceiling effects in the years 2025 and 2024.

(5) Expenses recognized as profit or loss

		2025	2024
Service costs for the current period	$	77	105
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets)		101	192
	$	178	297
Operating costs	$	161	202
Operating expenses		17	95
	$	178	297

(6) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used by the Group at the reporting date to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Discount rate	1.250%	1.50%
Future salary increases	2.00%~3.250%	2.00%~3.250%

The Group expects to make a contribution of NT$2,841 thousand to the defined benefit plan within one year after the reporting date of the fiscal year 2025. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 5.9-8.3 years.

(7) Sensitivity analysis

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

		Effect on defined benefit obligations	
		Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2025			
Discount rate	$	(1,834)	1,895
Future salary increases		1,829	(1,779)
December 31, 2024			
Discount rate		(1,797)	1,858
Future salary increases		1,797	(1,747)

The sensitivity analysis described above is based on analyzing the impact of changes in a single assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice, many hypothetical changes may be sequential. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net defined benefit liabilities on the balance sheet date. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis in this period are the same as those used in the previous period.

2. Defined contribution plans

   The defined contribution plan of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is made in accordance with the Labor Pension Act at a contribution rate of 6% of the monthly salary of the laborers to the individual pension account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance (BLI). There is no statutory or presumptive obligation to pay additional amount after the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have contributed a fixed amount under these plans. Foreign subsidiaries contribute their pensions in accordance with local laws and regulations.

   The pension expenses under the defined contribution pension measures of the Group in 2025 and 2024 were NT$73,535 thousand and NT$69,128 thousand, respectively.

(XX) Income taxes

1. Income tax expenses

   The income tax expenses of the Group are detailed as follows:

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	$ 176,259	137,874
Prior period adjustment of current income tax	4,599	1,099
Surtax on unappropriated earnings	1,584	3,527
Current income tax expense	182,442	142,500
Deferred income tax benefits	(55,798)	16,469
Income tax expenses	$ 126,644	158,969

2. The details of income tax benefits (expenses) recognized by the Group under other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ 357	(1,286)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(278)	(1,556)
	$ 79	(2,842)

   The reconciliation of income tax expenses and income before tax was as follows:

	2025	2024
Net profit before tax from continued operating units	$ 455,736	652,004
Income tax at the Company's domestic tax rate	$ 91,147	130,401
Effects of tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions	8,386	8,497
Prior period adjustment of income tax	4,599	1,099
Non-deductible expenses	7,746	869
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences and loss deductions	49,890	21,463
Surtax on unappropriated earnings	1,584	3,527
Tax exemption for investment income	(41,504)	(35,367)
Others	4,796	28,480
	$ 126,644	158,969

3. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

(1) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Loss carryforward	$ 89,055	87,654
Temporary differences	39,997	-
	$ 129,052	87,654

The Group has assessed that it is not likely for partial ownership to have sufficient taxable income available in the future to utilize the loss carryforwards, so it has not recognized relevant deferred income tax assets. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's loss carryforwards not recognized as deferred income tax assets and their deduction periods are as follows:

Losses not yet deducted	The last year for which a deduction was allowed
$ 50,224	For the year ended December 31, 2026
59,004	For the year ended December 31, 2027
77,673	For the year ended December 31, 2028
100,777	For the year ended December 31, 2029
65,751	For the year ended December 31, 2030
$ 353,429	

(2) Unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Income from investment in subsidiaries	$ 15,841	9,213

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries because the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and is confident that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(3) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognized

The changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:

	Allowance for inventory loss	Provisions	Defined benefit plans	Loss on investments in subsidiaries	Others	Total
January 1, 2025	$ 43,055	6,088	2,214	13,210	27,310	91,877
Recognized in profit or loss	(7,870)	(1,449)	(446)	(157)	(2,166)	(12,088)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	419	-	-	419
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	-	-	-	(262)	(262)
December 31, 2025	$ 35,185	4,639	2,187	13,053	24,882	79,946
January 1, 2024	$ 40,280	8,353	3,848	24,892	33,308	110,681
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,037)	(2,265)	(442)	(11,682)	(6,512)	(21,938)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,192)	-	-	(1,192)
Acquired through business combination	3,812	-	-	-	-	3,812
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	-	-	-	514	514
December 31, 2024	$ 43,055	6,088	2,214	13,210	27,310	91,877

Deferred income tax liabilities:

	Income from investment in subsidiaries	Others	Total
January 1, 2025	$ 166,093	216,282	382,375
Recognized in profit or loss	(31,007)	(36,879)	(67,886)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	340	340
Business combinations adjusted during the measurement period	-	7,900	7,900
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	23	23
December 31, 2025	**$ 135,086**	**187,666**	**322,752**
January 1, 2024	$ 167,934	43,669	211,603
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,841)	(3,628)	(5,469)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	1,650	1,650
Acquired through business combination	-	174,578	174,578
Effect of changes in exchange rate	-	13	13
December 31, 2024	**$ 166,093**	**216,282**	**382,375**

4. Circumstances of income tax approval

   The Company's profit-seeking enterprise income tax has been approved by the tax authority for the year 2023.

(XXI) Capital and other equities

1. Share capital - Ordinary shares

   As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total authorized capital of the Company was NT$1,772,000 thousand, which was divided into 177,200 thousand shares at NT$10 per share. The number of issued shares were both 114,489 thousand shares. The reserved capital for issuance of stock options to employees in the authorized share capital is 20,000 thousand shares.

2. Capital surplus

The Company's capital reserve balance is analyzed as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Share premium	$ 599,203	599,203
Differences between the actual price for acquisition or disposal of the subsidiaries and their carrying amount	183,410	183,410
Recognized changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	90,748	90,577
Gain on asset disposal	808	808
Others	24,703	24,133
	$ 898,872	898,131

Pursuant to the provisions of the Company Act, the capital surplus shall be first used to recover the loss before it is distributed as the realized capital surplus to the shareholders based on their respective shareholding ratios in the form of new shares or cash. If the aforementioned is done in cash, is authorized to be resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. The realized capital surplus as termed in the preceding sentence includes the proceeds from the shares issued at a premium over the face value and the income from the acceptance of donations. Pursuant to the provision of Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the capital surplus shall be accrued out of the capital, and the total amount accrued every year shall be no higher than ten percent of the paid-in capital.

3. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the provision of the Articles of Association of the Company, if there are any earnings in the final settlement, it shall first accrue the tax, make up the accumulated loss, and then set aside 10% as the legal surplus reserve, except when the legal surplus reserve has reached the paid-in capital of the Company. If there are any earnings after the special surplus reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with the law, the Board of Directors shall formulate the earnings distribution proposal together with the accumulated unappropriated earnings and submit them to the Shareholders' Meeting for dividend distribution. The Board of Directors is authorized to make a resolution to distribute and report to the Shareholders' Meeting if the earnings distribution shall be in the form of cash dividends.

