ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and Independent Auditors’ Report

Address：10F, No.700, Zhongzheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist.,
New Taipei City
Tel: (02)8226-9396

§Table of Contents§

Independent Auditors' Review Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Auditors' Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Parent Company Only Balance Sheets of ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income, Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity, and Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows for the years from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

Based on our opinions, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and proper 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 parent company only financial statements of the Company for 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The Key audit matters for the 2025 parent company only financial statements of the Company are described as follows:

Valuation of allowance for inventory write-down

The Company is primarily engaged in the research and development, manufacture, and sale of industrial computer-related products. Considering the rapid changes in the technological environment and that market demand and prices are susceptible to fluctuations in the industrial environment, there is a higher risk of inventory write-down or obsolescence. The Company's inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. For inventories with an aging period exceeding a certain duration and for inventories individually identified as obsolete, the net realizable value is derived based on historical experience regarding the degree of inventory clearance. Regarding to the accounting policy on inventories that significant accounting estimates and assumptions, please refer to Note 4 and Note5 of parent company only financial statements.

Because the valuation of the net realizable value of the Company's inventories involves subjective judgment and is subject to estimation uncertainties, and considering that the inventory amount has a material impact on the financial statements, the valuation of the allowance for inventory write-down has been identified as a Key audit matters for the current year. We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and tested the design and implementation of the assessment procedures and related internal controls for the allowance for inventory write-down and obsolescence losses.
2. Verified the accuracy of the information in the inventory aging reports, including performing sample testing to confirm that inventory movements are categorized into the appropriate aging brackets, and obtaining supporting documentation for management's assessment of obsolete products.
3. Tested the adequacy of basis of estimation of net realizable value of inventory, including testing relevant documents of selling and purchasing prices of products and reassessing to evaluate the reasonableness of the provision for allowance to reduce inventory to market.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent Accountants
Meng-Chieh Chiu
Jun-yu Wang
Deloitte & Touche, Taiwan
March 31, 2026

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT $thousands

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note IV,VI)	$ 229,297	7	$ 211,471	6
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss（Note IV and VII）	16,714	-	49,048	1
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost（Note IV,IX,XXXI）	86,677	3	57,235	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net（Note IV,X,XXII）	116,447	3	121,907	4
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Notes IV, X, XXII and XXX)	248,834	7	270,788	8
1210	Other receivables due from related parties（Note IV,XXX）	82,254	2	117,479	4
130X	Inventories（Note IV,V,XI）	323,672	10	281,346	8
1470	Other current assets (Notes XVII, XXIV and XXX)	222,522	7	236,855	7
11XX	Total current assets	1,326,417	39	1,346,129	40
	Non-current assets				
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income（Note IV,VIII）	13,475	-	13,919	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method（Note IV,XII）	1,389,594	41	1,367,048	40
1600	Property, plant and equipment（Note IV,XIII,XXX,XXXI）	539,983	16	544,802	16
1755	Right-of-use asset（Note IV,XIV）	3,858	-	1,687	-
1760	Investment property, net（Note IV,XV,XXXI）	71,931	2	72,735	2
1780	Intangible assets (Notes IV , XVI)	3,060	-	5,716	-
1840	Deferred tax assets（Note IV,XXIV）	18,679	1	16,900	1
1900	Other non-current assets（NoteXVII,XXXI）	22,004	1	13,929	1
15XX	Total non-current assets	2,062,584	61	2,036,736	60
1XXX	Total Assets	$ 3,389,001	100	$ 3,382,865	100
Code	**Liabilities and equity**				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings（NoteXVIII,XXXI）	$ 571,000	17	$ 426,000	13
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable（NoteXVIII）	-	-	70,000	2
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes IV, XXII and XXX)	14,032	-	9,951	-
2150	Notes payable	-	-	1,368	-
2170	Accounts payable	92,131	3	101,859	3
2180	Accounts payable to related parties（NoteXXX）	37,428	1	25,192	1
2200	Other payables（NoteXIX）	51,669	2	50,017	2
2220	Other payables to related parties（NoteXXX）	946	-	2,020	-
2230	Income tax liabilities for the current period（NoteIV,XXIV）	3,715	-	4,529	-
2280	Lease Liabilities-current（NoteIV,XIV）	2,801	-	1,309	-
2320	Current portion of long-term borrowings（NoteXVIII,XXXI）	39,229	1	38,805	1
2399	Other current liabilities, others	838	-	668	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	813,789	24	731,718	22
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings（NoteXVIII,XXXI）	326,345	10	365,574	11
2570	Deferred tax liabilities（NoteIV,XXIV）	1,542	-	2,601	-
2580	Lease Liabilities-Non-current（NoteIV,XIV）	1,060	-	370	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current（NoteIV,XX）	895	-	1,156	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities (Note XII)	780	-	943	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	330,622	10	370,644	11
2XXX	Total Liabilities	1,144,411	34	1,102,362	33
	Equity				
3110	Ordinary share	959,484	28	956,974	28
3200	Capital surplus	827,872	24	825,344	24
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	121,993	4	109,075	3
3320	Special reserve	17,874	-	58,806	2
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	361,047	11	362,312	11
3300	Total retained earnings	500,914	15	530,193	16
3400	Other equity interest	(29,546)	(1)	(17,874)	(1)
3500	Treasury shares	(14,134)	-	(14,134)	-
3XXX	Total Equity	2,244,590	66	2,280,503	67
	Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 3,389,001	100	$ 3,382,865	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Lee, Min　　Manager: Lien, Chi-Ruei　　Chief Accountant: Kuo, Feng-Ling

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT $thousands
(Except for earnings per share in NT $)

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue (NoteIV,XXII,XXX)	$ 983,501	100	$ 1,028,498	100
5000	Operating costs (NoteIV,XI,XXIII,XXX)	(736,094)	(75)	(778,837)	(76)
5900	Gross profit from operations	247,407	25	249,661	24
5910	Unrealized profit from sales	(13,552)	(1)	(15,249)	(2)
5920	Realized profit on from sales	15,249	2	15,651	2
5950	Gross profit from operations	249,104	26	250,063	24
	Operating expenses (NoteIV,X,XXIII,XXX)				
6100	Selling expenses	(85,352)	(9)	(87,512)	(9)
6200	Administrative expenses	(58,406)	(6)	(62,367)	(6)
6300	Research and development expenses	(86,156)	(9)	(75,599)	(7)
6450	Expected credit Impairment loss	(3,509)	-	(2,400)	-
6000	Total operating expenses	(233,423)	(24)	(227,878)	(22)
6900	Net operating income	15,681	2	22,185	2
	Non-operating income and expenses (NoteXXIII,XXX)				
7100	Interest revenue	7,680	1	22,072	2
7140	Gain recognized in bargain purchase transaction	-	-	363	-
7190	Other income	11,104	1	16,774	2
7020	Other gains and losses	(6,462)	(1)	42,638	4
7050	Finance costs	(19,119)	(2)	(18,280)	(2)
7070	Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, net	35,040	4	58,038	6
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	28,243	3	121,605	12

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
7900	Net income before tax	$ 43,924	5	$ 143,790	14
7950	Income tax benefit (expense) (Notes IV , XXIV)	2,736	-	(15,081)	(1)
8200	Net profit	46,660	5	128,709	13
	Other comprehensive income				
8310	Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (NoteIV, XX)	280	-	565	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (NoteIV, XXI)	(444)	-	1,259	-
8360	Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (Notes IV and XXI)	(11,228)	(1)	39,673	4
8300	Other comprehensive income (Net)	(11,392)	(1)	41,497	4
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period	$ 35,268	4	$ 170,206	17
	Earnings per share (NoteXXV)				
9750	Basic earnings per share	$ 0.49		$ 1.36	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.49		$ 1.35	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Lee, Min Manager: Lien, Chi-Ruei Chief Accountant: Kuo, Feng-Ling

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT $thousands

		Ordinary share capital (Note XXI)		Capital surplus	Retained earnings (Notes IV and XXI)				Other equity interest（NoteIV,XXI）				
Code		Shares (thousand shares)	Amount	(NoteIV,XXI)	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences on the translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized Gain/Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Other equity Total	Treasury shares (Note XXI)	Total equity
A1	Balance at January 1, 2024	95,439	$ 954,394	$ 808,946	$ 97,476	$ 55,177	$ 305,217	$ 457,870	($ 59,246)	$ 440	($ 58,806)	($ 23,091)	$ 2,139,313
	Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings												
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	11,599	-	(11,599)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	3,629	(3,629)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(56,861)	(56,861)	-	-	-	-	(56,861)
D1	2024 Net Profit	-	-	-	-	-	128,709	128,709	-	-	-	-	128,709
D3	2024 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	565	565	39,673	1,259	40,932	-	41,497
G1	Exercise of employee share options	258	2,580	2,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,957	14,209
M7	Changes in affiliates recognized under Equity	-	-	9,057	-	-	(90)	(90)	-	-	-	-	8,967
N1	Share-based payments	-	-	4,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,669
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2024	95,697	956,974	825,344	109,075	58,806	362,312	530,193	(19,573)	1,699	(17,874)	(14,134)	2,280,503
	Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings												
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	12,918	-	(12,918)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(40,932)	40,932	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(76,219)	(76,219)	-	-	-	-	(76,219)
D1	2025 Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	46,660	46,660	-	-	-	-	46,660
D3	2025 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	280	280	(11,228)	(444)	(11,672)	-	(11,392)
G1	Exercise of employee share options	251	2,510	2,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,038
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2025	95,948	$ 959,484	$ 827,872	$ 121,993	$ 17,874	$ 361,047	$ 500,914	($ 30,801)	$ 1,255	($ 29,546)	($ 14,134)	$ 2,244,590

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Lee, Min　　Manager: Lien, Chi-Ruei　　Chief Accountant: Kuo, Feng-Ling

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT $thousands

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Income before income tax	$ 43,924	$ 143,790
A20010	Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
A20100	Depreciation expense	18,140	17,452
A20200	Amortization expense	2,656	3,358
A20300	Expected credit Impairment loss	3,509	2,400
A20400	Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,826)	(6,406)
A20900	Finance costs	19,119	18,280
A21200	Interest revenue	(7,680)	(22,072)
A21300	Dividend revenue	(959)	(636)
A21900	Share-based payments	-	4,669
A22400	Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, net	(35,040)	(58,038)
A22500	(Gain) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	74	(130)
A23100	Losses on disposals of investments	-	22,379
A23500	Other losses	7,003	-
A23700	Inventories loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	9,155	8,331
A23900	Unrealized gain on inter-affiliate accounts	13,552	15,249
A24000	Realized gain on inter-affiliate accounts	(15,249)	(15,651)
A29900	Gain recognized in bargain purchase transaction	-	(363)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily at Fair value	109	5,700
A31130	Notes receivable	-	29
A31150	Accounts receivable	1,951	22,585
A31160	Accounts receivable-related parties	21,954	(59,783)
A31190	Other receivables-related parties	35,225	4,577
A31200	Inventories	(51,481)	34,525
A31240	Other current assets	15,503	21,769
A32125	Contract liabilities	4,081	1,880
A32130	Notes payable	(1,368)	1,368
A32150	Accounts payable	(9,728)	36,316