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, due to the fierce competition in the industry, the volatile environment, and the stable growth stage of the Company's life cycle, to effectively master the Company's future investment opportunities, working capital needs, and long-term financial planning, and to meet shareholders' cash inflow needs, the Board of Directors formulates the earnings distribution proposal should take into account the general distribution level of the relevant industry and adopt a balanced dividend policy, and distribute according to the principle of prudence. If the Company's annual final settlement has earnings of 2% of the capital, the dividend distribution should not be less than 10% of the distributable earnings for the year, and the proportion of cash dividends paid each year should not be less than 10% of the total of cash and stock dividends paid for the year.

(1) Legal reserve

Pursuant to the provision of the Company Act, when the Company makes no loss, it may, by resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting, distribute the legal surplus reserve in the form of new shares or in cash to the extent that such legal reserve exceeds 25% of the total paid-in capital. If the aforementioned is done in cash, is authorized to be resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting.

(2) Special reserve

Under the regulations issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, when distributing the distributable earnings, for the net deductibles of other shareholders' equity incurred in the current year, the Company shall accrue the special surplus reserve in the same amount out of the amount of current after-tax net income added to the current unappropriated earnings, including items other than current after-tax net income and the unappropriated earnings in the previous period, and for the deductibles of other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period, the Company shall not distribute the special surplus reserve in the same amount accrued out of the unappropriated earnings in the previous period. If deductibles of other shareholders' equity are reversed in future, the reversed portion may be distributed as earnings.

4. Distribution of earnings

On February 25, 2025, and March 4, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved the amount of cash dividends and distribution amounts for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. On May 22, 2025, and May 31, 2024, the annual shareholders' meeting resolved the other earnings distribution proposal for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The relevant distribution amounts were as follows:

	2024		**2023**	
	Dividend per share (NT$)	**Amount**	**Dividend per share (NT$)**	**Amount**
Legal reserve		$ 43,858		36,913
Special reserve		$ 13,775		17,750
Dividends distributed to owners of common stock:				
Cash dividends	**3.4**	389,262	**3.0**	343,467

On March 3, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved the cash dividend amount in the earnings distribution proposal for the year ended in 2026.

	2025	
	Dividend per share (NT$)	**Amount**
Cash dividends	$ 2.45	280,498

The information regarding the earnings distribution can be found on the MOPS (Market Observation Post System).

5. Other equities (net amount after tax)

	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ (70,975)	1,409	(69,566)
Exchange difference from conversion of net assets of foreign operating organizations	1,068	-	1,068
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(5,216)	(5,216)
Shares of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	-	23	23
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ (69,907)	(3,784)	(73,691)

	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ (97,599)	41,808	(55,791)
Exchange difference from conversion of net assets of foreign operating organizations	26,356	-	26,356
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(1,703)	(1,703)
Disposal of partial equity interests in subsidiaries	268	(49)	219
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(38,647)	(38,647)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ (70,975)	1,409	(69,566)

6. Non-controlling interests (net amount after tax)

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 2,325,485	1,820,846
Shares attributable to non-controlling interests:		
Net profit for the period	43,727	96,424
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	4,218	15,247
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,283)	407
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	151	2,272
Income taxes related to other comprehensive income	(229)	(1,562)
Non-controlling interests adjustments	(1,171)	-
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	(68,050)	(31,619)
Differences between the actual price for acquisition or disposal of the subsidiaries and their carrying amount	-	30,509
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	181	84,803
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	308,158
Ending balance	$ 2,299,029	2,325,485

(XXII) Earnings per share

1. Basic earnings per share

	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 285,365	396,611
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands of shares)	114,489	114,489
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$ 2.49	3.46

2. Diluted earnings (loss) per share

	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 285,365	396,611
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands of shares)	114,489	114,489
Effects of potential ordinary shares with dilution effect (in thousands of shares):		
Effects of employee stock compensation	501	581
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (after adjusting for the dilutive effect of potential ordinary shares) (in thousands of shares)	114,990	115,070
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$ 2.48	3.45

(XXIII) Revenue from customer contracts

1. Breakdown of revenue

	2025	2024
Main products and services:		
Industrial computer cards and system	$ 5,905,503	5,505,464
Industrial automation intelligence	1,937,594	1,960,713
Equipment and consumables	1,405,001	604,257
Others	1,627,848	1,419,052
	$ 10,875,946	9,489,486

2. Balance of contracts

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31	2024.1.1
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	$ 2,070,182	2,312,013	1,965,743
Less: Allowance for loss	(25,268)	(36,526)	(26,447)
	$ 2,044,914	2,275,487	1,939,296
Contract assets	$ 5,212	11,383	812
Contract liabilities	$ 171,981	114,118	115,375

For the disclosure of notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties) and their impairments, please see Note VI (V) for details.

The contract assets and liabilities mainly come from the difference between the time point of satisfying the performance obligation when the Group transfers goods to a customer and the time point of the customer’s payment. The beginning balances of contract liabilities as of January 1, 2025 and 2024 were recognized as income of NT$101,107 thousand and NT$95,481 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(XXIV) Compensation of employees and directors

On May 22, 2025, the Company’s shareholders resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation. Pursuant to the amended Articles, if the Company has profits in a given fiscal year, 5% and 20% of such profits shall be allocated as employee compensation, and no more than 1% for director compensation. Of the employee compensation, the distribution of compensation for entry-level employees shall not be less than 10% of the total employee compensation mentioned above. But if the Company still has an accumulated loss, a certain amount should be reserved in advance for offsetting. Under the Articles of Incorporation prior to the amendment, the Company shall set aside at least 5-20% of the earnings, if any, in the year as compensation to the employees and no greater than 1% as compensation to directors. But if the Company still has an accumulated loss, a certain amount should be reserved in advance for offsetting. The beneficiaries of the aforesaid employees' compensation, if distributed in stock or in cash, shall include the employees of the controlled companies or affiliates of the Company who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the estimated employee compensations of the Company were NT$26,315 thousand and NT$36,219 thousand, respectively, and the estimated director compensations were NT$2,820 thousand and NT$3,878 thousand, respectively, which were estimated based on the Company's pre-tax net income before deducting the compensations for employees and directors multiplied by the Company's proposed distribution rate of compensations for employees and directors for each period, and were reported as operating costs or operating expenses for each such period. If the actually distributed amount of next year is different from the estimate, the difference will be treated as an accounting estimate change and listed in the profit and loss of next year.

The amounts of compensations for employees and directors of the Company as of March 3, 2026 and February 25, 2025, as determined by the Board of Directors, are not different from the amounts estimated in the Company's parent company only financial statements for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, and are paid entirely in cash. The relevant information can be found in the MOPS.

(XXV) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest income

	2025	2024
Interest on bank deposit	$ 20,530	20,291
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	199	315
Interest on deposits	98	19
Interest on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	638	570
Others	4	40
	$ 21,469	21,235

2. Other income

	2025	2024
Rental income	$ 3,408	7,930
Dividend income	339	5,589
Government subsidy income	13,224	-
Others	9,642	18,694
	$ 26,613	32,213

3. Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 703	811
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary	-	4,360
Gain (Loss) on lease amendment	3,764	-
Net gains (losses) on foreign currency exchange	(32,784)	69,271
Gain (Loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(9,566)	(75,680)
Other gain (loss)	(292)	1,082
	$ (38,175)	(156)

4. Finance costs

	2025	2024
Bank interest expenses	$ 45,751	47,316
Interest expense on corporate bonds	22,555	5,010
Financial expenses on lease liabilities	5,632	6,813
	$ 73,938	59,139

(XXVI) Financial instruments

1. Types of financial instruments

(1) Financial assets

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	$ 21,718	28,351
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	50,000	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	49,551	59,972
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,403,301	2,512,850
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	29,730	2,726
Notes receivable, accounts receivable, and other receivables (including related parties)	2,239,494	2,410,830
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	26,650	3,420
Refundable deposits (reported in other non-current assets)	40,310	32,672
Subtotal	4,739,485	4,962,498
Total	$ 4,860,754	5,050,821

(2) Financial liabilities

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - current:		
Held for trading	$ 5,936	9,265
Preferred share liabilities - current	-	165,559
Subtotal	5,936	174,824
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Notes payable, accounts payable and other payables (including related parties)	2,528,098	2,198,360
Short-term borrowings	1,333,895	1,388,927
Corporate bonds payable	958,629	936,074
Long-term borrowings (including the part due within one year)	964,000	850,000
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	178,792	273,498
Subtotal	5,963,414	5,646,859
Total	$ 5,969,350	5,821,683

2. Fair value

(1) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management of the Group believes that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group classified as amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements are close to their fair value.

(2) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Group's financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss and the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value on the basis of repeatability. The following table provides relevant analysis of the financial instruments measured at fair value after initial recognition and classifies these assets into levels 1 to 3 based on the observable extent of fair value. Different fair value levels are defined as follows:

A. Level 1: Open quotation of the same asset or liability in the active market (without adjustment).

B. Level 2: The input parameter of the asset or liability is directly observable (namely price) or indirectly observable (namely, inferred from price), except for the open quotations included in level 1.

C. Level 3: The input parameters of assets or liabilities are not based on observable market data (non-observable parameters).

	2025.12.31			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative financial instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	287	-	287
Derivative financial instruments - Foreign exchange swaps contracts	-	566	-	566
Fund beneficial certificates	20,765	-	-	20,765
Stocks of domestic unlisted companies	-	-	50,000	50,000
Redemption option of convertible bonds	-	-	100	100
	$ 20,765	853	50,100	71,718
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Foreign unlisted stocks	$ -	-	49,551	49,551
	$ -	-	49,551	49,551
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative financial instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	2,474	-	2,474
Derivative financial instruments - Foreign exchange swaps contracts	-	3,462	-	3,462
	$ -	5,936	-	5,936

	2024.12.31			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative financial instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	2,316	-	2,316
Fund beneficial certificates	22,135	-	-	22,135
Redemption option of convertible bonds	-	-	3,900	3,900
	$ 22,135	2,316	3,900	28,351
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	59,972	59,972
	$ -	-	59,972	59,972
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative financial instruments - Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	882	-	882
Derivative financial instruments - Foreign exchange swaps contracts	-	8,383	-	8,383
Preferred share liabilities	-	-	165,559	165,559
	$ -	9,265	165,559	174,824

(3) Fair value measurement techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

A. Non-derivative financial instruments

If there is an open quotation for the financial instrument in the active market, the open quotation in the active market shall be the fair value.

Except for financial instruments with active markets, fair values of the other financial instruments are obtained with valuation techniques or counterparty quotations. Evaluation technique-based fair value may be calculated by referring to the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar substantial conditions and characteristics, or discounted cash flow or other evaluation techniques, including market information application mode available on the reporting date.

The fair values of the financial instruments held by the Group are presented in terms of type and attribute as follows:

TWSE/TPEx listed stocks and fund beneficiary certificates have standard terms and conditions and are traded in active markets, and their fair values are determined in accordance with market quotations.

For financial instruments held by the Group, such as unlisted stocks with no active market, the fair value is primarily estimated using the market approach, based on factors such as the net worth, operational status, and the total market value of the individual assets and liabilities of the evaluated company. In addition, the main unobservable input is the liquidity discount. However, since potential fluctuations in the liquidity discount would not have a significant financial impact, its quantitative information will not be disclosed. The fair value of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (preferred share liabilities) is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis.

B. Derivative financial instruments

They are valuated with the valuation model generally accepted by market participants. Forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swap contracts are usually valuated in line with the current forward exchange rate. The redemption rights of convertible bonds are evaluated using an appropriate option pricing model.

(4) Transfer between fair value levels

There were no transfers of fair value levels of any financial asset and financial liability for the years ended 2025 and 2024.

(5) Detailed statement on changes in level 3

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 3,900	-
Addition in current period	50,000	3,600
Changes recognized in profit or loss in current period	(3,800)	300
Ending balance	$ 50,100	3,900

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 59,972	9,400
Addition in current period	-	50,000
Changes recognized in other comprehensive incomes in current period	(10,421)	572
Ending balance	$ 49,551	59,972

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 165,559	-
Impact from initial consolidation of subsidiary	-	196,797
Recognized in profit and loss in current period	195	(31,238)
Dividends on Preferred Stock Liabilities Issued	(165,754)	-
Ending balance	$ -	165,559

(XXVII)Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and equity instrument price risk) as a result of its business activities. This note presents the Group's policies and procedures for measuring and managing each of these risks and the quantitative disclosure of the risks.

The Group's Board of Directors is responsible for developing and controlling the Group's risk management policy. The risk management policy is established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor compliance with the risks and risk limits. Risk management policies and systems are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the operations of the Group.

The financial management department of the Group monitors and manages the financial risks related to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports.

1. Credit risk

   Credit risk refers to the risk of financial losses incurred by the Group due to the failure of counterparties to perform contractual obligations with respect to financial assets, mainly arising from cash and equivalents, derivative instrument transactions, accounts receivable from customers, and other receivables. The carrying value of financial assets and contract assets of the Group represents the maximum credit exposure amount.

The transaction counterparties of cash and cash equivalents of the Group and the beneficiary certificates of the fund held by the Group are all financial institutions with good credit and therefore should not generate significant credit risk.

The policies adopted by the Group are to only conduct transactions with reputed counterparties, and to obtain sufficient collateral under necessary circumstances to reduce the risk of financial losses. The Group conducts transactions with enterprises whose ratings is equivalent to or higher than investment level. The information is provided by independent rating agencies. If such information is not available, the Group will use other publicly available financial information and transaction records of each other to rate major clients. The Group continuously monitors credit exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties, and distributes the total transaction amount to qualified customers with credit ratings. It controls credit exposure through counterparty credit limit limits reviewed and approved by the risk management unit annually, and also reduces possible losses through insurance.