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Code		2025	2024
A32160	Accounts payable to related parties	12,236	(7,313)
A32180	Other payables	(789)	(5,796)
A32190	Other payables-related parties	(1,074)	(1,305)
A32230	Other current liabilities	170	(8)
A32240	Net defined benefit liability	19	(337)
A33000	Cash inflow generated from operations	78,186	186,819
A33100	Interest received	8,991	22,437
A33200	Dividends received	959	636
A33300	Interest paid	(19,111)	(18,643)
A33500	Income taxes paid	(964)	(33,205)
AAAA	Net cash flows from operating activities	68,061	158,044
	Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	($ 39,284)	($ 49,185)
B00050	Disposal financial assets at amortized cost	9,842	252,476
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Fair value Financial Assets	(73,266)	(68,606)
B00200	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Fair value Financial Assets	112,317	47,860
B02200	Acquisition of subsidaries' net cash outflow	-	(215,411)
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,437)	(1,547)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant, and equipment	-	303
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(1,990)
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(13,162)	-
B03800	Decrease in refundable deposits	-	16,103
B07100	Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(9,077)	(7,764)
B07600	Dividends received from subsidiaries	2,800	-
BBBB	Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,267)	(27,761)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase (Decrease) in short-term loans	145,000	(220,500)
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(70,000)	(2,000)
C01700	Repayments of long-term debt	(38,805)	(67,558)
C03000	Increase in guarantee deposits received	-	8
C04020	Repayment of lease principal	(2,982)	(2,780)
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(76,219)	(56,861)
C04800	Exercise of employee share options	5,038	14,209

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Code		2025	2024
CCCC	Net cash flows used in from financing activities	(37,968)	(335,482)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 17,826	($ 205,199)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	211,471	416,670
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 229,297	$ 211,471

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Lee, Min　　Manager: Lien, Chi-Ruei　　Chief Accountant: Kuo, Feng-Ling

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024
Unit: NT $thousands (Unless Stated Otherwise)

I. Company History

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was established in September 1993 and went through the reincorporation on January 27, 1995. The Company is engaged in the R&D, assembly, combination, processing, manufacturing, and trading of industrial motherboards, computer products, peripheral devices, and electronic parts. The Company's shares were approved for listing on the Main board of Taipei Exchange (TPEx) on May 7, 2013.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

II. Approval date and procedures of the parent company only financial statements

This Parent Company Only Financial Statement was approved by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2026.

III. Application of new and revised standards and interpretations

(I) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter "FSC")

Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Compatibility”

The application of the amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" will not result in a material change to the Company's accounting policies.

(II) IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application in 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7“Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	1 January 2026
“Annual Improvement of IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11”	1 January 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including 2020 and 2021 amendments)	1 January 2023

As of the date of approval and issuance of this Parent Company Only Financial Statement, the Company assessed that there is no significant effect of the amendments to other standards on the financial position and financial performance.

(III) The IFRS Accounting Standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB（Note1）
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sales or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	Undetermined
IFRS 18“Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	1 January 2027（NOTE2）
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures" (including 2025 amendments)	1 January 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to the Presentation Currency of a Hyperinflationary Economy"	1 January 2027

Note1: Unless otherwise specified, the above New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations shall take effect for the reporting periods of the years commencing after each respective date.

Note 2: The FSC announced on September 25, 2025 that enterprises in Taiwan shall apply IFRS 18 starting from January 1, 2028, and may also elect to early adopt after the FSC has endorsed IFRS 18.

IFRS18“Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”and related consequential amendments

IFRS18 will supersede IAS 1“Presentation of Financial Statements”the main changes comprise:

- The Company shall assess whether it has specific primary business activities of investing in specific types of assets and providing financing to customers, and based thereon, classify the income and expenses Item in the statement of profit or loss into operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items Item that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate Item with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as “other”only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Enhancing the disclosure of Management-defined performance measures: When the company engages in public communication outside of financial statements, as well as when communicating management's perspective on a certain aspect of the company's

overall financial performance to users of financial statements, it shall disclose relevant information regarding Management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, adjustments to subtotals or totals as specified by IFRSs, and the effects of related adjustment Item on income tax and non-controlling interests.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

•When the Company prepares the statement of cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, operating profit or loss shall be used as the starting point for reconciliation.

•Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. If the Company has been assessed to have specific primary business activities, it must consider the types of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss to determine the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows; provided, however, that each of the aforementioned cash flows may only be classified within a single activity in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the accompanying parent company only financial statements were issued, the Company continues in evaluating other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance from the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations and related applicable period. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

(I) Statement of compliance

Parent Company Only Financial Statement was prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of preparation

The financial instruments of this Parent Company Only Financial Statement have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

Fair value measurements are categorized into Levels 1 through Level 3 based on the observability and importance of the relevant input values:

1. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
2. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices), assets or liabilities.
3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs of assets or liabilities.

When preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statement, the Company adopted equity to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order to make the current year's profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity in the Parent Company Only Financial Statement the same as the current year's profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent company only financial statements of the Company attributable to the owners of the Company, certain accounting differences between the individual basis and the parent company only basis are adjustments to the items of "investments accounted for using equity method", "the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method", "the share of other comprehensive income, a subsidiary accounted for using the equity method" and related equity item.

(III) Assets and liabilities classification of current and non-current

Current assets include:

1. Assets that are held primarily for trading;
2. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period of the date of balance sheet; and
3. Cash and cash equivalents (except for those who are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle Liabilities for more than 12 months after the date of the Assets Liabilities balance sheet).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
2. Liabilities that are due for settlement within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3. Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All the other liabilities that do not meet the criteria above are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

(IV) Foreign currencies

In the preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statement, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency monetary item is converted at the closing exchange rate on each date of balance sheet. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Monetary Item receivables or payables from foreign operating entities, for which there are currently no plans for repayment and it is also impossible for this to occur in the foreseeable future (thus constituting a part of the net investment in the foreign operating entity), the exchange differences are originally recognized in other total profit and loss, and upon disposal of the net investment, reclassified from equity to profit and loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting Parent Company Only Financial Statement, the functional currencies of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) including assets and liabilities, are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Item is converted at the average exchange rate of the current year, and the exchange difference generated is listed in other comprehensive income.

If the company disposes of all equity interests in foreign operating entities, or disposes of partial equity interests in subsidiaries of foreign operating entities but loses control, or retains equity interests in associated enterprises after disposal, which are classified as financial assets and handled according to the accounting policies for financial instruments, all cumulative exchange differences related to those foreign operating entities will be reclassified to profit or loss.

In a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and/is included in the calculation of equity transactions but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments recognized on identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(V) Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

(VI) Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company (including structured entities).

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. In addition, changes in the other equity of subsidiaries to which the Company is entitled are recognized in proportion to its shareholding.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the company's share of losses from a subsidiary equals or exceeds its equity in that subsidiary (including the carrying amount of the subsidiary under the equity method and other long-term interests that essentially belong to the company's net investment in that subsidiary), losses are recognized in proportion to the shareholding.

The cost of acquisition exceeds the amount of identifiable assets and net fair value of liabilities of the subsidiary constituting the business that the company enjoys on the acquisition date, which is recognized as goodwill. This goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and shall not be amortized; the amount of identifiable assets and net fair value of liabilities of the subsidiary constituting the business that the company enjoys on the acquisition date exceeding the acquisition cost is recognized as current income.

In assessing impairment, the Company considers the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit as a whole and compares the recoverable amount with its carrying amount in the financial statements. If the recoverable amount of assets increases, the reversal of impairment loss will be recognized as profit. However, the carrying amount of assets after the reversal shall not exceed the carrying amount of assets after deducting amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Goodwill's impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, any retained investment of the former subsidiary is measured at the fair value at that date. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and calculated as the difference between (a) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest at the date when control is lost; and (b) the previous carrying amount of the investments in such subsidiary. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the subsidiary had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its subsidiaries, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the subsidiaries are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not owned by the Company.

(VII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated separately on a straight-line basis over their useful lives for each significant portion, except for freehold land, which is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of Property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets is recognized in profit or loss.

(VIII) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including real estate and right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties and are under construction). Investment properties also include land that is currently held without a decision on its future use.

Investment properties held by the entity are initially measured at cost (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of assets is included in profit or loss.

(IX) Intangible assets

1. Acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2. Derecognition

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(X) Impairment of property,plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets

At the end of each date of balance sheet, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, and intangible assets may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which assets belong. Shared assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an individual assets or cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the assets or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the assets or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to an amount that exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined had Impairment loss not been recognized for the assets or cash-generating unit in prior years. The reversal of impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XI) Financial instruments

Assets and liabilities will be recognized in Parent Company Only Balance Sheets when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets at assets and liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are also included in the amount of financial assets and financial liabilities initially recognised.

1. Financial assets

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

(1) Measurement categories

The types of financial assets held by the Company are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Fair value, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income total Fair value.

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include investments in equity instruments not designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in debt instruments that do not meet the classification for measurement at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss for the dividends, interest income, and gains or losses arising from remeasurement. For the determination of fair value, please refer to Note XXIX.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and other receivables) are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for in the following two cases:

a. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial Assets, Interest revenue is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial Assets.
b. A financial asset is not a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset but subsequently becomes a credit-impaired financial asset, which is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate in the reporting period after the credit impairment by the amortized cost of the financial assets interest revenue.

Credit-impaired financial assets refer to financial assets for which the issuer or debtor has encountered significant financial difficulties, defaulted, is likely to file for bankruptcy or undergo other financial restructuring, or has caused the active market for the financial assets to disappear due to financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less that are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

C. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group’s right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivable. When initially recognizing other financial assets, if there is no significant increase in credit risk since the original recognition, they are measured by recognizing an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) over 12 months. However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, they are measured by recognizing an allowance for expected credit losses over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default, without taking into account any collateral held by the Company:

a. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
b. Financial asset is more than 180 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in its entirety in accordance with other comprehensive income and in accordance with fair value's equity, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

The equity instrument issued by the Company is recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancelation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3. Financial Liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(XII) Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company manufactures and sells industrial motherboards, computer products, peripheral devices, electronic parts, and related products. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there are unfulfilled performance obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery of goods occurs only when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

(XIII) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1. The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets of assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2. The Company as lessee

The company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(XIV) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Specific borrowings, such as investment revenue, earned by temporary investment before the occurrence of capital expenditures that meet the requirements, are deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(XV) Employee Benefits

1. Short-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities related to short-term employee benefits are measured by the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

2. Retirement Benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income and other equity interest in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

The net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are the deficit (remain) in the contribution to the defined benefit retirement plan. The net defined benefit assets may not exceed the present value of refunds of contributions from the plan or reductions in future contributions.

(XVI) Share-based paymentsAgreement

Employee share options granted to employees and others providing similar services

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately. The grant date that are reserved for treasury shares transferred to employees is the date on which the board of directors approves.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of employee share options that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options.

(XVII) Income tax

Tax expense is the sum of the current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Income tax

The Company determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the laws and regulations of each income tax reporting jurisdiction and calculates the payable (recoverable) of income tax.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards or acquisition of machinery and equipment, and tax credits for research development and talent training expenses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each assets liabilities date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets are also reviewed at each assets liabilities date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which liabilities is settled or assets is realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the balance sheet date of assets liabilities. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the assets liabilities, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity in which case, the current and deferred income tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

V. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and factors that are considered relevant to other. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing significant accounting estimates, management will continuously review the estimates and underlying assumptions.