To mitigate the credit risk, the management of the Group appoints a team solely responsible for determination of credit lines, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate action has been taken for the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Group will review the recoverable amount of the receivables one by one on the balance sheet date to ensure that the unrecoverable receivables have been recognized with appropriate impairment loss. Accordingly, the management of the Group believes that the Group’s credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Group had no centralized accounts receivable balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot deliver cash or other financial assets to settle financial liabilities and fails to fulfill relevant obligations. The Group manages and maintains sufficient cash positions to support operations and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The management of the Group monitors the use of bank facility and ensures compliance with the terms of the loan contract.

The following table shows the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities, including the impact of estimated interest, and prepared at the undiscounted cash flow.

	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5 years and above
December 31, 2025					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Short-term borrowings (floating rates)	$ 1,340,968	1,340,968	-	-	-
Corporate bonds payable	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-
Long-term borrowings (floating rates)	985,874	367,275	457,031	161,568	-
Notes payable, accounts payable and other payables (including related parties; no interest)	2,528,098	2,528,098	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	186,323	72,677	41,492	70,917	1,237
Subtotal	6,041,263	4,309,018	1,498,523	232,485	1,237
Derivative financial instruments:					
Forward foreign exchange contracts - gross delivery					
Outflow	685,808	685,808	-	-	-
Inflow	(683,621)	(683,621)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange SWAP contracts - gross delivery					
Outflow	939,830	939,830	-		-
Inflow	(936,934)	(936,934)	-	-	-
Subtotal	5,083	5,083	-	-	-
Total	$ 6,046,346	4,314,101	1,498,523	232,485	1,237
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Short-term borrowings (floating rates)	$ 1,392,050	1,392,050	-	-	-
Preferred share liabilities	165,559	165,559	-	-	-
Corporate bonds payable	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-
Long-term borrowings (floating rates)	873,268	101,670	759,437	12,161	-
Notes payable, accounts payable and other payables (including related parties; no interest)	2,198,360	2,198,360	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	284,717	100,891	84,762	82,988	16,076
Subtotal	5,913,954	3,958,530	844,199	1,095,149	16,076
Derivative financial instruments:					
Forward foreign exchange contracts - gross delivery					
Outflow	745,441	745,441	-	-	-
Inflow	(746,875)	(746,875)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange SWAP contracts - gross delivery					
Outflow	936,675	936,675	-	-	-
Inflow	(928,292)	(928,292)	-	-	-
Subtotal	6,949	6,949	-	-	-
Total	$ 5,920,903	3,965,479	844,199	1,095,149	16,076

The Group doesn't expect the time point of the cash flow under the maturity date analysis will come much earlier or the actual amount will be substantially different.

3. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates and the price of equity instruments, and may affect the earnings of the Group or the value of the financial instruments it holds. The goal of market risk management is to control the degree of exposure to market risk within an acceptable range, and to optimize investment returns.

(1) Exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risks arising from sales and purchase transactions denominated in non-functional currencies, and the main currencies involved in these transactions are USD, RMB and JPY. The management of exchange rate risk in the Group is to use forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swap contracts to manage exchange rate risk within the scope permitted by policy.

The exchange rate risk of the Group arises primarily from the receivables and payables of the Group dominated in non-functional currencies that are outstanding at the balance sheet date. The carrying value of significant monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in functional currency (including monetary items denominated in non-functional currencies that have been written off in the consolidated financial statements) of the Group at the reporting date and their sensitivity to changes in foreign currencies are analyzed as follows (monetary unit: NT$ thousand):

	2025.12.31				
	Foreign currency	**Exchange rate**	**NTD**	**Exchange rate fluctuation**	**Profit and loss influence (before tax)**
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD (Note 1)	$ 61,415	31.4300	1,930,285	1%	19,303
USD (Note 2)	4,134	6.9919	129,944	1%	1,299
RMB	4,353	4.4952	19,566	1%	196
JPY	13,482	0.2007	2,706	1%	27
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD (Note 1)	30,254	31.4300	950,868	1%	9,509
USD (Note 2)	16,945	6.9919	532,572	1%	5,326
JPY	28,493	0.2007	5,719	1%	57

	2024.12.31					
		Foreign currency	**Exchange rate**	**NTD**	**Exchange rate fluctuation**	**Profit and loss influence (before tax)**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD (Note 1)	$	56,665	32.7850	1,857,766	1%	18,578
USD (Note 2)		2,931	7.2993	96,084	1%	961
RMB		31	4.4915	140	1%	1
JPY		305	0.2099	64	1%	1
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD (Note 1)		21,191	32.7850	694,734	1%	6,947
USD (Note 2)		16,397	7.2993	537,576	1%	5,376
JPY		11,705	0.2099	2,457	1%	25

Note 1: Exchange rate between USD and NTD.
Note 2: Exchange rate between USD and RMB.

Due to the wide variety of functional currencies of the Group, the exchange gain or loss of monetary items are disclosed through consolidation. Please refer to Note VI (XXV) for details of foreign currency exchange (loss) gain (including realized and unrealized) for the years 2025 and 2024.

(2) Interest rate risk

The bank borrowings of the Group are based on a floating rate basis. The measures taken by the Group to address the risk of interest rate changes mainly include regularly assessing the borrowing interest rate of banks, maintaining good relationship with financial institutions to achieve lower financing costs, and strengthening working capital management to reduce the dependence on bank borrowings and the risk of interest rate changes.

The interest rate exposure of financial liabilities of the Group is described in the liquidity risk management section of this Note. The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate exposure of non-derivative instruments at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis assumes that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date is outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change used by the Group to report interest rates to the main management is an increase or decrease of 1% in annual interest rates, which also represents the management's assessment of the reasonable and possible range of changes in interest rates.

If the annual interest rate on bank borrowings of the Group increases/decreases by 1%, and all other variables remain unchanged, based on the estimated balance of bank borrowings of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the net profit before tax of the Group for the years 2025 and 2024 will decrease/increase by NT$22,979 thousand and NT$22,389 thousand, respectively.

(3) Other market price risks

The Group is exposed to the risk of price changes of equity instruments arising from the equity securities investment measured at fair value. The Group manages and monitors the investment performance on a fair value basis.

The sensitivity analysis of the price risk of equity instruments (financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income) is based on the changes in fair value as at the reporting date. If the price of equity instruments increases/decreases by 1%, based on the estimated balance of equity securities investments held by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of other comprehensive income for the years 2025 and 2024 will increase/decrease by NT$496 thousand and NT$600 thousand, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis of the price risk of equity instruments (financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss) is based on the changes in fair value as at the reporting date. If the price of equity instruments increases/decreases by 1%, based on the estimated balance of equity securities investments held by the Group as of December 31, 2025, the amount of profit before tax for the years 2025 will increase/decrease by NT$500 thousand.

(XXVIII) Capital management

The Group conducts management of risks in capital to ensure that each enterprise of the group would continue as a going concern with the premise of optimizing the balances of debt and equity, and to maximize shareholders' equity.

The Group's capital structure consists of its net debt, which is borrowings less cash and cash equivalent, and equity attributable to the owners of the Company, which is equity, capital reserve, retained earnings and other equity items.

The Group is not subject to other external capital requirements.

The Group's key management annually reviews the group's capital structure, and the content of the review includes costs of various capital and related risks. According to the key management's suggestions, the Group will balance the overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, issuance of new shares, and buy-back of shares.

The way of capital management of the Group did not change in 2025 and 2024.

(XXIX) Non-cash transactions in investing and financing activities

1. Please refer to Note VI (X) for the right-of-use assets acquired by the Group through lease.

2. The liabilities arising from financing activities are reconciled in the following table:

			Non-cash change		
	2025.1.1	**Cash flows**	**Increase or decrease in lease liabilities**	**Exchange rate changes and others**	**2025.12.31**
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,388,927	(70,357)	-	15,325	1,333,895
Long-term borrowings (including the part due within one year)	850,000	114,000	-	-	964,000
Preferred share liabilities	165,559	(165,754)	-	195	-
Corporate bonds payable	936,074	-	-	22,555	958,629
Lease liabilities	273,498	(86,459)	2,763	(11,010)	178,792
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 3,614,058	(208,570)	2,763	27,065	3,435,316

			Non-cash change			
	2024.1.1	**Cash flows**	**Impact from initial consolidation of subsidiary**	**Increase or decrease in lease liabilities**	**Exchange rate changes and others**	**2024.12.31**
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,079,645	300,873	-	-	8,409	1,388,927
Long-term borrowings (including the part due within one year)	800,000	50,000	-	-	-	850,000
Preferred share liabilities	-	-	196,797	-	(31,238)	165,559
Corporate bonds payable	-	1,096,349	-	-	(160,275)	936,074
Lease liabilities	248,107	(86,620)	66,327	44,005	1,679	273,498
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 2,127,752	1,360,602	263,124	44,005	(181,425)	3,614,058

VII. Related Party Transactions

(I) Parent company and ultimate controller

Qisda Corporation (Qisda) is the ultimate controller of the parent company and affiliated group of the Company, directly or indirectly holding 55.09% of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares. Qisda has prepared consolidated financial reports for public use.

(II) Names and relationships of related parties

The related parties who had transactions with the Group during the reporting period covered by this consolidated financial report are as follows:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Qisda Corporation (Qisda)	Parent company of the Company
APLEX Technology Inc.	Associate of the Company (Note 1)
Other related parties:	
Partner Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Partner Tech Asia Pacific	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Alpha Networks Inc.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Materials Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Asia Pacific Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Healthcare Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Metaguru Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Guru Software Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Qisda Vietnam Co., Ltd.,	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
BenQ Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
DIVA Laboratories, Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Expert Alliance Systems & Consultancy (HK) Company Limited	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Corex (Pty) Ltd.,	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Simula Technology Inc.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Golden Spirit Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Data Image Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Action Star Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Metaage Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Lily Medical Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
AdvancedTEK International Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Global Intelligence Network Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Concord Medical Co. Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Simula Technology Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Suzhou BenQ Hospital Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Qisda Optronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Qisda (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Qisda Electronics (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Cenefom Corp.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Epic Cloud Co.,Ltd.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
Brainstorm Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
WiXtar Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Qisda
AU Optronics Corporation	Corporate Director of Qisda Corporation
AUO (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO
AUO Digitech Taiwan Inc.	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO
AUO Crystal Corp.	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO
Darwin Precisions Corporation	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO
AUO Display Plus Corp.	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO
AUO Envirotech Inc.	Subsidiary directly or indirectly held by AUO

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Visco Vision Inc.	Associates of Qisda
Darfon Electronics Corporation (Darfon)	Associates of Qisda
Marketop Smart Solutions Co., Ltd.	Associates of Qisda
TD HiTech Energy Inc.	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Darfon
Unictron Technologies Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Darfon
Darfon Energy Technology Corporation	Subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by Darfon
BenQ Foundation	Substantial related party of Qisda
Suzhou BenQ Foundation	Substantial related party of Qisda
Aewin Korea Technologies Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party of AEWIN
Aplex Singapore Pte Ltd	Other related parties (Associate of APLEX)

Note 1: Starting from December 24, 2024, became an associate of the Company.

(III) Material transactions with related party

1. Net operating income

The material sales amount of the Group to the related parties is as follows:

	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 246,865	128,024
Associate	19,478	-
Other related parties	264,099	266,416
	$ 530,442	394,440

Sales of the Group to related parties involve customary products made to order based on the customer demand, so the price is determined by both parties through negotiation. The credit term for related parties is 60 to 90 days after shipment for receipt of payment, and 30 to 120 days for non-related parties.

2. Purchases

The purchase amount of the Group from the related parties is as follows:

	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 316,737	189,394
Associate	2,381	-
Other related parties	32,254	16,454
	$ 351,372	205,848

The purchases from related parties by the Group are customized products tailored to the requirements of the order, and, therefore, the selling price is mutually agreed. The credit term for related parties is 60 to 90 days after shipment, and for non-related parties is 30 to 120 days after monthly settlement.

3. Leases

The Group has leased plants and offices from the parent company and signed the lease contracts based on the rent prices in the adjacent areas. The increase in right-of-use assets in 2024 totaled NT$1,268 thousand.

The Group has recognized interest expenses of NT$922 thousand and NT$1,090 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of related lease liabilities were NT$72,910 thousand and NT$87,338 thousand, respectively.

4. Property transaction

Category of related party	Item		2025	2024
Other related parties	Property, plant and equipment	$	112	-
Other related parties	Intangible assets		331	3,024
		$	443	3,024

5. Operating costs, expenses, and other income

The operating costs and expenses incurred by the Group due to the provision of product processing and management services by related parties, as well as other income generated by other transactions, are detailed below:

Item	Category of related party		2025	2024
Operating costs	Parent company	$	23,705	25,677
	Other related parties		1,255	1,397
Operating expenses	Parent company		6,805	4,592
	Associate		6	-
	Other related parties		24,509	12,719
Other income	Parent company		162	910
	Other related parties		765	4,789

6. Receivables from related parties

Details of the receivables from related parties of the Group are as follows:

Item	Category of related party		2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accounts receivable - related parties	Parent company	$	113,767	73,181
	Associate		1,656	1,444
	Other related parties		50,307	81,713
			165,730	156,338
Other receivables	Parent company		398	1,128
	Other related parties		360	566
			758	1,694
		$	166,488	158,032

The Group provides some of the raw materials to the parent company for manufacturing, while the completed semi-finished products are sold back to the Group for processing and assembly. The Group did not recognize the amount of raw materials provided to the parent company as operating income. Furthermore, the accounts receivable and payable arising from the sale of raw materials and the purchase of semi-finished products above were not collected and paid on a net basis; therefore, they were not expressed as mutual offset.