Estimates, and Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

(1) Impairment of Inventory

The net realizable value of inventory is estimated as the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to complete and sell the inventory. Such estimates are based on current market conditions and historical sales experience of similar products. Changes in market conditions may significantly affect these estimates.

(2) Impairment of Investment Subsidiaries

When determining whether goodwill included in an investment in a subsidiary is impaired, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated on the acquisition date to the cash-generating units of the Company that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, and the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated is estimated. To calculate value in use, management must estimate the future cash flows expected to be generated from the cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated and determine an appropriate discount rate to be used in calculating the present value. If actual cash flows are less than expected, or if facts and circumstances change, resulting in a downward revision of future cash flows or an upward revision of the discount rate, a material impairment loss may occur.

VI. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 242	$ 212
Checking accounts and demand deposits	148,000	163,932
Cash equivalents (Investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	81,055	47,327
Total	$ 229,297	$ 211,471

VII. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Financial assets - Current		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value		
Combined financial assets －Convertible bonds	$ 99	$ -
Non-derivative financial assets		
－Domestic listed and OTC shares	5,799	5,822
－Beneficiary certificate	10,816	43,226
	$ 16,714	$ 49,048

VIII. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investment of Equity Instruments

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Non-current		
Domestic unlisted shares	$ 13,475	$ 13,919

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments′ fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company′s strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

IX. Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Current		
Restricted bank deposits	$ 86,677	$ 57,235

For information on the Company’s financial assets at amortized cost pledged to others as collateral, please refer to Note XXXI.

X. Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 124,334	$ 126,285

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(7,887)	(4,378)
	$ 116,447	$ 121,907

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Accounts receivable -related parties（NoteXXX）		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 248,834	$ 270,788

Accounts receivable

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30~120 days, No interest was charged on accounts receivable. The credit policy adopted by the Company requires that each operating entity within the group conduct management and credit risk analysis on every new customer before establishing payment and delivery terms and conditions. Internal risk management involves assessing the credit quality of clients by considering their financial condition, past experiences, and other factors. The limit for individual risks is established by the board of directors based on internal or external ratings, and the usage of credit limits is monitored regularly. The company continuously monitors credit risk and the credit ratings of counterparties, and diversifies the total transaction amount among different clients with qualified credit ratings. Additionally, it manages credit risk through annual reviews and approvals of counterparty credit limits.

To mitigate credit risk, the management of the company has assigned a dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit limits, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken for the recovery of overdue accounts receivable. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amounts of accounts receivable individually as of the balance sheet date to ensure that any uncollectible accounts receivable have been appropriately provided for impairment losses. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the company's credit risk has significantly decreased.

The Company recognizes the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the expected credit loss over the duration of its existence. The expected credit loss over the duration is calculated using a provisioning matrix, which takes into account the customer's past default records, current financial condition, industry economic situation, as well as GDP forecasts and industry outlook. Due to the varying loss patterns of the company's customer base in different regions, the company adopts different provisioning matrices based on regional customer groups and establishes expected credit loss rates considering the overdue days of accounts receivable and the economic conditions of each region.

If there is evidence showing that the counterparty is facing serious financial difficulties and the Company cannot reasonably expect to recover the amount, the company will directly write off the relevant accounts receivable; however, it will continue its collection activities, as the amounts recovered from these activities will be recognized in profit or loss.

The following is the notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) aging report:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Current	$ 271,969	$ 302,405
Overdue		
Within 30 days	30,356	30,960
31-90 days	39,387	10,719
91-180 days	9,459	22,032
Over 181 days	21,997	30,957
Total	$ 373,168	$ 397,073

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

The information regarding the changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	$ 4,378	$ 1,978
Add: Impairment loss	3,509	2,400
Ending balance	$ 7,887	$ 4,378

XI. Inventories

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Raw materials	$ 136,453	$ 133,052
Work-in-process	67,013	76,945
Finished goods	104,084	62,976
Merchandise	16,122	8,373
	$ 323,672	$ 281,346

The following is the nature of Cost of goods sold:

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 726,939	$ 770,506
Gain (loss) on inventory valuation and Loss from obsolescence	9,155	8,331
	$ 736,094	$ 778,837

XII. Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
AMobile Intelligent Corp. Limited (AMobile HK)	$ 755,642	$ 747,131
Excellent Top International Development Ltd. (Excellent Top)	210,006	215,444

Best Vintage Global LTD.	157,764	126,847
Arbor Solution, Inc.	93,353	117,988
Flourish Technology Co., Ltd.	71,835	57,488
Arbor France S.A.S.	48,459	42,596
Arbor Korea Co., Ltd.	22,877	25,252
Guiding Technology Ltd.	10,845	10,954
Acloud Intelligence Services Corp. Ltd. (Acloud)	10,337	11,477
Anasis Tech Ltd. (Anasis)	8,476	11,871
	1,389,594	1,367,048
Allied Info Investments Ltd. (Reclassified as other non-current liabilities)	(83)	(246)
	$ 1,389,511	$ 1,366,802

Name of Subsidiaries	Ownership Percentage	
	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
AMobile Intelligent Corp. Limited (AMobile HK)	61.77%	61.77%
Excellent Top International Development Ltd. (Excellent Top)	100.00%	100.00%
Best Vintage Global LTD.	100.00%	100.00%
Arbor Solution, Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
Flourish Technology Co., Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
Arbor France S.A.S.	100.00%	100.00%
Arbor Korea Co., Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
Guilding Technology Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
Acloud Intelligence Services Corp. Ltd. (Acloud)	67.08%	67.08%
Anasis Tech Ltd. (Anasis)	68.97%	68.97%
Allied Info Investments Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%

The company acquired AMobile HK and Anasis, as well as the disclosure of changes in shareholding ratios. Please refer to notes XXVII and XXVIII of the company's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025.

The Company obtained a valuation report in 2025, that the comparative figures of Amobile Intelligent Corp. Limited have been restated as if the initial accounting was completed at the acquisition date.

XIII. Property, plant, and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2025 Bal	$ 397,131	$ 168,796	$ 2,720	$ 12,394	$ 44,824	$ 625,865
Additions	-	530	-	627	1,280	2,437
Disposals	-	-	(462)	(1,662)	(60)	(2,184)
Reclassifications	-	3,371	280	-	3,510	7,161
December 31, 2025 Bal	$ 397,131	$ 172,697	$ 2,538	$ 11,359	$ 49,554	$ 633,279
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2025 Bal	$ -	$ 44,888	$ 1,957	$ 5,691	$ 28,527	$ 81,063
Depreciation expense	-	7,130	278	2,196	4,739	14,343
Disposals	-	-	(448)	(1,605)	(57)	(2,110)
December 31, 2025 Bal	$ -	$ 52,018	$ 1,787	$ 6,282	$ 33,209	$ 93,296
December 31, 2025 Net	$ 397,131	$ 120,679	$ 751	$ 5,077	$ 16,345	$ 539,983
Cost						
January 1, 2024 Bal	$ 397,131	$ 168,110	$ 2,434	$ 7,844	$ 46,068	$ 621,587
Additions	-	-	286	279	982	1,547
Disposals	-	-	-	(115)	(4,542)	(4,657)
Reclassifications	-	686	-	4,386	2,316	7,388
December 31, 2024 Bal	$ 397,131	$ 168,796	$ 2,720	$ 12,394	$ 44,824	$ 625,865
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2024 Bal	$ -	$ 38,080	$ 1,688	$ 4,085	$ 27,822	$ 71,675
Depreciation expense	-	6,808	269	1,711	5,084	13,872
Disposals	-	-	-	(105)	(4,379)	(4,484)
December 31, 2024 Bal	$ -	$ 44,888	$ 1,957	$ 5,691	$ 28,527	$ 81,063
December 31, 2024 Net	$ 397,131	$ 123,908	$ 763	$ 6,703	$ 16,297	$ 544,802

Depreciations on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	10 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	3 to 5 years

For information on the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral, please refer to Note XXXI.

XIV. Lease Arrangements

1. Right-of-use assets

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Office equipment	$ 3,133	$ 827
Shipping equipment	365	860
Buildings	360	-
	$ 3,858	$ 1,687

	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 5,164	$ 730
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Office equipment	$ 2,116	$ 1,984
Shipping equipment	495	793
Buildings	382	-
	$ 2,993	$ 2,777

Except for the above-mentioned addition and recognition of depreciation expense, the Company's right-of-use assets has not undergone significant subleasing and impairment in 2025 and 2024.

2. Leases liabilities

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 2,801	$ 1,309
Non-current	$ 1,060	$ 370

Range of discount rate for lease Liabilities was as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Office equipment	1.98%	2.05%
Shipping equipment	2.08%	2.05%
Buildings	2.00%	-

3. Other lease information

	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ -	$ 1,160
Expense relating to low value assets leases	$ 201	$ 330
Total cash outflows for leases	$ 3,253	$ 4,327

XV. Investment properties

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost			
Balances at January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025	$ 51,389	$ 26,517	$ 77,906

	Land	Buildings	Total
	Land	Buildings	Total
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 5,171	$ 5,171
Depreciation expense	-	804	804
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 5,975	$ 5,975
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	$ 51,389	$ 20,542	$ 71,931
Cost			
Balances at January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024	$ 51,389	$ 26,517	$ 77,906
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 4,368	$ 4,368
Depreciation expense	-	803	803
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 5,171	$ 5,171
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 51,389	$ 21,346	$ 72,735

Except for the above-mentioned recognition of depreciation expense, the Company's investment properties have not undergone significant addition, disposal and impairment in 2025 and 2024.

Investment properties′ depreciations on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	30 to 43 years

The fair value of the investment property has not been evaluated by an independent appraiser and is only determined by the management of the Company with reference to the level 2 fair value measurement. The aforementioned fair value was estimated based on the market prices of similar properties in the neighborhood of related properties. The relevant fair values are as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Fair value	$ 108,859	$ 100,298

For information on the investment properties pledged as collaterals, please refer to Note XXXI.

Total amount of lease payments of operating to be received in the future for investment properties leased under operating leases is as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Less than 1 year	$ 2,182	$ 2,723
1-5 Years	179	39
	$ 2,361	$ 2,762

XVI. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Patent	Total
Cost			
January 1, 2025 Bal	$ 27,300	$ 9,762	$ 37,062
Disposals	(17,386)	-	(17,386)
December 31, 2025 Bal	$ 9,914	$ 9,762	$ 19,676
Accumulated amortization			
January 1, 2025 Bal	$ 21,584	$ 9,762	$ 31,346
Amortization expense	2,656	-	2,656
Disposals	(17,386)	-	(17,386)
December 31, 2025 Bal	$ 6,854	$ 9,762	$ 16,616
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	$ 3,060	$ -	$ 3,060

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

	Computer software	Patent	Total
Cost			
January 1, 2024 Bal.	$ 25,310	$ 9,762	$ 35,072
Additions	1,990	-	1,990
December 31,2024 Bal.	$ 27,300	$ 9,762	$ 37,062
Accumulated amortization			
January 1, 2024 Bal.	$ 18,226	$ 9,762	$ 27,988
Amortization expense	3,358	-	3,358
December 31,2024 Bal.	$ 21,584	$ 9,762	$ 31,346
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 5,716	$ -	$ 5,716

Amortization expense is on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Computer software	3 to 5 years
Patent	5 years

XVII. Other assets

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Current		
Prepayment for purchases	$ 203,428	$ 218,699
Overpaid sales tax	5,486	3,564
Prepaid expense	8,953	7,850
Income tax refund receivable	4,412	5,188
Other receivables	243	1,554
	$ 222,522	$ 236,855
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 16,611	$ 10,452
Prepayment for equipment	5,393	3,477
	$ 22,004	$ 13,929

For information on the Refundable deposits pledged as collaterals, please refer to Note XXXI.