7. Payables to related parties

The payables of the Group to related parties are detailed as follows:

Item	Category of related party	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accounts payable - related parties	Parent company	$ 51,637	59,891
	Associate	261	-
	Other related parties	5,559	7,040
		57,457	66,931
Other payables	Parent company	5,450	5,958
	Other related parties	7,406	3,265
		12,856	9,223
Lease liabilities - current	Parent company	14,598	14,428
Lease liabilities - non-current	Parent company	58,312	72,910
		72,910	87,338
		$ 143,223	163,492

(IV) Compensation of main managerial officers

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 34,805	36,794

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the book-entry values of the asset pledged as collateral provided by the Group are detailed as follows:

Asset name	Subject matter of pledge guarantee	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Pledged certificate of deposit	Performance bond for release before tax to customs house	$ 2,833	2,726
Pledged certificate of deposit	Performance bond	13,000	-
Notes receivable	Bank loan guarantee	-	59,918
Property, plant and equipment	Bank loan guarantee	652,441	439,077
Property, plant and equipment	Performance guarantee for purchases	13,914	19,456
		$ 682,188	521,177

The aforesaid pledged time deposits are presented under the financial assets measured at amortized cost - current.

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments: None.

X. Significant Disaster Losses: None.

XI. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Due to a procurement contract dispute, the Group's subsidiary Tianjin Ace Pillar had bank deposits of NT$11,961 thousand (RMB2,661 thousand) frozen by the bank in February 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the Group has fully accrued the related payables for the amount requested by the supplier and will engage legal counsel to handle the related matters in order to protect the Group's equity.

XII. Others

(I) The employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized by function as follows:

By function / By nature	2025			2024		
	Attributable to operating cost	Attributable to operating expenses	Total	Attributable to operating cost	Attributable to operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary expense	317,211	1,132,253	1,449,464	277,126	1,086,637	1,363,763
Labor and health insurance expenses	32,081	104,868	136,949	28,366	100,620	128,986
Pension expense	14,063	59,650	73,713	13,374	56,051	69,425
Other employee benefit expenses	19,218	52,459	71,677	16,472	51,926	68,398
Depreciation expense	90,760	131,869	222,629	95,596	128,880	224,476
Amortization expense	3,016	97,727	100,743	3,988	54,965	58,953

XIII. Supplementary Disclosures

(I) Information on Material Transactions:

1. Loan of funds to others: please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsement and guarantee for others: None.
3. Significant securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, related enterprises, and equity joint ventures): None.
4. The amount of purchases or sales with related parties reached NT$100 million or 20% and above of the paid-in capital: please refer to Table 2.
5. Receivables from related parties reached NT$ 100 million or 20% and above of paid-in capital: please refer to Table 3.
6. Business relationship and major transactions between the parent company and the subsidiaries: please refer to Table 4.

(II) Reinvestment and related information: please refer to Table 5.

(III) Investment information in Mainland China: please refer to Table 6.

XIV. Segment Information

(I) General information

Starting from April 2025, the Group, based on the industry characteristics of its subsidiaries and the needs for synergy development, adjusted the organizational structure of its departments. The basis for the post-adjustment departmental segmentation differs from that adopted in the most recent consolidated financial statements. The purpose of this adjustment is to strengthen the integration of Group resources, enhance operational efficiency, and redefine the reportable segments to be disclosed. The structure and business overview of each reportable segment after the adjustment are as follows:

1. Board Cards & Systems Division: Engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and sales of boards and motherboards for industrial computers.
2. Industrial Automation Intelligence Division: Engaged in testing, processing, trading, repairing and electromechanical integration of automation control and industrial transmission systems, semiconductor optoelectronic and consumables; and trading and servicing of energy management products.
3. Equipment and Consumables Division: Engaged in the production, manufacturing, and trading of bundling equipment.

(II) Reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities, and their measurement basis and reconciliation information

Information and adjustments of the Group's operating segments are as follows:

	2025				
	Board cards and system Division	Industrial Automation Intelligence Division	Equipment and consumables	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue from external clients	$ 6,434,642	3,036,303	1,405,001	-	10,875,946
Inter-departmental income	6,190	1,731	1,560	(9,481)	-
Total income	$ 6,440,832	3,038,034	1,406,561	(9,481)	10,875,946
Reportable department profit or loss	$ 411,995	(144,417)	248,270	3,745	519,593

	2024				
	Board cards and system Division	Industrial Automation Intelligence Division	Equipment and consumables	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue from external clients	$ 5,905,712	2,979,517	604,257	-	9,489,486
Inter-departmental income	6,615	2	116	(6,733)	-
Total income	$ 5,912,327	2,979,519	604,373	(6,733)	9,489,486
Reportable department profit or loss	$ 510,687	26,765	117,282	3,117	657,851

(III) Geographical information

The geographical information of the Group is as follows, with revenues classified based on the geographical location of customers and non-current assets classified based on the geographical location of assets.

By geographical location		**2025**	**2024**
Revenue from external clients:			
Asia	$	5,575,498	5,177,291
America		2,743,832	2,227,391
Europe		2,467,958	2,042,346
Others		88,658	42,458
	$	10,875,946	9,489,486

By geographical location		**2025.12.31**	**2024.12.31**
Non-current assets:			
Asia	$	4,240,731	4,474,691
America		190,592	187,754
Europe		38,244	41,413
	$	4,469,567	4,703,858

The above non-current assets do not include financial instruments, deferred income tax assets and pension benefits assets.

(IV) Sales to major customers

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not have any single customer that amounted to more than 10% of the consolidated net sales revenue.

Table 1.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Loan of funds to others
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

No.	Financing company	Loan recipient	Transaction item	Related party	Maximum amount in current period	Ending balance	Amount actually drawn in current period	Range of interest rate	Nature of financing	Business transaction amounts	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debts recognized	Collateral		Financing limits for each borrowing company	Total financing limits
													Name	Value		
1	AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	236,211	223,658	223,658	-	1	190,722	Business interaction	-	-	-	190,722	555,652
1	AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	21,251	20,115	-	3%	2	-	Operating capital turnover	-	-	-	277,826	555,652
2	Ace Pillar	Tianjin ACE Pillar	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	179,808	179,808	17,981	2%	2	-	Operating capital turnover	-	-	-	394,626	789,253
3	Cyber South	Tianjin ACE Pillar	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	42,826	22,001	22,001	-	2	-	Operating capital turnover	-	-	-	334,091	334,091
4	Proton	Tianjin ACE Pillar	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	23,896	12,572	12,572	-	2	-	Operating capital turnover	-	-	-	199,158	199,158
5	Suzhou Super Pillar	Tianjin ACE Pillar	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	74,878	44,952	44,952	3%	2	-	Operating capital turnover	-	-	-	130,104	130,104

Note 1: The limits of funds lent by AEWIN to all others and to each individual were 40% and 20%, respectively, of the net value of the company's most recent financial statements.
Note 2: The limits of funds lent by Ace Pillar to all others and to each individual were 40% and 20%, respectively, of the net value of the company's most recent financial statements.
Note 3: The limits of funds lent by Cyber South to all others and to each individual were 10% and 5%, respectively, of the net value of the company's most recent financial statements. When lending funds to foreign subsidiaries that the parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares based on need for financing, the limit of all loans and each loan was 100% of the net value.
Note 4: The limits of funds lent by Proton to all others and to each individual were 10% and 5%, respectively, of the net value of the company's most recent financial statements. When lending funds to foreign subsidiaries that the parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares based on need for financing, the limit of all loans and each loan was 100% of the net value.
Note 5: The limits of funds lent by Suzhou Super Pillar to all others and to each individual were 40% and 20%, respectively, of the net value of the subsidiaries' most recent financial statements. When lending funds to foreign subsidiaries that the parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares based on need for financing, the limit of all loans and each loan was 100% of the net value of the subsidiaries.
Note 6: “1” for those with the nature for financing arising from business transaction; “2” for those with short-term financing needs.
Note 7: The loans and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been offset in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Table 2.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
The amount of purchases or sales with related parties reached NT$100 million or 20% and above of the paid-in capital
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Companies for Purchases (Sales)	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Transaction status				Situation and reason for difference between the trading terms and those of the		Notes and accounts receivable		Remarks
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Proportion to total purchase (sales)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	Proportion to total notes and accounts	
Diamond Flower Information (NL) B.V.	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	528,287	100.00%	60-90 days to collect			(6,485)	100.00%	Note 1
The Company	Diamond Flower Information (NL) B.V.	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(528,287)	14.05%	60-90 days to collect			6,485	1.29%	Note 1
DFI AMERICA, LLC.	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	503,837	98.63%	60-90 days to collect			(35,203)	99.98%	Note 1
The Company	DFI AMERICA, LLC.	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(503,837)	13.40%	60-90 days to collect			35,203	7.02%	Note 1
DFI Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	319,555	100.00%	60-90 days to collect			(24,526)	100.00%	Note 1
The Company	DFI Co., Ltd.	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(319,555)	8.50%	60-90 days to collect			24,526	4.89%	Note 1
The Company	Qisda Corporation	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	233,775	7.76%	60-90 days to collect			(35,136)	4.67%	
Qisda Corporation	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(233,775)	0.32%	60-90 days to collect			35,136	0.13%	Note 1
Qisda Corporation	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	230,179	0.82%	60-90 days to collect			(91,692)	0.29%	Note 1
The Company	Qisda Corporation	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(230,179)	6.12%	60-90 days to collect			91,692	18.28%	
Yan Ying Hao Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	117,896	99.37%	60-90 days to collect			(32,380)	99.83%	Note 1
The Company	Yan Ying Hao Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(117,896)	3.14%	60-90 days to collect			32,380	6.46%	Note 1
The Company	Brainstorm Corporation	Related parties	(Sales)	(102,935)	2.74%	60-90 days to collect			19,864	3.96%	Note 1
AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(388,377)	21.97%	120 days after shipment	Comparable to general customers	Shipment is immediately converted to a receivable within 120 days and subject to extension according to market conditions	135,263	28.76%	Note 1
AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	Parent company and subsidiary	(Sales)	(190,722)	10.79%	150 days after shipment	Comparable to general customers	Shipment is immediately converted to a receivable within 120 days and subject to extension according to market conditions	185,624	39.47%	Note 1
Aewin Tech Inc.	AEWIN	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	388,377	100.00%	120 days after shipment	Comparable to general customers	Shipment is immediately converted to a receivable within 120 days and subject to extension according to market conditions	(135,263)	100.00%	Note 1
Beijing AEWIN	AEWIN	Parent company and subsidiary	Purchases	190,722	24.66%	150 days after shipment	Comparable to general customers	Shipment is immediately converted to a receivable within 120 days and subject to extension according to market conditions	(185,624)	36.13%	Note 1

Note 1: The above transactions have been offset when preparing the consolidated financial report.

Table 3.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Accounts receivable from related parties reached NT$100 million or 20% and above of paid-in capital
December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Company with receivables	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Recovery amount of accounts receivable from related parties after the balance sheet date	Allowance for bad debts recognized
					Amount	Treatment		
AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	Parent company and subsidiary	185,624	0.90	107,102	Strengthen collection	-	-
AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	Parent company and subsidiary	223,658	-	-	-	52,618	-
AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	Parent company and subsidiary	135,263	2.98	-	-	-	-

Note: The aforesaid transactions had been offset when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Table 4.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries

Business relationship and significant transactions between the parent company and the subsidiaries

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

No. (Note 1)	Name of trader	Counterparty	Relationship with counterparty (Note 2)	Transaction situation			
				Account	Amount	Transaction terms	Proportion to consolidated revenue or asset (Note 7)
0	The Company	DFI AMERICA, LLC.	1	(Sales)	503,837	60-90 days to collect	4.63%
0	The Company	Diamond Flower Information (NL) B.V.	1	(Sales)	528,287	60-90 days to collect	4.86%
0	The Company	DFI Co., Ltd.	1	(Sales)	319,555	60-90 days to collect	2.94%
0	The Company	Yan Ying Hao Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	1	(Sales)	117,896	60-90 days to collect	1.08%
0	The Company	Qisda Corporation	2	(Sales)	230,179	60-90 days to collect	2.12%
1	AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	3	(Sales)	190,722	(Note 5)	1.75%
1	AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	3	Accounts receivable	185,624	(Note 5)	1.50%
1	AEWIN	Beijing AEWIN	3	Other receivables	223,658	-	1.81%
1	AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	3	(Sales)	388,377	(Note 6)	3.57%
1	AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	3	Accounts receivable	135,263	(Note 6)	1.09%

Note 1: The number should be filled in as follows:
1. 0 stands for the parent company.
2. The subsidiaries are numbered with Arabic numbers starting with 1.

Note 2: The types of relationships with traders are indicated as follows:
1. Parent company - subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary - parent company.
3. Subsidiary - subsidiary.

Note 3: The business relationship and important transactions between the parent and subsidiaries only disclose sales of goods and accounts receivable, and corresponding purchase and accounts payable are omitted here.

Note 4: It is calculated by dividing the transaction amount by the consolidated operating income or total consolidated assets.

Note 5: 150 days after shipment and subject to extension according to market conditions.

Note 6: 120 days after shipment and subject to extension according to market conditions.

Note 7: With respect to the business relationships and important transactions between parent and subsidiary companies, only information regarding those accounting for 1% or more of the consolidated revenue or assets are disclosed.