XVIII. Borrowings

1.Short-term borrowings

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Secured loans（Note XXXI）		
Bank loans	$ 255,000	$ 170,000
Non-Secured loans		
Credit line loans	316,000	256,000
	$ 571,000	$ 426,000

The interest rates for bank loans on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are respectively 0.50%~2.01% and 1.90%~2.20%.

2.Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Commercial paper payable	$ -	$ 70,000

The Short-term notes and bills payable that have not yet matured are as follows:

December 31, 2024

Guaranteeing or accepting institutions	Amount issued	Discount Amount	Book value	Interest rate	Collateral	Collatera Book value
Commercial paper payable						
International Bills Finance Corporation	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 40,000	1.80%	—	$ -
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	30,000	-	30,000	1.99%	—	-
	$ 70,000	$ -	$ 70,000			$ -

3.Long-term borrowings

Types of borrowings	December 31,2025	Interest rate	Collateral
Secured loans（Note XXXI）	$ 365,574	2.08% – 2.18%	Restricted bank deposits, Land and buildings
Less: Current portion	(39,229)		
	$ 326,345		

Types of borrowings	December 31,2024	Interest rate	Collateral
Secured loans（Note XXXI）	$ 404,379	2.08% – 2.18%	Restricted bank deposits, Land and buildings
Less: Current portion	(38,805)		
	$ 365,574		

XIX. Other payables

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Salary and Bonus payable	$ 25,424	$ 24,950
Compensation payable to employees and directors	3,181	5,315
Other	23,064	19,752
	$ 51,669	$ 50,017

XX. Retirement benefit plans

1) Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees′ individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

2) Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan has adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated based on the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee of the Company. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee’s name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The company was approved by the New Taipei City Government Labor Bureau on March 14, 2025, and March 25, 2024, to suspend the allocation of pension fund from April 2025 to March 2026 and from April 2024 to March 2025, respectively, because the accumulated pension fund is already sufficient to cover the present value of the total amount of retirement pensions for all employees who currently meet the retirement eligibility requirements under defined benefit plan.

The amount included in the balance sheet in respect of the Company's obligation to its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 6,006	$ 5,865
Fair value of plan assets	(5,111)	(4,709)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 895	$ 1,156

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 5,865	($ 4,709)	$ 1,156
Recognized in profit or loss — Interest expense (income)	95	(76)	19
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (Excluding amounts included in interest revenue or expense)	-	(326)	(326)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
—Effects of change in financial assumptions	127	-	127
—Experience adjustments	(81)	-	(81)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	46	(326)	(280)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 6,006	($ 5,111)	$ 895
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 6,111	($ 4,053)	$ 2,058
Recognized in profit or loss—Interest expense (income)	72	(57)	15
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (Excluding amounts included in interest revenue or expense)	-	(304)	(304)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
—Effects of change in financial assumptions	(251)	-	(251)
—Experience adjustments	(10)	-	(10)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(261)	(304)	(565)
Contributions from the employer	-	(352)	(352)
Benefits paid	(57)	57	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 5,865	($ 4,709)	$ 1,156

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1. Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic/and foreign/equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2. Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
3. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Discount rate	1.40%	1.65%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

If the possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions occur and all other assumptions remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Discount rate		
Increase 0.25%	($ 127)	($ 134)
Decrease 0.25%	$ 130	$ 138
Expected rates of salary increase		
Increase 0.25%	$ 128	$ 136
Decrease 0.25%	($ 125)	($ 132)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
The average duration of defined benefit obligation	8 years	9 years

XXI. Equity

(1) Share capital

Ordinary share

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	150,000	150,000
Shares authorized	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	95,948	95,697
Shares issued	$ 959,484	$ 956,974

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

The change in the company's share capital is due to employees exercising stock options.

In order to align with the future development and introduce strategic investors, the Company planned a seasoned equity offering through a private placement pursuant to the shareholder resolutions on July 5, 2021. The number of shares shall not exceed 16,000 thousand shares with par value of $10 per share through the private placement. In 2022 the Company arranged specific places to purchase 16,000 thousand shares at $18.5 per share in the private placement. The capital increase was amounted to NTD 296,000 thousand. The record date of capital increase was March 11, 2022, and the amendment registration was completed on April 25, 2022. Those common shares issued in the private placement were subject to transfer restriction of counterparty and quantity in accordance with relevant laws. A public offering shall not be conducted until three years after the grant date.

(2) Capital surplus

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Arising from issuance of share capital	$ 652,019	$ 648,387
Arising from conversion of bonds	151,621	151,621
Arising from treasury share transactions	8,331	8,331
The difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of subsidiary equity and its book value.	12,607	12,607
Expired stock options	1,082	1,082
Don′t be used for any purpose		
Employee Stock Options	2,212	3,316
	$ 827,872	$ 825,344

1. Such capital reserves may be used to offset losses, and may also be used to distribute cash or to increase share capital when the company has no losses; however, the increase in share capital shall be limited to a certain percentage of the paid-up capital each year.

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

When it is determined that the Company has net income for a fiscal year, the earnings shall firstly be appropriated to pay the tax, make up the losses of previous years and then provide 10% of the remaining earnings as the legal reserve, unless such legal reserve has amounted to the paid-in capital, and then set aside or reserve special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations with accordance to the operational needs or regulations.In case of surplus remained, no less than 10% of the remained surplus and prior to the accumulated undistributed earnings shall be allocated as the shareholder dividend and bonus. The distribution proposal shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution. Only the situation that the total of the distributable earnings does not reach NT$2 per share can be exempt from the restriction of percentage in the preceding paragraph.

The dividend policy of the Company adopts a residual dividend approach. The Board of Directors shall propose the distribution proposal which not only considers the factors such as current and future investment circumstances, financing requirements, domestic and overseas competitive situation, budget, and so on but also takes the shareholders' interests, dividend balance, and the long term business plan according to the laws every year and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution. The proportion of distributed cash dividend of each year shall not be less than 10% of the sum of cash and stock dividend of the current year.

The Company may authorize the distributable dividends and bonuses, additional paid-in capital or legal reserve in whole or in part may be paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The regulation of the preceding paragraph that it shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting shall not apply, please refer to Note Note XXIII (VI).

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

In the previous period, the net amount of other accumulated equity reductions and the net increase in the fair value of investment properties should be allocated from the retained earnings of the previous period as a special surplus reserve of the same amount. If there is a shortfall, the amount should then be included in the retained earnings of the current period after tax net profit, along with the after-tax net profit outside of Item.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$ 12,918	$ 11,599
Special reserve	($ 40,932)	$ 3,629
Cash dividends	$ 76,219	$ 56,861
Cash dividends per share (NT $)	$ 0.80	$ 0.60

The above cash dividends for 2024 and 2023 were distributed by the Board of Directors of Resolution on March 14, 2025 and March 15, 2024, and the remaining earnings were distributed by the annual shareholders'meeting on June 26, 2025. The earnings distribution for 2023 was made by the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2024.

The appropriation of earnings for 2025 had been proposed by the Company's Board of Directors on March 31, 2026. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	2025
Legal reserve	$ 4,694
Special reserve	$ 11,672
Cash dividends	$ 38,152
Cash dividends per share (NT $)	$ 0.40

The above-mentioned cash dividends have been distributed by the Board of Directors, and the rest of the earnings distribution Item is yet to be held at the shareholders' meeting, which is expected to be held on June 29, 2026.

(4) Other equity items

1. Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	($ 19,573)	($ 59,246)
Arised in the year		
Shares of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method.	(11,228)	33,222
Reclassified adjustment		
Disposal of equity method interests in associated enterprises.	-	6,451
Balance at December 31	($ 30,801)	($ 19,573)

2. Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$ 1,699	$ 440
Arised in the year		
Unrealized Gain (Loss)		
Equity instruments	(444)	1,259
Balance at December 31	$ 1,255	$ 1,699

(5) Treasury stocks

Reasons for repurchase	Transferring to employees (Share in thousand)
Shares at January 1, 2024	928
Decreased in the year - transferring to employees	(360)
Shares at December 31, 2024	568
shares at January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025	568

The company resolved on May 14, 2021 by the board of directors to repurchase treasury shares for transfer to the company's employees, with an estimated repurchase of 1,000 thousand shares. As of July 16, 2021, the repurchase period ended, and a total of 928 thousand shares were actually repurchased, amounting to NTD 23,091 thousand. The company also resolved on August14, 2024 by the Board of Directors to transfer the aforementioned 360 thousand treasury shares to employees at a price of NTD 24.88 per share, with the transfer amount calculated at NTD 8,957 thousand, and to recognize the labor cost at NTD 3,870 thousand.

Based on the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury stocks held by the Company shall not be pledged. Before transfer, the shareholder′s rights shall not be enjoyed, either.

XXII. Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue from goods	$ 983,501	$ 1,028,498

(1) Contract balances

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024	January 1,2024
Accounts receivable (Note X)	$ 365,281	$ 392,695	$ 357,926
Liabilities			
Sale of goods	$ 14,032	$ 9,951	$ 8,071

(2) Classification of revenue from contracts with customers

The revenue of the Group is from providing goods that are transferred at a certain point in time and can be classified geographically as follows:

	2025	2024
Taiwan	$ 41,241	$ 61,630
Mainland	11,773	24,038
Korea	34,818	47,177
Americas	326,295	304,967
Europe	347,401	382,341
Other zones	221,973	208,345
	$ 983,501	$ 1,028,498

XXIII. Net profit for the year

(1) Other revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from supportive HR services	$ 3,743	$ 5,842
Rent revenue	3,442	3,370
Revenue from materials purchasing agent services	1,480	5,853
Dividend revenue	959	636
Other	1,480	1,073
	$ 11,104	$ 16,774

(2) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 6,826	$ 6,406
Gain (Loss) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(74)	130
Losses on disposals of investments	-	(22,379)
Net exchange (loss) gain	(4,718)	58,015
Other	(8,496)	466
	($ 6,462)	$ 42,638

(3) Financial costs

	2025	2024
Bank loans	$ 17,991	$ 17,453
Short-term notes and bills payable	1,046	759
Lease liabilities	70	57
Other	12	11
	$ 19,119	$ 18,280

(4) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Depreciation expenses by function		
Operating costs	$ 12,418	$ 12,884
Operating expenses	4,918	4,568
Non-operating expenses	804	-
	$ 18,140	$ 17,452
Amortization expenses by function		
Operating costs	$ 836	$ 850
Operating expenses	1,820	2,508
	$ 2,656	$ 3,358

(5) Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 176,561	$ 170,175
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	8,615	8,463
Defined benefit plans（Note XX）	19	15
Share-based payment - equity delivery	-	4,669
Other Employee benefits	10,346	10,610
Employee benefits total	$ 195,541	$ 193,932
Summary by function		
Operating costs	$ 43,073	$ 42,550
Operating expenses	152,468	151,382
	$ 195,541	$ 193,932

(6) Employees′ compensation and remuneration of directors

The Company follow its Articles of Incorporation that has profit for a fiscal year; the Company shall appropriate 2% to 10% as the remuneration of employees and at most 5% as remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the shareholders of the Company resolved the amendments to the Company’s Articles at their 2025 regular meeting. The amendments explicitly stipulating that 5% of the amount allocated for employee remuneration in the preceding paragraph shall be designated for non-executive employees. However, if the company still has accumulated losses, an amount sufficient to cover such losses should be reserved in advance.The compensation of employees (including non-executive employees) and the remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 31, 2026, and March 14, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Estimated ratio

	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	4.26%	2.69%
Remuneration of directors	2.13%	0.67%

Amount

	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	$ 2,000	$ 4,000
Remuneration of directors	1,000	1,000

If there are changes in the amounts after Parent Company Only Financial Statement are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There were no discrepancies between the actual amounts of employee's compensation and remuneration of directors paid, and the amounts recognized in Parent Company Only Financial Statement for the years 2024, and the year 2023.

The related information on compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the board of directors and the shareholders' meeting is at "Market Observation Post System."

XXIV. **Income Tax**

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Components of income tax expense (benefit) as follows:

	2025	2024
Current income tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 3,059	$ 18,840
Surtax on undistributed retained earnings	4,053	1,724
Adjustments for prior years	(7,010)	(9,281)
	102	11,283
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current year	(2,838)	3,798
Tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	($ 2,736)	$ 15,081

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense (benefit) is as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income before tax	$ 43,924	$ 143,790
Tax expense calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 8,785	$ 28,758
Tax-exempt income	(8,691)	(11,735)

Surtax on undistributed retained earnings	4,053	1,724
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	127	5,615
Adjustment of Current tax expense and Deferred tax expense in the current year	(7,010)	(9,281)
Tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	($ 2,736)	$ 15,081

(2) Income tax assets (liabilities) for the current period

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Current income tax assets (classified as other current assets)	$ 2,481	$ -
Current income taxliabilites	$ 3,715	$ 4,529

(3) Deferred tax assets and Liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the year 2025

Deferred tax assets	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 1,978	$ 752	$ 2,730
Allowance to reduce inventory to market	11,206	(121)	11,085
Intragroup unrealized sales gross profits	3,050	(340)	2,710
Payment in lieu of untaken annual leave	666	87	753
Other	-	1,401	1,401
	$ 16,900	$ 1,779	$ 18,679

Deferred tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized exchange gains	$ 2,466	($ 1,055)	$ 1,411
Other	135	(4)	131
	$ 2,601	($ 1,059)	$ 1,542

Year 2024

Deferred tax assets	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 1,572	$ 406	$ 1,978

Allowance to reduce inventory to market	11,356	(150)	11,206
Unrealized exchange losses	1,496	(1,496)	-
Intragroup unrealized sales gross profits	3,130	(80)	3,050
Payment in lieu of untaken annual leave	611	55	666
	$ 18,165	($ 1,265)	$ 16,900

Deferred tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized exchange gains	$ -	$ 2,466	$ 2,466
Other	68	67	135
	$ 68	$ 2,533	$ 2,601

(4) Approval of income tax

The Company's income tax has declared that the reported cases as of before 2023 have been approved by the tax authorities.

XXV. Earnings per share

Unit : NT$ Per share

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.49	$ 1.36
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.49	$ 1.35

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net income

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 46,660	$ 128,709

Share

Unit: thousand shares

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of Basic earnings per share	95,324	94,795
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		

Employee Stock Options	276	572
Employees' compensation	68	95
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of Diluted earnings per share	95,668	95,462

If the Company choose to compensate employees with either cash or shares, when calculating diluted earnings per share, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares. The resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used for the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. This dilutive effect of the potential shares is also taken into account when calculating diluted earnings per share before the board of directors resolves the distribution of shares to employees in the following year.

XXVI. Share-based payment agreement

The company′s Employee Stock Option Plan

The Company granted employees share options of 360 thousand units and 1,350 thousand units in August 2024 and November 2021 respectively, with each unit entitling the holder to purchase 1,000 ordinary shares. The recipients include employees of the company who meet specific criteria. The company's share-based compensation agreement is as follows:

Types of arrangements	Grant date	Amount granted	Vesting condition
Employee stock option plan	2021.11.26	675 thousand shares	2-year services
Employee stock option plan	2021.11.26	675 thousand shares	3-year services
Transferring treasury stocks to employees	2024.08.14	360 thousand shares	Vested immediately

The stocks that were repurchased by the Company and that were then transferred to employees are restricted from transferring within the first year that employees receive the stocks.

The duration of the warrants issued by the Company is five years and they may not be transferred, pledged, gifted to others, or disposed of in any other way, except in the case of inheritance. After the expiration of the duration, any unexercised employee stock options shall be deemed to be waived, and the option holders shall no longer be entitled to assert their rights to exercise the options.

All the share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

The details on the share-based payment arrangements above are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Employee Stock Options	Unit	Weighted-average Exercise price (NT$)	Unit	Weighted-average Exercise price (NT$)
Outstanding stock options, January 1	754	$20.07	1,350	$21.55
Options granted	-	-	360	24.88
Options invalidated	(20)	19.70	(338)	21.55
Options exercised	(251)	20.07	(618)	22.99
Outstanding stock options, December 31	483	19.70	754	20.07
Exercisable stock options, December 31	483	19.70	754	20.07

For employee stock options exercised in 2025 and 2024, the weighted average share prices on the exercise dates are NT$47.22 and NT$22.99, respectively.

The following is the relevant information on outstanding employee stock options:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Range of exercise price (NT$)	$19.70	$20.07
The weighted average remaining contractual life (Year)	0.92 years	1.92 years

The Company granted stock options to its employees in August 2024 and November 2021, using binomial tree pricing model and Black-Scholes option pricing model. The input values used in the pricing models are as follows:

	August 2024	November 2021	November 2021
Granted date stock price	NT$35.34	NT$21.55	NT$21.55
Excerice price	NT$24.88	NT$21.55	NT$21.55
Expected Volatility	59.17%	34.70%	35.31%
Duration	0.17 year	4 years	3.5 years
Non Risk Rate	1.2782%	0.4151%	0.4003%

The expenses incurred from share-based payment transactions in 2025 and 2024 were $0 thousand and $4,669 thousand, respectively.

XXVII. Investing in a subsidiary - obtaining control of a business

	Main operating activities	Acquisition date	Ownership / Acquisition ratio (%)	Transfer price
Anasis Tech Ltd.	Power System Analysis and Design	August 15,2024	93.02	$ 8,000
AMobile HK	Communication equipment and peripherals, Investing and Trading	December 16,2024	19.26	$ 207,411

For information on Anasis Tech Ltd. and Amobile HK, please refer to Note XXVII to the Company′s 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements.

XXVIII. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and Equity balance. There is no change in the Company's overall strategy.

The capital structure of the Company consists of the Company's net debt (i.e. borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) and equity (i.e. common stock, capital reserves, retained earnings and other equity items).

The Company's key management reviews the Company's capital structure quarterly, including consideration of the cost and associated risks of each type of capital. The Company will balance its overall capital structure by paying dividends, issuing new shares, repurchasing shares and issuing new debt or repaying old debt, based on the recommendations of key management.

XXIX. Financial Instruments

(1) Fair value information - financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values or their fair values cannot be reliably measured.

(2) Fair value information - Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Beneficiary certificate	$ 10,816	$ -	$ -	$ 10,816
Domestic listed and OTC shares	5,799	-	-	5,799
Convertible bonds	99	-	-	99
Total	$ 16,714	$ -	$ -	$ 16,714
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 13,475	$ 13,475

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Beneficiary certificate	43,226	-	-	43,226
Domestic listed and OTC shares	$ 5,822	$ -	$ -	$ 5,822
Total	$ 49,048	$ -	$ -	$ 49,048
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 13,919	$ 13,919

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value in 2025 and 2024.

2. Reconciliation of financial instruments in Level 3 of Fair value

2025

Financial assets	Financial assets at FVTOCI Investment of Equity Instruments
Balance at January 1	$ 13,919
Recognized in OCI（Unrealized valuation gains and losses of Financial assets at FVTOCI）	(444)
Balance at December 31	$ 13,475

2024

Financial assets	Financial assets at FVTOCI Investment of Equity Instruments
Balance at January 1	$ 12,660
Recognized in OCI（Unrealized valuation gains and losses of Financial assets at FVTOCI）	1,259
Balance at December 31	$ 13,919

3. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 Fair value

The domestic unlisted (over-the-counter) equity investments adopt a comparable market approach, with significant unobservable input values based on the price-to-book ratio multiplier, the enterprise value to operating profit ratio multiplier, and the illiquidity discount.

(3) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 16,714	$ 49,048
Financial assets measured at amortized cost（Note1）	780,363	790,886
Financial assets at FVTOCI	13,475	13,919
Financial Liabilities		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost（Note2）	1,119,445	1,081,532

Note 1: The balance includes financial assets measured at amortized cost, such as cash and cash equivalents, debt instrument investments, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which consists of short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), current portion of long-term borrowings, long-term borrowings, and guarantee deposits received.

(4) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company′s major financial instruments include equity and debt instrument investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, other payable and borrowings, etc. The Company′s Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, Interest rate risk, other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company mitigates risks through derivative financial instruments to reduce the impact of such risks. The use of derivative financial instruments is governed by the policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, which are written principles regarding the management of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of remaining liquid funds. The internal auditors on a continuous basis reviewed compliance with policies and exposure limits. The company does not engage in trading financial instruments (including derivatives) for speculative purposes.

The Company's significant financial activities are reviewed by the Board of Directors in accordance with relevant regulations and internal control systems. During the execution of the financial plan, the company must strictly adhere to the relevant financial operating procedures regarding overall financial risk management and the allocation of responsibilities.

1. Market risk

The company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency risk (refer to below (1)) and interest rates (refer to below(2)) .

There has been no change in the company's exposure to market risks related to financial instruments and the management and measurement of such exposures.

(1) Foreign currency risk

The company engages in sales and purchases denominated in foreign currencies, which exposes the company to foreign currency fluctuations.

The company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities measured in non-functional currency at the balance sheet date (including non-functional currency monetary Item that have been offset in consolidated financial statements) and the carrying amount of derivative instruments with foreign currency risk exposure are detailed in Note XXXII.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company is primarily affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of the US dollar, Euro, and British pound.

The table below details the sensitivity analysis of the company when the exchange rate of the New Taiwan Dollar (functional currency) increases and decreases against the US Dollar, Euro, and British Pound 1%. "1%" is the sensitivity ratio used by the company to report exchange rate risks to senior management, and it represents management's assessment of the reasonable range of possible fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Sensitivity analysis only includes foreign currency monetary Item in circulation, and adjusts its year-end conversion based on exchange rate fluctuations 1%. The negative figures in the table indicate the amount by which pre-tax net profit will decrease when the New Taiwan Dollar appreciates relative to each relevant currency 1%; conversely, when the New Taiwan Dollar depreciates against each relevant foreign currency 1%, the impact on pre-tax net profit will be the same amount in positive terms.

	2025	2024
Changes in P&L 1%		
US Dollar	($ 4,658)	($ 4,062)
Euro	(413)	(480)
British pound	(609)	(519)
	($ 5,680)	($ 5,061)

The analysis of the changes in the profit and loss statement in the above table primarily stems from the amounts in accounts receivable and accpunts payable denominated in US dollars, Euros, and British pounds that were still outstanding on the balance sheet date and had not undergone cash flow hedging.

The company has not experienced any significant changes in exchange rate sensitivity during this year.

(2) Interest rate risk

The company borrows funds at both fixed and floating rates, which exposed in interest rate risk. The company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the date of balance sheet were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 167,732	$ 104,562
Financial Liabilities	3,861	71,679
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	147,876	163,699
Financial Liabilities	936,574	830,379

The Company is exposed to fair value risk due to interest rate fluctuations related to fixed-rate bank time deposits, bank borrowings, and short-term notes payable; however, the expected fair value changes arising from interest rates on bank time deposits, bank borrowings, and short-term notes payable do not have a significant impact on the Company.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is determined by the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative instruments as of the balance sheet date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis assumes that the amount of liabilities outstanding on the balance sheet date remains outstanding throughout the reporting period. The variable rate used by the company to report interest rates to senior management is an increase or decrease of 1%, which also represents the management's assessment of the reasonable possible range of interest rate fluctuations.

If the market interest rate rises by 1%, while all other variables remain unchanged, the company's floating rate financial assets for the years 2025 and 2024 will have cash outflows of NTD 7,887 thousand and NTD 6,667 thousand, respectively. When the market interest rate decreases 1%, its effect will be a negative of the same amount.

The company's sensitivity to interest rates has increased this year, primarily due to the rise in floating rate financial liabilities.

(3) Other price risk

The company incurs equity price risk due to its investment in equity securities.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is conducted based on the equity price risk as of the balance sheet date. If the domestic equity investment position price declines by 1%, the profit and loss for the years 2025 and 2024 will decrease by NTD 167 thousand and NTD 490 thousand, respectively, due to the decline in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. If the domestic equity investment position price declines 1%, the other total gains and losses for the years 2025 and 2024 will decrease by NTD 135 thousand and NTD 139 thousand respectively due to the decline in the fair value of financial assets recognized through other total gains and losses.

The company has not experienced any significant changes in its sensitivity to equity securities investments.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the Company will incur a financial loss due to default on contractual obligations by the counterparties. As of the date of balance sheet, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to default on contractual obligations by the counterparties could arise from (The maximum amount of exposure that cannot be reversed without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement instruments):

(1) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance assets.

(2) The amount of contingent liabilities arising from financial guarantees provided by the Company.

The Company's policy is to enter into transactions only with creditworthy counter-parties and to obtain adequate guarantees, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company only conducts transactions with enterprises rated at investment grade or above. The information is provided by an independent rating agency; if such information cannot be obtained, the Company will use other publicly available financial information and transaction records with major clients for evaluation. The company continuously monitors credit risks and the credit ratings of counterparties, diversifying the total transaction amount among customers with qualified credit ratings, and controlling credit risks through counterparty credit limit ceilings reviewed and approved annually by the Risk Management Committee.

To mitigate credit risk, the management of the Company has assigned a dedicated team responsible for determining credit limits, approving credit, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken for the recovery of overdue receivables. In addition, the Company will individually review the recoverable amounts of receivables as of the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been recognized for receivables that are not recoverable. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the company's credit risk has significantly decreased.

Additionally, because the counterparties for the transactions involving working capital and derivative financial instruments are banks that have been given high credit ratings by international credit rating agencies, the credit risk is therefore low.

The Company continuously evaluates the financial status of its accounts receivable customers. The company's customer base is large and unrelated, thus the concentration of credit risk is not high.

3. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with borrowings covenants.

Bank borrowings are an important source of liquidity for the company. The financing limit not utilized by the company is detailed in the following (2) explanation of the financing limits.

(1) Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk Tables for Non-Derivative Financial Instruments of Liabilities

The table below shows the contract maturity dates of financial liabilities, including estimated interest, excluding the carrying amounts approaching the contractual cash flows of financial liabilities:

	Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Dec 31, 2025				
Non-interest-bearing	$ 182,174	$ -	$ -	$ 182,174
Lease liabilities	2,851	1,066	-	3,917
Variable interest rate instrument	620,229	132,010	238,592	990,831
	$ 805,254	$ 133,076	$ 238,592	$ 1,176,922

	Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Dec 31, 2024				
Non-interest-bearing	$ 180,456	$ -	$ -	$ 180,456
Lease liabilities	1,324	376	-	1,700
Fixed interest rate instrument	70,031	-	-	70,031
Variable interest rate instrument	475,158	143,559	264,657	883,374
	$ 726,969	$ 143,935	$ 264,657	$ 1,135,561

(2) Financing limit

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank overdraft limit		
－Amount used	$ 936,574	$ 900,379
－Unused amount	2,040,000	1,044,000
	$ 2,976,574	$ 1,944,379

XXX. Related party transactions

Except for those disclosed in other notes, the transactions between the company and related parties are as follows.

(1) Names and relationship with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Flourish Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Guiding Technology Ltd.（Guiding）	Subsidiary
Arbor Korea Co., Ltd.（Arbor Korea）	Subsidiary
Arbor Solution Inc.（Arbor Solution）	Subsidiary
Arbor France S.A.S.（Arbor France）	Subsidiary
Acloud Intelligence Services Corp. Ltd.	Subsidiary

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Anasis Tech Ltd.	Subsidiary
Arbor Technology (Shenzhen)co., Ltd.(Arbor Shenzhen)	Subsidiary
Arbor Beijing Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Arbor China Technology Co.,Ltd.	Subsidiary
Arbor Technology (UK) Ltd.(Arbor UK)	Subsidiary
AMobile Solutions Corp. (AMobile Taiwan)	Subsidiary (Transfer of an associate to a subsidiary in Dec 2024)
AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (Transfer of an associate to a subsidiary in Dec 2024)
Ennoconn Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Ennoconn (Suzhou) Technology Co., Ltd (Ennoconn Suzhou)	Other related party
Victor Plus Holdings Ltd. (Victor Plus)	Other related party
Vecow Co., Ltd.,	Other related party
EnnoRise Corporation	Other related party
Caswell Inc.	Other related party
High Aim Technology Inc.	Other related party
Satem Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(2) Operating revenue

Account item	Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Sales revenue	Subsidiary		
	Arbor Solution	$ 189,382	$ 226,309
	Arbor UK	101,143	102,835
	Arbor France	89,094	65,099
	Other	38,340	64,517
	Associates	-	13,037
	Other related parties	23	288
		$ 417,982	$ 472,085

Prices of goods sold to the aforementioned related parties were determined based on the economic environment and market competition of each sales territory, respectively. The payment terms of related parties are slightly longer than those of normal customers, with an average of 2 to 4 months.

(3) Purchases

Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
AMobile Taiwan	$ 152,136	$ 31,136
Other	27,226	28,356
Associates		
AMobile Taiwan	-	212,184
Other	-	2,104
Other related parties		
Victor Plus	160,094	139,819
Other	35,272	19,319
	$ 374,728	$ 432,918

In addition to purchases of goods and materials, the Company also purchased molds, shipping service, repair service, and processing service from the aforementioned related parties. For the years 2025 and 2024, the purchase expenses were $18,686 thousand and $13,300 thousand, respectively.

The purchasing prices from the related parties were determined after referring to the actual price. The payment terms are the same as those of normal suppliers, which are both net 30 days.

(4) Contract liabilities

Relationship/Name	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Subsidiary	$ 5	$ 5

(5) Accounts receivable due from related parties

Account item	Relationship/Name	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary		
	Arbor Solution	$ 147,305	$ 133,455
	Arbor Korea	28,730	47,253
	Arbor UK	43,526	41,262
	Other	29,273	48,813
	Other related parties	-	5
		$ 248,834	$ 270,788

Account item	Relationship/Name	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Other receivables	Subsidiary		
	Arbor Shenzhen	$ 64,173	$ 85,471
	Other	7,882	15,618
	Other related parties		
	Ennoconn Suzhou	10,199	16,390
		$ 82,254	$ 117,479

The outstanding accounts receivable from related parties are not guaranteed. The accounts receivable from related parties for the years 2025 and 2024 have not been provisioned for impairment losses.

(6) Accounts payable due to related parties

Account item	Relationship/Name	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Accounts payable	Subsidiary	$ 141	$ 15,562
	Other related parties		
	Victor Plus	24,367	24
	Other	12,920	9,606
		$ 37,428	$ 25,192
Other payables	Subsidiary	$ 160	$ 1,384
	Other related parties	786	636
		$ 946	$ 2,020

The outstanding accounts payable from related parties are not guaranteed.

(7) Prepayments (recognized as "other current assets")

Account item	Relationship/Name	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Prepayments	Subsidiary		
	Arbor Shenzhen	$ 155,983	$ 175,287
	Other	39,865	39,936
		$ 195,848	$ 215,223

(8) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Acquired price	
Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ -	$ 267

(9) Lease agreement

Operating lease - as lessor

The Company leases out property, plant, and equipment under a lease contract with a term from January 1, 2024 until both parties agree not to renew. Lease contracts were individually negotiated and consisted of various terms and conditions. Leased assets cannot be pledged as collaterals; in addition, the rights of leased assets cannot be transferred to others in the form of neither business transfer nor business combination.

Sumary of Rent income as follow:

Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Subsidiary	$ 708	$ 49
Associates	-	626
	$ 708	$ 675

The company's lease agreements with related parties are based on market conditions to determine the rent, and payments are made according to general terms.

(10) Endorsements and guarantees

Endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company

Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Subsidiary / AMobile HK		
Ending balance of endorsement	$ 157,800	$ 160,580
Actual amount used	(107,800)	(160,580)
	$ 50,000	$ -
Subsidiary/Guiding		
Ending balance of endorsement	$ 71,278	$ 74,433
Actual amount used	(709)	-
	$ 70,569	$ 74,433

Acquisition of Endorsements and guarantees

Some of the Company's long-term and short-term borrowings are jointly guaranteed by the key management level.

(11) Other transactions from related parties

Account item	Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Other expenses	Subsidiary	$ 509	$ -

Account item	Relationship/Name	2025	2024
Other income	Subsidiary		
	Arbor UK	$ 3,743	$ 1,947
	Arbor Solution	-	3,895
	Other	1,025	-
	Associates	-	2
	Other related parties	454	-

Account item	Relationship/Name	2025	2024
		$ 5,222	$ 5,844

(12) Information on key management personnel compensation

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 11,026	$ 12,307
Post-retirement benefits	178	178
	$ 11,204	$ 12,485

XXXI. Pledged Assets

The company provides the following assets as collateral for long-term and short-term bank borrowings, as well as lease and project deposits:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Restricted bank deposits（Classified as “financial assets at amortized cost”）	$ 86,677	$ 57,235
Refundable deposit（Classified as “other noncurrent assets cost”）	16,611	10,452
Property, plant, and equipment	487,753	491,324
Investment properties	71,931	72,735
	$ 662,972	$ 631,746

XXXII. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 17,875	31.43 (USD to NTD)	$ 561,811
GBP	1,439	42.33 (GBP to NTD)	60,913
EUR	1,120	36.90（EUR to NTD）	41,328
			$ 664,052

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	3,056	31.43 (USD to NTD)	$ 96,050

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 15,135	32.79（USD to NTD）	$ 496,277
GBP	1,261	41.19（GBP to NTD）	51,941
EUR	1,407	34.14（EUR to NTD）	48,035
			$ 596,253
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	2,747	32.79（USD to NTD）	$ 90,074

The foreign exchange (losses) gains (including realized and unrealized) of the Company for the years 2025 and 2024 were $(4,718) thousand and $58,015 thousand, respectively. Due to the variety of foreign currency transactions and the functional currencies of the Company, it is not possible to disclose the exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency.

XXXIII. Note disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information:

1. Lending funds to others: See Table 1 attached.
2. Endorsements/Guarantees for Others: See Table 2 attached.
3. Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Subsidiaries, associates and Joint venture): None.
4. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NTD 100 million or Paid-in capital 20% or more: See Table 3 attached.
5. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NTD 100 million or 20% of Paid-in capital: See Table 4 attached.

(2) Information on investees: See Table 5 attached.

(3) Information on investees in Mainland China:

1. The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits (losses) of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: See Table 6 attached.
2. Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information, which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in mainland China on financial reports:
   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: See Table 3 attached.
   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: See Table 3 attached.
   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: Be eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.
   (4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None.
   (5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds: See Table 1 attached.
   (6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services: None.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Lending funds to others

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Table1

Unit: NT $thousands

NO.	Creditor	Borrower	Account item	Related Party (Y/N)	Maximum outstanding balance for period	Ending Balance	Actual amount used	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note1)	Amount of Transaction	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debts recognized	Collateral		Limit on Loans Granted to a Single Entity (Note 2)	Total Loan Limit (Note 2)
													Name	Value		
1	Guiding Technology Ltd.	Arbor China Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$ 21,178	$ 20,043	$ 20,043	2.3%	2	$ -	Working capital	$ -	None	$ -	$ 224,459	$ 897,836
2	Arbor Technology (Shenzhen)co., Ltd.	Arbor China Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	32,011	31,472	31,472	2.3%	1	35,999	None	-	None	-	83,620	83,620

Note1: The nature of the loans are as follows:

1. Fill in 1 for business transactions.
2. Fill in 2 for short-term financing.

Note2: (1) Inter-company loans of funds between overseas companies in which Arbor holds, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares, nor to loans of fund to Arbor by any overseas company in which Arbor holds, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares. Arbor prescribed the single entity and totals' limits on loans of funds must less than or equal to 40% of Creditor's net value in the lastest audited or reviewed financial statements. (2) Each entity does business transactions with Arbor, its individual limits on loans of funds is less than or equal to both business transaction amounts. The business transaction is maxium amounts between purchasing or sales under 12 months in recent year or incoming year. (3) If each entity has short-term financing needs, the single limits on loan is less than or equal to 10% of Arbor's net value in the lastest audited or reviewed financial statements.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Endorsements/Guarantees for Others

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NT $thousands

NO.	Endorser/ Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Endorsement limit for a single enterprise (Note 2)	Maximum endorsement balance for period	Ending balance of endorsement	Actual amount used	Amount of endorsements secured by the property	The ratio of accumulated endorsement amount to the net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount of endorsement (Note 2)	Endorsement/ guarantee of parent company to subsidiary	Endorsement/ guarantee of a subsidiary to the parent company	Endorsement/ guarantee for mainland China
		Company Name	Relationship (Note 1)										
0	ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Guiding Technology Ltd.	2	$ 673,377	$ 75,387	$ 71,278	$ 709	$ -	3.18%	$ 1,122,295	Y	N	N
		AMobile Intelligent Corp. Ltd. (abbr. AMobile HK) and its subsidiary AMobile Solutions Corp.	2	673,377	161,420	157,800	107,800	-	7.03%	1,122,295	Y	N	N
1	AMobile Intelligent Corp. Ltd.	AMobile Solutions Corp.	1	-	160,000	160,000	-	-	23.67%	337,918	N	N	N
2	AMobile Solutions (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	4	153,149	22,400	22,400	15,645	-	7.31%	153,149	N	N	Y

Note 1: The relationship between the endorsement and the endorsed object is as follows:

1. A company with which it does business.
2. A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
3. A company that directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the company.
4. A company in which Amobile HK directly or indirectly holds 90% or more of the voting shares may make endorsements/guarantees for each other.

Note 2: (1) The total endorsement and guarantee to a single company shall not exceed 30% of the Company's net worth in recent financial statements. (2) The total external endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth in recent financial statements. (3) Due to business transaction needs the endorsement, the endorsement / guarantee for single entity is less than the latest one year’s total amount among the Endorsee / Guarantee and Arbor and subsidiaries.

Note 3: The endorsement balance to AMobile Intelligent Corp. Ltd. and its subsidiary AMobile Solutions Corp. are NT157,860 thousand, and the exchange rate is US$1 to NT$31.43. This endorsement balance is shared between AMobile Intelligent Corp. Ltd. and its subsidiary, AMobile Solutions Corp.

Note 4: The limits of endorsement / guarantee to AMobile Solutions Corp. is approved by Director Board meeting which agreed the total business transactions between both in latest year.

Note 5: AMobile Solutions (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. limits the endorsement and guarantee for a single enterprise and the cumulative amount to no more than 50% of the Company's net worth in recent financial statements.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NT $thousands

Purchaser/Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared with third party transactions		Note and trade receivables/payables		Remark
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	payment terms	Balance	Percentage of total note and trade receivables(payables)	
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Arbor Solution Inc.	Subsidiary	Sales	($ 189,382)	19	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	$ 147,305	40	—
	Arbor Technology UK LTD.	Subsidiary	Sales	(101,143)	10	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	43,526	12	—
	Victor Plus Holdings Ltd.	Others	Purchases	160,094	21	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	(24,367)	19	—
AMobile Solutions Corp.	ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent	Sales	(152,328)	19	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	-	-	—
AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	AMobile Solutions Corp.	Parent	Sales	(129,961)	33	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	42,722	30	—
Arbor Technology (Shenzhen)co., Ltd.	AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Related parties	Sales	(122,187)	47	approx.3-6 months	comparable to normal prices	approx.3-6 months	122,269	42	—

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of share capital

December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NT $thousands

Company Name	Related party	Relationship	Balance due from related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Collection subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Remark
					Amount	Action taken			
Arbor Technology Corp.	Arbor Solution Inc.	Subsidiary	$ 147,384	Note1	$ 43,282	Collecting	$ 57,931	$ -	
Arbor Technology (Shenzhen)co., Ltd.	AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Related parties	122,269	1.85	13,312	Collecting	14,845	-	

Note 1: It included other receivables, so it is not applicable for Turnover rate.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Names, Locations, and Related Information of Investees over which the Company Exercises Significant Influence (Excluding Information on Investment in Mainland China)

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Table 5

Unit: NT $thousands

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Remark
				31 Dec, 2025	31 Dec, 2024	Shares/Units	%	Carrying Amount			
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Arbor Solution, Inc.	USA	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	$ 27,580	$ 27,580	9,000,000	100	$ 93,353	($ 17,506)	($ 17,506)	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Guiding Technology Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Trading	15,234	15,234	50	100	10,845	343	343	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Allied Info Investments Ltd.	Samoa	Investing	27,281	27,281	850,000	100	(83)	158	158	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Excellent Top International Development Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investing	163,956	163,956	40,562,150	100	210,006	(6,036)	(6,036)	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Arbor France S. A. S	France	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	24,194	24,194	-	100	48,459	2,306	2,306	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Flourish Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investing and Trading	139,856	139,856	35,195,000	100	71,835	13,731	13,731	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Arbor Korea Co., Ltd.	South Korea	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	14,929	14,929	101,480	100	22,877	(2,674)	(2,674)	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Acloud Intelligence Services Corp. Ltd.	Taiwan	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	40,250	40,250	4,025,000	67.08	10,337	(1,699)	(1,140)	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Best Vintage Global LTD.	Samoa	Investing	74,637	74,637	-	100	157,764	28,002	28,002	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	AMobile HK	Hong Kong	Investing and Trading	399,703	399,703	7,349,296	61.77	755,642	45,659	18,451	Subsidiary
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	Anasis Tech Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Technology Services	8,000	8,000	800,000	68.97	8,476	(863)	(595)	Subsidiary
Arbor Solution, Inc.	Aegex Mobile Solution LLC	USA	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	31,999	-	-	60.00	32,601	1,936	1,162	Subsidiary
Best Vintage Global LTD	Perfect Stream LTD.	Samoa	Investing	74,637	74,637	-	100	157,764	28,002	28,002	Subsidiary
Perfect Stream LTD.	Arbor Technology UK LTD.	UK	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	74,637	74,637	-	100	157,764	28,002	28,002	Subsidiary
AMobile HK	AMobile Solutions Corp.	Taiwan	Communication equipment and peripherals	333,197	333,197	20,000,000	100	373,687	23,743	23,743	Subsidiary
AMobile HK	Amobile (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Communication equipment and peripherals	-	14,880	-	-	-	55	55	Subsidiary

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on investments in Mainland China

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Table 6

Unit: NT $thousands

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note1)	Beginning balance remitted from Taiwan accumulated investment amount	Investment Flows: Outflow	Investment Flows: Inflow	Year-end remitted from Taiwan accumulated investment amount	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Year-end investment Carrying Amount	Year ended investment income repatriated	Remark
Arbor Beijing Technology Co., Ltd.	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	$ 30,009	2	$ 27,281	$ -	$ -	$ 27,281	$ 174	100	$ 174	($ 92)	$ -	Note 4、Note 2(2)B
Arbor Technology (Shenzhen)Co., Ltd.	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	158,686	2	164,737	-	-	164,737	(6,036)	100	(6,036)	209,050	-	Note 5、Note 2(2)B
Arbor China Technology Co.,Ltd.	Trading of industrial computers and peripherals	139,856	2	139,815	-	-	139,815	13,753	100	13,753	72,756	-	Note 6、Note 2(2)B
AMobile Solutions (Xiamen) CO., LTD.	Communication equipment and peripherals.	220,907	2	143,716	-	-	143,716	21,481	61.77	13,269	189,200	-	Note 7、Note 2(2)B
AMobile Solutions (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Communication equipment and peripherals.	31,352	2	5,499	27,493	-	32,992	20,571	61.77	12,707	35,403	-	Note 8、Note 2(2)B

Company name	Accumulated outflow from Taiwan at the end of the year Amount of investment in Mainland China	Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission, MOEA. Approved investment amount	According to Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission, MOEA Upper Limit on Investment	The disposed mainland companies at the end of the year which accumulated investment amount from Taiwan	The disposed mainland companies at the end of the year which accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings to Taiwan
ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 508,541	$ 544,847	$ 1,346,754	$ -	$ -

Note 1: The method of investments was as follows:

(1) Direct investment in mainland companies.

(2) Investments in mainland China companies were through a company invested and established in a third region.

(3) Others.

Note 2: Recognization the share of profits of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method:

(1) If the investee company is start-up and preparing, please note the states which don't have investment gain (loss).

(2) The financial statement type to recognize share of associates and joint ventures accounted for equity method

A. The financial statements of the investee company were reviewed by the international accounting firms which cooperated with R.O.C. accounting firms.

B. The financial statements of the investee company were reviewed by the Group's auditor.

C. Others.

Note 3: This statement expressed in thousands of NTD.

Note 4: It is through via Allied Info Investments Ltd.

Note 5: It is through via Excellent Top International Development Ltd.

Note 6: It is through via Flourish Technology Co., Ltd.

Note 7: It is through via Amobile HK, due to December 16, 2024 Amobile HK has been a subsidiary of Arbor Technology Co., Ltd. and the companydisclouse by ownership.

Note 8: It is through via Amobile HK' subsidiary Amobile Solution Co., due to December 16, 2024 Amobile HK has been a subsidiary of Arbor Technology Co., Ltd. and the company disclouse by ownership.

§Item Statement Table of Contents§

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

Statement 1 Unit: NT $thousands

Name	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 242
Bank deposits	
Checking deposits	123
Demand deposits - NTD	68,606
Demand deposits－Foreign currencies （NOTE 1）	79,271
Time deposits（NOTE 2）	81,055
Total	$ 229,297

Note 1: Foreign currency demand deposits include USD 884 thousand, EUR 810 thousand, GBP 508 thousand, and RMB 19 thousand, the exchange rate separately are by USD1:NTD31.43, EUR1:NTD36.90, GBP1:NTD42.33, and RMB1:NTD4.496.

Note 2: Time deposits include USD 2,579 thousand, the exchange rate is by USD1:NTD31.43.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Accounts Receivable

December 31, 2025

Statement 2 Unit: NT $thousands

Client Name	Amount
Company A	$ 26,187
Company B	25,565
Company C	18,010
Company D	9,048
Company E	6,403
Other	39,121
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	7,887
Total	$ 116,447

Note 1：The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Note 2: Aging over one year amounted to NTD 9,819 thousand.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Inventories

December 31, 2025

Statement 3 Unit: NT $thousands

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Market price
Raw materials	$ 159,078	$ 158,254
Work-in-process	77,451	77,394
Finished goods	106,451	106,394
Merchandise	36,117	36,112
Subtotal	379,097	$ 378,154
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation	(55,425)	
Total	$ 323,672	

Note1 : The market price for Raw materials, Work in process, Finished goods, and Merchandise are the net realizable value.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Investment Accounted for using the Equity Method

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 4

Unit: NT $thousands
(Except as otherwise indicated)

	Balance, January 1, 2025		Equity method adjustments			Balance, December 31,2025				
	Shares (in thousand)	Amount	Share of profit or loss recognized using the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other (Note)	Shares (in thousand)	Shareholding%	Amount	Market Value or Net Equity	Remark
List Assets items :										
AMobile Intelligent Corp. Limited (AMobile HK)	7,349	$ 747,131	$ 18,451	($ 9,974)	$ 34	7,349	61.77%	$ 755,642	$ 417,474	
Excellent Top International Development Ltd.	40,562	215,444	(6,036)	598	-	40,562	100%	210,006	210,006	
Best Vintage Global LTD.	-	126,847	28,002	2,915	-	-	100%	157,764	157,764	
Arbor Solution, Inc.	9,000	117,988	(17,506)	(5,389)	(1,740)	9,000	100%	93,353	103,610	
Flourish Technology Co. ,Ltd	35,195	57,488	13,731	543	73	35,195	100%	71,835	72,696	
Arbor France S.A.S	-	42,596	2,306	3,557	-	-	100%	48,459	48,459	
Arbor Korea Co. ,Ltd.	101	25,252	(2,674)	(3,031)	3,330	101	100%	22,877	24,360	
Guiding Technology Ltd.	500	10,954	343	(452)	-	500	100%	10,845	10,845	
Acloud Intelligence Services Corp. Ltd.	4,025	11,477	(1,140)	-	-	4,025	67.08%	10,337	10,377	
Anasis Tech Ltd.	800	11,871	(595)	-	(2,800)	800	68.97%	8,476	8,476	
Subtotal		1,367,048	34,882	(11,233)	(1,103)			1,389,594	1,064,067	
List Liabilities items :										
Allied Info Investments Ltd.	850	(246)	158	5	-	850	100%	(83)	(83)	
Total		$ 1,366,802	$ 35,040	($ 11,228)	($ 1,103)			$ 1,389,511	$ 1,063,984	

Note: This is the adjustment of unrealized gross profit between affiliated companies NTD 1,697 thousand and cash dividends received from subsidiaries of (NT$2,800) thousand.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statement of Short-term Borrowings

December 31, 2025

Statement 5

Unit: NT $thousands

Types of loans and Creditor Institutions	Contract period	Interest rate (%)	Ending balance	Line of credit	Collateral
Credit loans					
Cathay United Bank	Within one year	0.50 – 1.99	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	Notes guarantee issued
Bank of Kaohsiung	"	"	30,000	30,000	Notes guarantee issued
Bank of Taiwan	"	"	126,000	126,000	Notes guarantee issued
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	"	"	100,000	100,000	Notes guarantee issued
Subtotal			316,000	316,000	
Secured loans					
Land Bank of Taiwan	Within one year	1.90 – 2.01	100,000	100,000	Land and buildings
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	"	"	30,000	60,000	Land and buildings
First Commercial Bank	"	"	60,000	70,000	Land and buildings
Shin Kong Bank	"	"	30,000	170,000	Restricted bank deposits
Bank of Taiwan	"	"	35,000	35,000	Restricted bank deposits
Subtotal			255,000	435,000	
			$ 571,000	$ 751,000	

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Accounts Payable

December 31, 2025

Statement 6 Unit: NT $thousands

Supplier name	Amount
Vendor A	$ 26,845
Vendor B	6,013
Vendor C	5,102
Other	54,171
	$ 92,131

Note: The balance of each vendor does not exceed 5% of the balance of this Account name.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Long-term Borrowings

December 31, 2025

Statement 7 Unit: NT $thousands

Types of loans and Creditor Institutions	Credit period	Interest rate (%)	Ending balance	Collateral
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	2020.05.14~2040.05.14	2.14	$ 279,598	Land and buildings
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	2021.02.01~2028.02.01	2.18	37,498	Land and buildings
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	2021.02.05~2041.02.05	2.08	48,478	Land and buildings
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			39,229	
			$ 326,345	

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Operating Revenue

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 8 Unit: NT $thousands

Item	Quantity (thousand units)	Amount
System products and peripherals	46	$ 252,978
Single board computer	46	526,781
Other	188	203,742
	280	$ 983,501

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Operating Costs

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 9 Unit: NT $thousands

Item	Amount
Merchandise, beginning balance	$ 30,853
Add: Purchases in the year	68,099
Less: Merchandise Scraps	(2,824)
Less: Merchandise, ending balance	(36,117)
Cost of purchases	60,011
Raw materials, beginning balance	151,790
Add: Purchases in the year	277,317
Less: Raw materials, ending balance	(159,078)
Less: Transferred to expenses	(3,038)
Less: Raw materials Scraps	(16)
Raw materials used	266,975
Manufacturing overhead	86,196
Manufacturing cost	353,171
Add: Work in progress, beginning balance	88,212
Add: Purchases in the year	89,419
Less: Work in progress, ending balance	(77,451)
Less: Transferred to expenses	(8,577)
Less: Work in progress Scraps	(2,688)
Cost of finished goods	442,086
Add: Finished goods, beginning balance	66,521
Add: Purchases in the year	271,219
Less: Finished goods ending balance	(106,451)
Less: Transferred to expenses	(2,215)
Less: Finished goods Scraps	(4,232)
Cost of goods sold	224,842
Loss on scrap inventory	9,760
Gain on reversal of inventory valuation	(605)
Cost of goods sold and other operating costs	676,083
Operating costs	$ 736,094

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Statements of Operating Expenses

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 10 Unit: NT $thousands

Item	Selling Expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total
Salary expense	$ 48,292	$ 28,544	$ 55,255	$ 132,091
Advertising expense	7,906	227	-	8,133
Freight	6,840	98	35	6,973
Insurance expense	6,520	2,584	5,598	14,702
Depreciation expense	840	3,698	380	4,918
Other expenses	18,463	23,255	24,888	66,606
Total	$ 88,861	$ 58,406	$ 86,156	$ 233,423

Note: The balance of individual objects does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.

ARBOR Technology Co., Ltd.

Summary Statement of Current Period Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses by Function

Year 2025 and 2024

Statement 11 | Unit: NT $thousands

	2025				2024		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as non-operating income and expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense							
Salary expense	$ 33,508	$125,161	$ -	$158,669	$ 33,040	$120,070	$153,110
Employee Stock Options	-	-	-	-	152	4,517	4,669
Labor and health insurance fees	4,089	12,003	-	16,092	3,982	11,283	15,265
Pension expense	1,704	6,930	-	8,634	1,680	6,798	8,478
Remuneration of directors	-	2,007	-	2,007	-	2,127	2,127
Other employee benefit expenses	3,772	6,367	-	10,139	3,696	6,587	10,283
	$ 43,073	$152,468	$ -	$195,541	$ 42,550	$151,382	$193,932
Depreciation expense	$ 12,418	$ 4,918	$ 804	$ 18,140	$ 12,884	$ 4,568	$ 17,452
Amortization expense	$ 836	$ 1,820	$ -	$ 2,656	$ 850	$ 2,508	$ 3,358

Notes:

1. The average number of employees of the Company in years 2025 and 2024 was 206 and 201, including 6 and 6 non-employee directors, respectively.
2. A company whose stock is listed for trading on either Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taipei Exchange shall additionally disclose the following information:
   (1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was 963 thousand (“Total employee benefit expense in current year–Total remuneration of directors in current year” / “Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year”).
   Average employee benefit expense in previous year was 1,015 thousand (“Total employee benefit expense in previous year–Total remuneration of directors in previous year”/ “Number of employees in previous year – Number of non-employee directors in previous year”).
   (2) Average employee salaries in current year were 789 thousand (Total employee salaries in current year / “Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year”).
   Average employee salaries in previous year were 810 thousand (Total employee salaries in previous year / “Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year”).
   (3) Adjustments of average employee salaries were (2.59%) (“Average employee salaries in current Year-Average employee salaries in previous year” / Average employee salaries in previous year).
   (4) The Company did not have supervisors in FY 2025 and FY 2024, so there is no remuneration for supervisors.
   (5) In order to attract and retain talents, the Company adjusts employee salaries on an annual basis based on the Company’s operating performance, employees’ performance evaluation, and salary level of the industry. The Company also provides an individual bonus system to compensate the contributions made by employees based on the overall operating performance. The remuneration of directors and president are proposed by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with regulations, submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion and approval, and then reported to the shareholders' meeting. According to the Article 19 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall accrue compensation of employees at rates of 2% to 10%(5% of this employee compensation amount shall be distributed to non-executive employees) with positive income (i.e., positive income refers to net income before tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors). Compensation of employees can be distributed either in cash or in stocks, Directors’ remuneration shall be in cash only.