Table 5.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Reinvestment and related information
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand/In thousands of shares

	Name of investee	Location	Primary business	Original investment amount		Ending shareholding			Maximum shareholding during the period		Current profit (loss) of the investee in the period	Investment profit (loss) recognized for the period	Remarks (Note 2)
				End of current period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			
The Company	DFI AMERICA, LLC.	USA	Sales of industrial computer cards	254,683	254,683	1,209	100%	478,691	1,209	100%	29,795	29,795	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	Yan Tong	Mauritius	General investment business	28,394	28,394	1,100	100%	33,034	1,100	100%	(536)	(514)	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	DFI Co,. Ltd.	Japan	Sales of industrial computer cards	104,489	104,489	6	100%	175,935	6	100%	15,600	15,600	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	Diamond Flower Information (NL) B.V.	Netherlands	Sales of industrial computer cards	35,219	35,219	12	100%	203,143	12	100%	9,997	9,997	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	AEWIN	Taiwan	Design, manufacturing and sale of industrial computer motherboards and related products	564,191	564,191	30,376	51.38%	716,016	30,376	51.38%	38,348	19,703	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	Ace Pillar	Taiwan	Automated control and testing, processing, sales, repair, and mechanical and electrical integration of industrial transmission systems	1,270,850	1,270,850	52,436	46.71%	1,003,813	52,436	46.71%	(61,735)	(33,635)	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	TPK	Taiwan	Production, manufacturing, and sales of bundling equipment	560,000	560,000	3,165	31.65%	650,881	3,165	31.65%	253,578	62,305	Subsidiary of the Company
The Company	APLEX	Taiwan	Sales of Displays and Mainframes for Industrial Computers	234,297	234,297	4,957	13.36%	265,039	4,957	13.36%	47,862	174	Associate of the Company
AEWIN	Wise Way	Anguilla	Investment business	90,940	46,129	3,000	100%	119,239	3,000	100%	(20,731)	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
AEWIN	Aewin Tech Inc.	USA	Wholesale of computer and peripheral equipment and software	77,791	77,791	2,560	100%	40,434	2,560	100%	16,439	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Wise Way	Bright Profit	Hong Kong	Investment business	90,940	46,129	3,000	100%	139,423	3,000	100%	(20,731)	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Ace Pillar	Cyber South	Samoa	Holding Company	107,041	107,041	4,669	100%	334,091	4,669	100%	(180,224)	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Cyber South	Proton	Samoa	Holding Company	527,665	527,665	17,744	100%	199,158	17,744	100%	(183,821)	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Cyber South	Ace Tek	Hong Kong	Holding Company	4,938	4,938	150	100%	3,100	150	100%	(16)	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Ace Pillar	Standard Co.	Taiwan	Trading of semiconductor optoelectronic equipment and consumables and equipment maintenance services	187,000	187,000	6,084	60%	220,871	6,084	60%	19,519	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Standard Co.	Standard Technology Corp.	BVI	Holding Company	21,727	21,727	600	100%	82,705	600	100%	9,526	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
ACE Energy	BlueWalker GmbH	Germany	Trading and services of energy management products	138,804	138,804	(Note 3)	100%	239,834	(Note 3)	100%	34,813	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Ace Pillar	ACE Energy	Taiwan	Energy technical services	166,760	166,760	4,993	99.86%	278,340	4,993	99.86%	40,190	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company
Ace Pillar	TPK	Taiwan	Production, manufacturing, and sales of bundling equipment	690,000	690,000	3,900	39%	801,987	3,900	39.00%	253,578	(Note 1)	Subsidiary indirectly controlled by the Company

Note 1: The profit or loss of the investee company has been included in its investor, so to avoid confusion, it is not be expressed separately here.
Note 2: The subsidiaries directly and indirectly controlled by the Company in the above table have been written off when preparing the consolidated financial report.
Note 3: It is a limited liability company, so there is no number of shares.

Table 6.

DFI Inc. and its subsidiaries
Investment Information in Mainland China
From January 1 to December 31, 2025

1. Information on reinvestment in Mainland China:

Unit: NT$ thousand/In thousands of foreign currency

Investee in mainland China	Primary business	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of investment remitted out of Taiwan at the beginning of the period	Remitted or repatriated amount of investment for the period		Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of current period	Current profit (loss) of the investee in the period	Shareholding ratio of direct or indirect investment of the Company	Maximum shareholding during the period		Investment profit (loss) recognized in the period	Ending carrying value of investment	Repatriated investment income as of the end of the period
					Remitted	Repatriated				Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			
Yan Ying Hao Trading (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd.	Wholesale, import and export of computer motherboard, board cards, host computer, electronic parts and components	15,393	(Note 1)	-	-	-	-	67	100%	(Note 2)	100%	67	29,453	-
		(USD 500)		(USD -)			-							
Beijing AEWIN	Business of wholesaling computers and their peripheral equipment and software	90,940	(Note 1)	46,129	44,811	-	90,940	(20,736)	100%	(Note 2)	100%	(20,736) (Note 3)	139,412	-
		(USD 3,000)		(USD 1,500)	(USD 1,500)		(USD 3,000)							
Tianjin ACE Pillar	Trade of transmission mechanical components	1,109,385	(Note 1)	61,289	-	-	61,289	(228,053)	100%	(Note 2)	100%	(228,053) (Note 3)	224,833	125,533
		(USD 35,297)		(USD 1,950)			(USD 1,950)							
Quansheng Information	Electronic system integration	9,429	(Note 1)	4,715	-	-	4,715	(16)	100%			(16)	3,072	-
		(USD 300)		(USD 150)			(USD 150)			(Note 2)	100%	(USD (0.5)) (Note 3)	(USD 97)	
Suzhou Super Pillar	Processing and technical services of mechanical transmission and control products	45,574	(Note 1)	-	-	-	-	10,799	100%			10,799	130,104	-
		(USD 1,450)		(Note 4)			(Note 4)			(Note 2)	100%	(USD 353) (Note 3)	(USD 4,139)	
Shanghai Standard	Trading of semiconductor optoelectronic equipment and consumables and equipment maintenance services	15,086		15,086			15,086	15,086						
		(USD 480)	(Note 1)	(USD 480)	-	-	(USD 480)	9,398	100%	(Note 2)	100%	9,398	78,953	189,564

Note 1: Reinvest in the companies in Mainland China through companies established in third regions.
Note 2: It is a limited liability company, so there is no number of shares data.
Note 3: It is recognized in line with the financial report prepared by the investee and reviewed by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.
Note 4: It was reinvested and established by Cyber South.

2. Limit of investment in mainland China:

Name of investor company	The cumulative amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to the Mainland China at the end of the current period	Investment amount approved by the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Upper Limit on Investment in mainland China regulated by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 2, 3, and 4)
DFI	0 (Note 1)	15,393 (USD 500)	3,421,165
AEWIN	90,940 (USD 3,000)	90,940 (USD 3,000)	833,479
Ace Pillar	160,890 (USD 5,119)	160,890 (USD 5,119)	1,729,946
Standard Co.	15,086 (USD 480)	15,086 (USD 480)	121,739

Note 1: It refers to the amount actually remitted by the Company and approved by the Investment Commission, excluding the amount remitted by subsidiaries and approved by the Investment Commission.
Note 2: According to the Review Principles for Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China, the accumulated amount of investment in Mainland China shall not exceed 60% of the net value or consolidated net value, whichever the higher.
Note 3: The Department of Investment Review, Ministry of Economic Affairs approved an investment of US$2,859 thousand in Delta Green Tech; Ace Pillar had sold all of its shares in the Company in 2011 and completed the required filing with the Department of Investment Review on August 5, 2011; however, the approved investment quota has not yet been cancelled.

3. Material transactions with investees in Mainland China:
Please refer to the statement under the “Information on Significant Transactions” for the direct or indirect material transactions between the Group and the investees in mainland China from January 1 to December 31, 2025 (these transactions had been written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared).