

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Financial Reports and Independent  
Auditor's Report  
2025 and 2024  
(Stock Code: 1732)

Company Address: No. 19, Shihchien Rd., Shen-Li Village, Hukou  
Township, Hsinchu County  
Tel: (02) 8976-2277

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Financial Reports and Independent Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year  
2025 and 2024  
Table of Content

Item	Page No./ No./ Index
I. Cover page	1
II. Table of Content	2 ~ 3
III. Independent Auditor's Report	4 ~ 7
IV. Parent-only Balance Sheet	8 ~ 9
V. Parent-only Statements of Comprehensive Income	10
VI. Parent-only Statement of Changes in Equity	11
VII. Parent-only Statements of Cash Flows	12
VIII. Notes to Parent-only Financial Statements	13 ~ 52
(I) Company History	13
(II) Approval Date and Procedures of The Financial Statements	13
(III) New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted	13 ~ 14
(IV) Summary of Significant Accounting Polices	15 ~ 25
(V) Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	25 ~ 26
(VI) Summary of Significant Accounting Items	26 ~ 45
(VII) Related Party Transaction	45 ~ 48
(VIII) Pledged Assets	48
(IX) Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments	48
(X) Losses Due to Major Disasters	48
(XI) Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date	48
(XII) Others	48 ~ 51
(XIII) Other Disclosures	52
(XIV) Information on Departments	52
IX. Summary of Significant Accounting Items	
Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents	Statement 1
Statement of Accounts Receivable	Statement 2
Statement of Inventories	Statement 3
Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted Adopting the Equity Method	Statement 4
Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment	Note 6(7)
Statement of Accounts Payable	Statement 5
Statement of Other Payables	Note 6(10)
Statement of Operating Revenue	Statement 6
Statement of Operating Costs	Statement 7
Manufacturing Expenses	Statement 8
Statement of Operating Expenses (Excluding the ECL)	Statement 9
Summary Statement of the Employee Benefits, Depreciation, and Amortization Expenses Occurred for the Period	Statement 10

## Independent Auditor's Report

(2026) Cai-Shen-Bao-Zhi No. 25005202

To Mao Bao Inc.

### **Independent auditor's opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mao Bao Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for January 1 through December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for January 1 through December 31, 2025 and 2024 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

### **Basis for Opinion**

The auditor conducted the audit in accordance with the Regulation Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards in the R.O.C. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the financial statements of the Company for 2025 are as follows:

### **Estimation of the refund liabilities**

#### Description of the Matter

For the accounting policy of recognizing revenues, please refer to Note 4(23) of the financial statements; for the estimation of refund liabilities, please refer to Note 5(2); for the description of the refund liability account, please refer to Note 6(11). The refund liabilities recognized by the Company as of December 31, 2025 was NT\$10,762 thousand.

The Company recognized the refund liabilities based on the customers based on the sales contract, the sales discounts, and price discounts, and the estimation basis is the refunded amount actually incurred in the past, while evaluating if any special factor exists to adjust the original estimates. Since the estimation of refund liabilities involving more subjective judgement, and the uncertainty of accounting estimation is involved as the management estimates the future possible liabilities based on the contracts, commercial customs, and historic experience, we therefore list the evaluation of the refund liabilities is the most material matter for auditing the Company.

#### Corresponding Audit Procedures

We have executed the major audit procedures for the estimated refund liabilities as the follows:

1. Understand and test the effectiveness of the internal control over the refund liabilities.
2. Evaluate the reasonableness of the refund liability estimation policy, including estimates made by referencing contracts, business customs, and actual past cases, while sampling to verify the reasonableness of the amount provided in the past.

3. Sample to verify the actual write-off of refund liabilities against the original certificates, investigate and understand the reasons for and nature of material differences, and verify the reasonableness of the estimated amounts.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

financial statements. We are responsible for instructing, supervising, and executing the audit on the parent company, as well as forming the auditor's opinion of the financial statements.

7. 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 furnish the statement specifying that the personnel of firm we belong to subject to the regulation of independence comply with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China related to independence to the governance unit, while communicating any relationship that may be deemed affect the independence of the CPAs, as well as other matters (including safeguard measures)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

PwC Taiwan

Juanlu, Man-Yu

CPA

Feng, Ming-Chuan

Former Financial Supervisory Commission,  
Executive Yuan Document No. of Approval:  
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen Zi No.0990058257  
Former Financial Supervisory Commission,  
Executive Yuan Document No. of Approval:  
Jin-Guan-Zheng-VI Zi No.0960038033

March 12, 2026

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Balance Sheet  
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Asset	Note	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Current assets</b>						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 157,490	24	\$ 100,290	16
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	6(2)	20,000	3	65,011	10
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	3,838	1	2,662	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	70,669	11	69,095	11
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	53,766	8	14,207	2
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	18,864	3	32,794	5
1220	Income tax assets of the period		-	-	257	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	95,293	14	99,418	15
1479	Other current assets - others		3,441	-	4,067	1
11XX	<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>423,361</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>387,801</u>	<u>60</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current	6(3)	134	-	134	-
1550	Investment adopting the equity method	6(6)	35,486	5	55,618	8
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment	6(7) and 8	173,929	26	175,979	27
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	10,032	2	11,518	2
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)	887	-	1,686	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(22)	9,412	1	7,910	1
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current	6(12)	5,550	1	4,295	1
1990	Other non-current assets - others		3,409	1	4,438	1
15XX	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>238,839</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>261,578</u>	<u>40</u>
1XXX	<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$ 662,200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 649,379</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued in next page)

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Balance Sheet  
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(16)	\$ 132	-	\$ 2,315	-
2170	Accounts payable		63,434	10	61,317	10
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	-	-	1,720	-
2200	Other payables	6(10)	45,740	7	43,341	7
2230	Current tax liabilities		9,364	1	2,017	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		1,434	-	1,408	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others	6(11)	11,694	2	13,249	2
21XX	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>131,798</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>125,367</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(22)	17,780	3	18,361	3
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		8,956	1	10,390	2
2670	Other non-current liabilities - others		977	-	1,488	-
25XX	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>27,713</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>30,239</u>	<u>5</u>
2XXX	<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>159,511</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>155,606</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>Equity</b>						
Share capital						
3110	Common share capital	6(13)	424,439	64	424,439	65
Capital reserve						
3200	Capital reserve	6(14)	2,704	-	2,704	-
Retained earnings						
3310	Statutory reserves	6(15)	38,975	6	37,636	6
3320	Special reserve		2,545	-	5,530	1
3350	Undistributed earnings		36,698	6	26,009	4
Other equities						
3400	Other equities		(2,672)	-	(2,545)	-
3XXX	<b>Total equity</b>		<u>502,689</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>493,773</u>	<u>76</u>
Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date						
3X2X	<b>Total liabilities and equities</b>		<u>\$ 662,200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 649,379</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Jui-Hua

Manager: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ju

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Statements of Comprehensive Income  
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand  
(But EPS is NT\$)

Item	Note	2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating Revenue	6(16) and 7	\$ 636,823	100	\$ 558,212	100
5000 Operating costs	6(5)(12) (21) and 7	( 385,798)	( 60)	( 342,289)	( 61)
5900 Gross Profit		251,025	40	215,923	39
5910 Unrealized gain of sales		( 16,638)	( 3)	( 7,957)	( 1)
5920 Realized gain of sales		7,957	1	2,413	-
5950 Gross operating profit, net		242,344	38	210,379	38
Operating expenses	6(12) (21) and 7				
6100 Selling expenses		( 172,195)	( 27)	( 161,857)	( 29)
6200 Administrative expenses		( 39,089)	( 6)	( 47,523)	( 9)
6300 Research and development expenses		( 3,622)	( 1)	( 4,662)	( 1)
6450 Expected credit impairment (losses) incomes	12(2)	( 19)	-	13	-
6000 Total operating expenses		( 214,925)	( 34)	( 214,029)	( 39)
6900 Operating income (loss)		27,419	4	3,650	( 1)
Non-operating Income and Expenses					
7100 Interest revenue	6(17) and 7	3,427	-	3,746	1
7010 Other income	6(18)	1,216	-	8,360	1
7020 Other gains or losses	6(19)	( 2,531)	-	7,130	1
7050 Financial costs	6(20)	( 212)	-	( 241)	-
7070 Share of the incomes of the subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized with the equity method	6(6)	10,121	2	( 757)	-
7000 Total non-operating incomes and expenses		12,021	2	18,238	3
7900 <b>Net profit before tax</b>		39,440	6	14,588	2
7950 Income tax expenses	6(22)	( 10,113)	( 1)	( 1,969)	-
8200 <b>Current net profit</b>		\$ 29,327	5	\$ 12,619	2
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<b>Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>					
8311 Remeasurement of defined benefit programs	6(12)	\$ 1,173	-	\$ 969	-
8349 Income taxes related to the items not re-classified	6(22)	( 235)	-	( 194)	-
8310 Total of items not re-classified		938	-	775	-
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>					
8361 Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		( 159)	-	4,366	1
8399 Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	6(22)	32	-	( 872)	-
8360 Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		( 127)	-	3,494	1
8300 <b>Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (net)</b>		\$ 811	-	\$ 4,269	1
8500 <b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		\$ 30,138	5	\$ 16,888	3
Basic earnings per share	6(23)				
9750 Basic earnings per share		\$ 0.69		\$ 0.30	
Diluted earnings per share	6(23)				
9850 Diluted earnings per share		\$ 0.69		\$ 0.30	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Statement of Changes in Equity  
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Note	Capital reserve				Retained earnings			Other equities		Total equity
	Common share capital	Capital reserve - issuance premium	Capital reserve - gains from disposed assets	Capital reserve - gifted assets	Statutory reserves	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets as at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>2024</u>										
January 1, 2024	\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 37,636	\$ 5,530	\$ 12,615	(\$ 5,935 )	(\$ 104 )	\$ 476,885
Current net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,619	-	-	12,619
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	775	3,494	-	4,269
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,394	3,494	-	16,888
December 31, 2024	\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 37,636	\$ 5,530	\$ 26,009	(\$ 2,441 )	(\$ 104 )	\$ 493,773
<u>2025</u>										
January 1, 2025	\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 37,636	\$ 5,530	\$ 26,009	(\$ 2,441 )	(\$ 104 )	\$ 493,773
Current net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,327	-	-	29,327
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	938	( 127 )	-	811
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,265	( 127 )	-	30,138
2024 Earnings Provision and Distribution	6(15)									
Provided for statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	1,339	-	( 1,339 )	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	( 2,985 )	2,985	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 21,222 )	-	-	( 21,222 )
December 31, 2025	\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 38,975	\$ 2,545	\$ 36,698	(\$ 2,568 )	(\$ 104 )	\$ 502,689

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Jui-Hua

Manager: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen,  
Hsuan-Ju

Mao Bao Inc.  
Parent-only Statements of Cash Flows  
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Net profit before tax for the year		\$ 39,440	\$ 14,588
Adjusted items			
Income/expenses items			
Depreciation expense	6(21)	11,607	10,403
Amortization expenses	6(21)	799	799
Expected credit impairment losses (incomes)	12(2)	19	( 13 )
Interest expenses	6(20)	212	241
Interest revenue	6(17)	( 3,427 )	( 3,746 )
Dividend income	6(18)	( 11 )	( 22 )
Share of the incomes of the subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized with the equity method	6(6)	( 10,121 )	757
Loss from disposal of and scrapping property, plant and equipment	6(19)	60	-
Expenses from reclassified property, plant and equipment		112	-
Unrealized gain of sales		8,681	5,544
Changes in assets/liabilities related the operating activities			
Net changes in assets related the operating activities			
Notes receivable		( 1,188 )	1,127
Accounts receivable		( 1,581 )	6,906
Accounts receivable - related parties		( 39,559 )	( 9,489 )
Inventories		4,125	( 23,411 )
Other current assets - others		1,339	( 2,041 )
Net defined benefit assets - non-current		( 81 )	( 82 )
Net changes in liabilities related the operating activities			
Contract liabilities		( 2,183 )	1,991
Accounts payable		2,117	( 3,191 )
Accounts payable - related parties		( 1,720 )	1,374
(Decrease) increase in other payables		2,399	( 8,002 )
Other current liabilities - others		( 1,555 )	( 4,086 )
Other non-current liabilities - others		( 511 )	( 511 )
Cash inflow (outflow) from operations		8,973	( 10,864 )
Interest received		2,714	3,821
Interest paid		( 212 )	( 241 )
Dividends received		21,423	22
Income tax refunded (paid)		( 4,795 )	1,733
Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities		28,103	( 5,529 )
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized costs		( 20,000 )	( 65,011 )
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost		65,011	77,891
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	( 4,728 )	( 11,306 )
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(9)	-	( 1,368 )
Other receivables - related parties		13,930	( 5,130 )
Increase in refundable deposits		( 236 )	( 119 )
Other non-current assets - other addition		( 2,250 )	( 3,515 )
Net cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities		51,727	( 8,558 )
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Repayment of lease liabilities		( 1,408 )	( 1,379 )
Distribution of cash dividends	6(15)	( 21,222 )	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		( 22,630 )	( 1,379 )
Current Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		57,200	( 15,466 )
Beginning balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		100,290	115,756
End balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		\$ 157,490	\$ 100,290

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc.  
Notes to Parent-only Financial Reports  
2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand  
(Unless specified otherwise)

I. Company History

Mao Bao Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was incorporated in December 1978; originally named Mao Bao Organic Chemical Engineering Limited, it was renamed as Mao Bao Inc. in 1987. The major businesses are the processing, manufacturing, transactions, and the other import/export trading of various cleaning products. The Company’s shares started trading at TPEx since October 27, 1999, and officially trading at TWSE since September 17, 2001.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of The Financial Statements

The parent-only financial report was approved by the Board on March 12, 2026 for releasing.

III. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted

(I) Effect from the adopted latest released and amended IFRS endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The following table lists the standards and interpretations of the new release, amendment and revision of the IFRS applicable in 2025 approved and issued by the FSC:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective Date</u> <u>Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Convertibility”	January 1, 2025

After assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Company’s financial status and position materially.

(II) Effect from the latest released and amended IFRS endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC not yet adopted

The following table lists the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) applicable for the year 2026:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS No. 9 and IFRS No. 7 “Amendment to the classification and measurement of financial instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “First time of application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—comparison information”	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11	January 1, 2026

After assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Company’s financial status and position materially.

(III) Effect from the IFRSs already announced by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new, revised or amended IFRSs announced by IASB but not included in the IFRSs endorsed by the SFC and their interpretations:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be confirmed by IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note: In the press release issued by the FSC on September 25, 2025, it was announced that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from 2028. In addition, if an enterprise has the need for early adoption of IFRS 18, it may opt for early adoption after approval by the FSC.

Other than the follows, after assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Company’s financial status and position materially.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” replaces IAS 1, updates the

structure of the statement of comprehensive income, adds the disclosure of management performance measurement, and strengthens the principles of aggregation and sub-classification applied to the main financial statements and notes.

#### IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The major accounting policies adopted for preparing the parent-only financial report are described as below. Unless explained otherwise, these policies have been applied consistently during all reporting periods.

##### (I) Compliance Statement

The parent-company-only financial reports are prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.”

##### (II) Basis of preparation

1. Other than the following important items, the parent-only financial report was prepared based on the historic costs:
  - (1) Financial assets measured at FVOCI measured at fair value
  - (2) Defined assets recognized at the retirement fund asset deducting the net current value of defined benefit obligation
2. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission and effective requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, management also needs to exercise judgment, particularly in areas involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or significant assumptions and estimates in the individual financial statements. Please refer to Note 5 for further details.

##### (III) Foreign currency translation

The items listed in the financial report of the Company are measured at the currencies of the major economic environment where the entity operates (i.e., functional currencies). The parent only financial report is presented with the Company’s functional currency “New Taiwan Dollar.”

##### 1. Foreign currency transaction and balance

- (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency at the spot exchange rate of the transaction date or measurement date; the translation differences generated from translating such transactions are recognized as the current profit or loss.
- (2) The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are adjusted with the

spot exchange rate valuation of the balance sheet date; the differences generated from translating such adjustments are recognized as the current profit or loss.

- (3) For the balance of non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, these are measured at FVTPL are adjusted with the spot exchange rate valuation of the balance sheet date, and the differences generated from translating such adjustments are recognized as the current profit or loss; for these not measured at fair value are measured at the historic exchange rate at the initial transaction date.
- (4) All exchange gains and losses are recognized in the “Other gains or losses” in the statement of income.

## 2. Translation of the foreign operations

- (1) For all entities of the Company and the affiliates with different functional currencies and presentation currencies, their operating results and financial positions are translated into the presentation currencies via the following manners:
  - A. The assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate of the balance sheet date;
  - B. The incomes and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate of current period; and
  - C. All exchange differences generated from the translation are recognized as other comprehensive income.
- (2) Where the foreign operation partially disposed or sold is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange difference recognized as other comprehensive income are attributed to the non-controlling equity of the concerned foreign operation pro rata. Provided, when the Company loss the control over the subsidiary that is a foreign operation even with partial equity of the previous subsidiary is retained, it is treated as the disposal of all equity of the foreign operations.

## (IV) The standards to classify of assets and liabilities as current or non-current

1. Any asset meeting one of the following conditions is classified as the current asset:
  - (1) Expected to be realized in the entity’s normal operating cycle or intended to be sold or consumed.
  - (2) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
  - (3) Expected to be realized within 12 months from reporting period.

- (4) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding those restricted for exchange or settlement of liabilities within 12 months from the reporting period.

The Company classifies all the assets failing to meet the aforesaid conditions as non-current.

2. Any liability meeting one of the following conditions is classified as the current liability:

- (1) Expected to be settled within the entity's normal operating cycle.
- (2) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (3) Due to be settled within 12 months from the reporting period.
- (4) Those without right to defer settlement of liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all the liabilities failing to meet the aforesaid conditions as non-current.

(V) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to the short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Short-term bills and time deposits meeting the aforesaid definition and satisfying the short-term cash operational commitments are classified as cash equivalents.

(VI) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

1. An irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in fair value of the investment in the equity instrument not held for trading in other comprehensive income; or the debt instruments meeting the following conditions at the same time:
  - (1) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows and to sell the assets.
  - (2) 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.
2. The Company adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measured at FVOCI meeting trading customs.
3. The Company measures such at their fair values plus trading costs at the initial recognition, and at fair value subsequently:

Where the change in fair value of an equity instrument is recognized at other comprehensive income, the accumulated gains or losses recognized at other comprehensive income must not be subsequently reclassified to profit at its derecognition but transferred to the retained

earnings. When the right of receiving the dividend income is established and the economic effect related to the dividends is likely to inflow, and the amount of dividends may be reliably measured, the Company recognizes the dividend income at the profit and loss.

(VII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Refers to these meeting the following conditions at the same time:
  - (1) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows.
  - (2) 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.
2. The Company adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measure at amortized costs meeting trading customs.
3. The Company measures such at their fair values plus trading costs at the initial recognition, and recognizes the interest incomes and the impairment loss during the outstanding period with the effective interest method for amortization. When derecognizing, the gain or loss is recognized at the profit and loss.
4. The Company holds the time deposits not consistent to the cash equivalents; because they are held during a short period of time, and the effect of discount is immaterial, they are measured at the investment amount.

(VIII) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Refers to the entity has an unconditional contractual right to consideration for goods or services that have been transferred.
2. For the short-term accounts and notes receivable with no interests attached, the effect of discount is immaterial, so they are measured at the original invoice amounts.

(IX) Financial asset impairment

At each balance sheet date, for the financial assets measured at amortized cost and the accounts receivable including material financial components, after considering all reasonable information with supporting evidence (including the forward-looking one), if the credit risk has not significantly increased since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the 12-month ECL amount; if the credit risk has significantly increased since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the ECL amount of the duration; for the accounts receivable not including material financial components, the loss allowance is measured at the ECL amount of

the duration.

(X) Derecognition of financial assets

When the contractual right of the Company to receive the cash flow from a financial asset becomes invalid, the financial asset is derecognized.

(XI) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value; the costs are determined with the weighted average method. Costs of finished goods and work in progress include materials, direct labor, other direct costs and the manufacturing expenses related to the production (shared by the normal capacity), but excluding the borrowing costs. When comparing the cost and net realizable value for the lower, the item-by-item method is adopted; the cost or net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(XII) Investment/subsidiary adopting the equity method

1. Subsidiaries refers to entities controlled by the Company (including the structural entities).  
When the Company is exposed to the variable return participated by the entity, or entitled to the variable return, and the Company is able to influence such return through the power over the entity, the Company controls that entity.
2. The unrealized profit and loss generated from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are written off. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent to these adopted by the Company.
3. The Company recognizes the share of the profit and loss after the acquisition of a subsidiary as the profit and loss of the current period, and the share of the other comprehensive income after the acquisition of a subsidiary as the other comprehensive income in the current period. If the share of loss in a subsidiary recognized by the Company exceeds the equity in the subsidiary, the Company continue to recognizes the loss at the shareholding percentage.
4. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the parent-only financial reports shall be identical to the profit and loss and other comprehensive income attributed to the owners of parent company in the consolidated financial reports. The equity of owners in the parent-only financial reports shall be identical to the equity attributed to the

owners of parent company in the consolidated financial reports.

(XIII) Property, Plant and Equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are accounted based on the cost of acquisition.
2. The subsequent costs are only deemed in the carrying amount of an asset or recognized as one single asset when the future economic effect related to the item is very likely to flow into the Company, and the costs of that item may be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. All other maintenance fees are recognized at the income of the current period when occurring.
3. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at its cost, subsequently measured either using a cost model, and others are depreciated with the straight-line method over its useful life, except that land is not depreciable. Where each component of the property, plant and equipment is material, the depreciation shall be provided individually.
4. The Company review the residual value, useful live, and depreciation of each asset at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected values of the residual value and useful live are different from the previous estimates, or the expected consumption format of the future economic effects included in the asset has changed materially, the IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” shall be applied to treat such as the changes in accounting estimates since the occurrence date of change. Useful life of each asset are as below:

Houses and buildings	5 years	~	60 years
Machine and equipment	2 years	~	10 years
Other equipment	1 year	~	13 years

(XIV) Lease transactions by lessees - right-of-use asset/ lease liabilities

1. The lease assets are recognized as the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities since the day availing to the Company for using. Where a lease contract is a short-term lease or lease of a low value underlying asset, the lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
2. For lease liabilities, the unpaid lease payment are recognized since the starting day of leases at the current values discounted at the Company’s incremental lending interest rate. The lease payments include the fixed payment deducting any lease incentives receivable, and are measured at the amortized cost with the interest method, to provide the interest expenses during the lease terms. Where the non-contractual modification results in the change in the lease term or lease payment, the lease liability is re-valued, and adjust the

remeasurement to the right-of-use asset.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at costs since the commencement date of the lease. The costs include:

- (1) Original measured amount of the lease liability.
- (2) The estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset, and recover its location, or recover the underlying asset to the status required in the lease terms and conditions.

The subsequent measurement adopts the cost model, and the depreciate expense is provided at the earlier between the maturity of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the expiry of the lease term. When a lease liability is re-valued, the right-of-use asset will adjust any remeasurement of the lease responsibility.

4. For the lease modification reduces the lease scope, the lessee will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect all of partial termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between which and the remeasured amount of the lease liability in the profit and loss.

(XV) Intangible assets

The computer software is recognized at the acquisition cost, and amortized with the straight-line method for the useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(XVI) Non financial asset impairment

The Company estimates the recoverable amounts of these assets with impaired signals, and recognizes the impairment loss when the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher between the fair value less costs to dispose and the value in use. Where the situation of asset impairment recognized in previous years does not exist or reduces, the impairment loss is reversed; provided, the carrying amount of the asset increased with the reversed impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset deducting the depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss was not recognized.

(XVII) Accounts payable

1. Liabilities incurred for purchase of materials or supplies, goods, or services on credit.
2. For the short-term accounts receivable with no interests attached, the effect of discount is immaterial, so they are measured at the original invoice amounts.

(XVIII) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations listed in the contract are performed, cancelled, or expired.

(XIX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount expected to pay, and recognized as expenses when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

(1) Defined contribution plans

For the defined contribution plan, the amount of retirement fund to be contributed recognized as the pension cost of the period on the accrual basis. The prepaid contributions are recognized as assets within the extent of refundable cash or reduced future payment.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated at the discounted future benefit amount earned by employees for the current period or in the past, and the current value of the defined benefit plans at the balance sheet date deducts the fair value of the plan assets. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated by actuaries every year with the projected unit credit method, and the discount rate references the market yields of the quality corporate bonds with the same currency and term of the defined benefit plan at the balance sheet date; in a country where the quality corporate bonds have not active market, the market yields of the government bonds (at the balance sheet date) shall be applied.

B. The remeasurement generated from defined benefit plans is recognized at other comprehensive income of the term when it incurs and presented in the retained earnings.

C. The expenses related to the early service costs are recognized as profit and loss instantly.

3. Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors

Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when legal or constructive obligations are created and amounts may be reasonable estimated. For any difference between the actual distributed amount and

estimated amount, it is treated as the change in accounting estimates.

(XX) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses include the current and deferred income taxes. The income taxes related to the items accounted to other comprehensive incomes or directly to equity are accounted to other comprehensive incomes or directly to equity, respectively; otherwise income taxes are recognized in profit and loss.
2. The Company calculates the income tax of the period based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balanced sheet in the country where it operates and the taxable income is generated. The management regularly assesses the filing of income taxes pursuant to the period specified in the applicable income tax related regulations, and estimate the income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to the tax authorities where applicable. For the income taxes levied on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act, are recognized as the income tax expenses of the undistributed earnings in the next year of the year when the earnings generated, based on the actual distributed earnings upon the approval of earning distribution by the shareholders' meeting.
3. The deferred income tax adopts the balance sheet method, recognizes the temporary difference generated between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. If the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions (excluding business combinations) and does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction, nor does it result in equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences, it shall not be recognized. Where an investee subsidiary generates a temporary difference, the Company may control the timing to reverse the temporary difference, and the temporary difference is very unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future are not recognized. The deferred income tax adopts the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balanced sheet, which is expected to apply upon the realization of the related deferred income tax asset, or the income tax liability is settled.
4. Temporary differences are recognized within the extent where they may be used to deduct the future taxable incomes, and the unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date.
5. Where the legal enforcement right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities recognized is obtained, and with an attempt to settle on the net amount basis, or

to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, the current income tax assets and liabilities may be offset; where the legal enforcement right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities recognized is obtained, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities generated from the taxpayer entity whose income taxes are levied by the same tax collection authority, or generated from different taxpayer entities but each entity, with an attempt to settle on the net amount basis, or to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, the deferred income tax assets and liabilities may be offset.

6. The later part of unused income tax deduction arising from the purchase of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, and equity investment is recognized within the scope of future taxable income that is likely to be used for unused income tax deduction. Deferred tax assets.

(XXI) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. The incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options are recorded as a deduction of the price in equity after deducting income tax.

(XXII) Dividend distribution

The dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the shareholders' meeting resolves to distribute dividends; the cash dividends distributions are recognized as liabilities.

The Company's Board of Directors, in the presence of two-thirds of the total number of directors, and with a resolution of a majority of the attending directors, shall distribute the dividends to shareholders in the form of cash and report to the shareholders' meeting. The preceding paragraph shall not apply.

(XXIII) Revenue recognition

Product sales

1. The Company manufactures and sells cleaning products. Revenues from sales are recognized when the controls of products are transferred to a customers, i.e. when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has the discretion over the sales channel and price of the products, and the Company has no unperformed contractual obligations that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The delivery of good only occurs when products are transported to the designated location, and the risks of obsolescence and loss are transferred to the customer, while the customer

accepts the product pursuant to the sales contract, or any objective evidence showing all the acceptance standards are met.

2. The sales revenues are recognized as the net amount of the contractual price excluding the estimated sales discount/ price deduction. The sales discount/ price deduction given to customers are usually calculated based on the expected sales amount. The Company estimates such with the most possible amount based on the historic experience. The recognized amount of revenue is limited to the material reversals very unlikely incurring in the futures, and updated and estimated at each balance sheet date. As of the balance sheet date, the estimated sales discount/ price deduction payable to customers related the sales are recognized as the refund liabilities. The payment terms of the revenues from sales are generally due 30 to 90 days from the shipping date. Since the time to transfer the committed products or services to the customer, until the time when the payment is made by the customer is within one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction prices to reflect the monetary time value.
3. Accounts receivable are recognized at the time when the products delivered to customers, because since that point of time, the Company has no conditional rights over the contractual considerations, and only to receive the proceeds after the time goes by.

#### (XXIV) Government grants

A government grant is recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received. In case where the nature of the government grants is to compensate the expenses incurred by the Company, the government grants are recognized as the current profit and loss on the systematic basis during the period when the related expenses incur.

#### V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

When preparing the parent-only financial reports, the management has applied the judgement to decide the accounting policies adopted, and made the accounting estimates and assumptions based the situations and the reasonable expectation to the future event at the balance sheet date. The key accounting estimates and assumptions made may be different from the actual results, and the continuous evaluation and adjustment will be made by considering the historic experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions have the risk to result in material adjustments to be made for the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal years. Please refer to the following description of the uncertainties regarding key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Key judgements adopted for accounting policies

None.

(II) Key estimates and assumptions

Estimation of the refund liabilities

The related returns and refund liabilities related to the revenues from sales are the likely returned products, discounts and reduction estimated based on the contracts, commercial customs, and historic experience, and listed as the deductions of the revenues from sales in the period when the products are sold. The Company regularly review the reasonableness of the estimated refund liabilities.

On December 31, 2025, the refund liability recognized by the Company was \$10,762 (under other current liabilities - others).

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and penny cash	\$ 205	\$ 165
Checking and demand deposit	51,216	34,106
Cash equivalents - time deposits	56,574	26,393
Cash equivalents - short-term bills	<u>49,495</u>	<u>39,626</u>
	<u>\$ 157,490</u>	<u>\$ 100,290</u>

1. The financial institutions dealing with the Company have good credit quality, and the Company have business with many financial institutions to diversify the credit risk, and the probability of default is expected extremely low.

2. The Company has not offered cash and cash equivalents to pledge.

(II) Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current item:		
Time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 65,011</u>

1. Financial assets measured at the amortized costs recognized under the profit and loss are detailed as below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues of interests from financial assets at amortized costs	\$ <u>614</u>	\$ <u>2,698</u>

2. The Company did not provide financial assets measured at amortized cost as collateral.
3. The banks and financial institutions dealing with the Company have good credit quality, rated at least “A” from independent rating agencies, and the probability of default is expected extremely low.

(III) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Shares not listed in TWSE, TPEX, or emerging stock market	\$ 238	\$ 238
Valuation adjustment	( <u>104</u> )	( <u>104</u> )
Total	\$ <u>134</u>	\$ <u>134</u>

1. The Company elects to classify the equity investment for receiving dividend stably as the financial assets measured at FVOCI. The fair values of such investments at December 31, 2025 and 2024 both were NT\$134.
2. Details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss</u>		
Dividend income recognized in profit or loss and still held at the end of the current period	\$ <u>11</u>	\$ <u>22</u>

(IV) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 3,877	\$ 2,689
Less: loss allowance	( 39)	( 27)
	<u>\$ 3,838</u>	<u>\$ 2,662</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 70,720	\$ 69,139
Less: loss allowance	( 51)	( 44)
	<u>\$ 70,669</u>	<u>\$ 69,095</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties	<u>\$ 53,766</u>	<u>\$ 14,207</u>

1. Aging analysis of accounts and notes receivable are as below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Notes</u>
	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>
0-4 months	<u>\$ 124,486</u>	<u>\$ 3,877</u>	<u>\$ 83,346</u>	<u>\$ 2,689</u>

The above is the aging analysis based on the account date. The average payment term for the general transaction is 30 to 90 days of monthly settlement.

2. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of accounts and notes receivable were both generated from customers' contracts. Additionally, the balance of accounts receivable from customers' contracts on January 1, 2024 was NT\$79,861.
3. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancement, at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum amount exposed to the credit risk of the notes receivable representing the Company most were \$3,838 and \$2,662, respectively. The maximum amount exposed to the credit risk of the accounts receivable representing the Company most at December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$70,669 and \$69,095, respectively.
4. The Company holds the NCDs and lands as the collaterals for accounts receivable.
5. Please refer to Note 12(2) for the information on credit risk of the related notes and accounts receivable.

(V) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Raw materials	\$ 16,681	\$ -	\$ 16,681
Parts	20,286	( 371)	19,915
Work in progress	1,898	( 23)	1,875
Finished products	53,028	( 260)	52,768
Goods	4,147	( 93)	4,054
	<u>\$ 96,040</u>	<u>(\$ 747)</u>	<u>\$ 95,293</u>

  

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Raw materials	\$ 18,274	(\$ 39)	\$ 18,235
Parts	20,062	( 269)	19,793
Work in progress	2,825	( 16)	2,809
Finished products	54,321	( 426)	53,895
Goods	4,696	( 10)	4,686
	<u>\$ 100,178</u>	<u>(\$ 760)</u>	<u>\$ 99,418</u>

The inventory expenses recognized by the Company as expenses:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Costs of sold inventories	\$ 387,075	\$ 343,143
Revenues from selling scrapes and wasted materials	( 659)	( 628)
Gain on reversal of inventories (Note)	( 13)	( 575)
Inventory of losses (gains)	( 807)	( 299)
Scrape loss	202	648
	<u>\$ 385,798</u>	<u>\$ 342,289</u>

Note: mainly because the returned profit due to sales of inventories.

(VI) Investment adopting the equity method

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	<u>\$ 35,486</u>	<u>\$ 55,618</u>

1. For the information on subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the 2025 Consolidated financial statements.
2. The Company increased the investment in Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd. for US\$70

thousand (or NT\$2,105 thousand) in 2020. As of December 31, 2025, the accumulated invested capital was US\$5,000 thousand.

3. The Company's subsidiary, Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd., remitted earnings of \$21,412 in December 2025.
4. The amount of gain and loss from investments recognized with the equity method in 2025 and 2024 were gain of NT\$10,121 and loss of NT\$757.

(VII) Property, Plant and Equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2025					
Cost	\$98,180	\$ 132,961	\$76,652	\$28,244	\$336,037
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 83,662)	( 56,930)	( 19,466)	( 160,058)
	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 49,299</u>	<u>\$19,722</u>	<u>\$ 8,778</u>	<u>\$175,979</u>
<u>2025</u>					
January 1	\$98,180	\$ 49,299	\$19,722	\$ 8,778	\$175,979
Addition	-	1,173	2,344	1,211	4,728
Disposal	-	-	-	( 60)	( 60)
Reclassification	-	-	3,403	-	3,403
Depreciation expense	-	( 3,736)	( 4,594)	( 1,791)	( 10,121)
December 31	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 46,736</u>	<u>\$20,875</u>	<u>\$ 8,138</u>	<u>\$173,929</u>
December 31, 2025					
Cost	\$98,180	\$ 134,134	\$82,259	\$28,517	\$343,090
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 87,398)	( 61,384)	( 20,379)	( 169,161)
	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 46,736</u>	<u>\$20,875</u>	<u>\$ 8,138</u>	<u>\$173,929</u>

<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
-------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------

January 1, 2024

Cost	\$98,180	\$ 125,044	\$66,429	\$28,674	\$318,327
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>( 80,204)</u>	<u>( 53,813)</u>	<u>( 18,140)</u>	<u>( 152,157)</u>
	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 44,840</u>	<u>\$12,616</u>	<u>\$10,534</u>	<u>\$166,170</u>

2024

January 1	\$98,180	\$ 44,840	\$12,616	\$10,534	\$166,170
Addition	-	7,917	2,867	522	11,306
Reclassification	-	-	7,420	-	7,420
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>( 3,458)</u>	<u>( 3,181)</u>	<u>( 2,278)</u>	<u>( 8,917)</u>
December 31	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 49,299</u>	<u>\$19,722</u>	<u>\$ 8,778</u>	<u>\$175,979</u>

December 31, 2024

Cost	\$98,180	\$ 132,961	\$76,652	\$28,244	\$336,037
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>( 83,662)</u>	<u>( 56,930)</u>	<u>( 19,466)</u>	<u>( 160,058)</u>
	<u>\$98,180</u>	<u>\$ 49,299</u>	<u>\$19,722</u>	<u>\$ 8,778</u>	<u>\$175,979</u>

The information on property, plant and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to the description of Note 8.

(VIII) Lease transaction - lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Company are buildings, and the lease terms are between four to five years. Lease contracts are negotiated individually, and contains different terms and conditions; other than that the leased assets must not be provided as collateral of borrowings, no other restriction is applied.
2. The information on the carrying values and recognized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets are as below.

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Depreciation expense</u>
Houses and buildings	\$ 10,032	\$ 1,486
	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Depreciation expense</u>
Houses and buildings	\$ 11,518	\$ 1,486

The changes in the right-of-use assets of the Company in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>
January 1	\$ 11,518	\$ 13,004
Depreciation expense	( 1,486)	( 1,486)
December 31	\$ 10,032	\$ 11,518

3. The additions to right-of-use assets of the Company in 2025 and 2024 were both NT\$0.

4. The information of profit and loss items related to lease contracts are as below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting the profit and loss of the current period</u>		
Interest expenses of the lease liabilities	\$ 212	\$ 241
Expenses under the short-term lease contracts	827	909

5. The totals of cash outflow from leases in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$2,447 and NT\$2,529, respectively.

(IX) Intangible assets

	<u>Computer software</u>		<u>Computer software</u>
January 1, 2025		January 1, 2024	
Cost	\$ 15,022	Cost	\$ 13,654
Accumulated amortization	( 13,336)	Accumulated amortization	( 12,537)
	<u>\$ 1,686</u>		<u>\$ 1,117</u>
<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
January 1	\$ 1,686	January 1	\$ 1,117

Addition - sourced from individual acquisition	-	Addition - sourced from individual acquisition	1,368
Amortization expenses	( 799)	Amortization expenses	( 799)
December 31	<u>\$ 887</u>	December 31	<u>\$ 1,686</u>
December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Cost	\$ 7,774	Cost	\$ 15,022
Accumulated amortization	( 6,887)	Accumulated amortization	( 13,336)
	<u>\$ 887</u>		<u>\$ 1,686</u>

(X) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$ 15,181	\$ 16,920
Promotional expenses payable	6,788	7,472
Advertisement expenses payable	5,487	3,953
Freight payable	4,749	4,888
Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors payable	3,786	1,325
Other payables	<u>9,749</u>	<u>8,783</u>
	<u>\$ 45,740</u>	<u>\$ 43,341</u>

(XI) Other current liabilities - others

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Refund liabilities	\$ 10,762	\$ 12,343
Other current liabilities	<u>932</u>	<u>906</u>
	<u>\$ 11,694</u>	<u>\$ 13,249</u>

(XII) Pension

1.(1) Pursuant to the provisions of the “Labor Standard Act,” the Company has established the retirement procedures as the defined benefits, applicable to the service years of all permanent employees before July 1, 2005 when the “Labor Pension Act” was enacted, and the subsequent service years of these employees elected to apply the Labor Standard Act after the enactment of the “Labor Pension Act.” For these employees meeting for the retirement conditions, the payment of their pensions are based on their service years and the average salary of the six months prior to their

retirement. Two bases are given for each full year of service rendered for the first 15 years (inclusive), and for the rest of the years over 15 years, one base is given for each full year of service rendered. However, the total number of bases shall be no more than 45. The Company contributed 2% of the total salary to the pension fund every month, and deposits the fund in a dedicated account with the Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each year, the Company estimates the balance of the labor pension reserve account said in the preceding paragraph; where the balance is insufficient to pay the amount of pension calculated as aforesaid to the workers expected qualified for retirement, the Company will contribute the difference in a lump sum before the end of the next March.

(2) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current value of the defined benefit obligation	\$ 18,002	\$ 23,658
Fair value of the plan assets	( 23,552)	( 27,953)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	<u>(\$ 5,550)</u>	<u>(\$ 4,295)</u>

(3) Changes in the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are as below:

	<u>Current value of the defined benefit obligation</u>	<u>Fair value of the plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)</u>
2025			
Balance at January 1	\$ 23,658	(\$ 27,953)	(\$ 4,295)
Current service cost	324	-	324
Interest expenses (income)	<u>366</u>	<u>( 439)</u>	<u>( 73)</u>
	<u>24,348</u>	<u>( 28,392)</u>	<u>( 4,044)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return of plan assets (not including the amount included in the interest income or expenses)	-	( 2,090)	( 2,090)
Effects of the change in financial estimate	321	-	321
Experience adjustment	<u>596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>596</u>
	<u>917</u>	<u>( 2,090)</u>	<u>( 1,173)</u>

Pension fund contribution	-	( 333)	( 333)
Pension payment	( 7,263)	7,263	-
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 18,002</u>	<u>(\$ 23,552)</u>	<u>(\$ 5,550)</u>
	Current value of the defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
2024			
Balance at January 1	\$ 25,674	(\$ 28,918)	(\$ 3,244)
Current service cost	345	-	345
Interest expenses (income)	<u>277</u>	<u>( 317)</u>	<u>( 40)</u>
	<u>26,296</u>	<u>( 29,235)</u>	<u>( 2,939)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return of plan assets (not including the amount included in the interest income or expenses)	-	( 2,616)	( 2,616)
Effects of the change in financial estimate	( 719)	-	( 719)
Experience adjustment	<u>2,366</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,366</u>
	<u>1,647</u>	<u>( 2,616)</u>	<u>( 969)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	( 387)	( 387)
Pension payment	( 4,285)	4,285	-
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 23,658</u>	<u>(\$ 27,953)</u>	<u>(\$ 4,295)</u>

(4) Total amount recognized in the (income) expenses in the statement of comprehensive income:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current service cost	\$ 324	\$ 345
Interest expenses	366	277
Interest revenue	<u>( 439)</u>	<u>( 317)</u>
Current pension expense	<u>\$ 251</u>	<u>\$ 305</u>

The details of various costs, expenses and incomes of the aforesaid (income) expense recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are as below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales cost	\$ 95	\$ 113
Selling expenses	98	114
Administrative expenses	51	68

R&D expenditure	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>\$ 251</u>	<u>\$ 305</u>

(5) The fund assets of the Company's defined benefit retirement plans are the items specified in Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e. deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, or investment in domestic or foreign real estate and its securitization products) commissioned to Bank of Taiwan as a mandate to operate within the proportion and amount specified in the annual investment utilization plan of the Fund; the related utilization is overseen by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. Regarding the utilization of the fund, the lowest return on the Fund will not be lower than the interest of the local bank's two-year Time Deposit rate; for any deficit, the National Treasury will compensate upon the approval of the competent authority. Since the Company is not entitled to participate in the operations and management of the Fund, it is unable to disclose the categories of the fair value of plan assets pursuant to Section 142, IAS 19. Please refer to the Annual Labor Pension Fund Utilization Report announced by the government for the fair values composing the total assets of the Fund at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(6) The actuarial assumption regarding the pension is summarized as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.35%</u>	<u>1.60%</u>
Increasing rate of the future wage	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

The assumptions of the future mortality rates of 2025 and 2024 were based on the statistics of the 5th and the 6th Experience Life Table of Life Insurance Industry in Taiwan and the experiences.

The analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation impacted due to changes of the major actuarial assumptions adopted is as below:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Increasing rate of the future wage</u>	
	<u>Increase by</u>	<u>Decrease by</u>	<u>Increase by</u>	<u>Decrease by</u>
	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.25%</u>	<u>0.25%</u>
December 31, 2025				
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 129)</u>	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>(\$ 319)</u>
December 31, 2024				
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 155)</u>	<u>\$ 157</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>(\$ 385)</u>

The aforesaid sensitivity analysis is the analysis of changes in one single assumption with no other assumptions changed. In practice, changes of many assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity analysis adopts the same method calculating the net pension liability for the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions to prepare the sensitivity analysis for the current period are identical to the previous period.

(7) The Group is expected to pay \$363 as the contribution to the retirement plan in 2026.

(8) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is seven years.

The maturity analysis of the pension payment is as below:

Less than one year	\$	890
1-2 years		520
2 - 5 years		4,402
More than 5 years		<u>14,049</u>
	\$	<u>19,861</u>

2.(1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company established the defined contribution retirement procedures pursuant to the “Labor Pension Act,” applicable to Taiwanese employees. For the labor pension defined by the “Labor Pension Act” elected by employees, the Company contribute 6% of the wage to the personal accounts of employees at the Labor Insurance Bureau every month; the payment of employees’ pensions is made

monthly or in a lump sum based on the amount in the personal pension accounts of employees and the accumulated incomes.

(2) In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized NT\$4,060 and NT\$4,132 as the pension costs pursuant to the aforesaid retirement procedures.

(XIII) Share capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$650,000 and the paid-in capital was NT\$424,439, with the face value of NT\$10 per share. The Company has fully received payment of all issued shares.

The reconciliation of the number of the Company's outstanding common shares at the beginning and end of the period is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
January 1 (i.e., December 31)	<u>42,444</u>	<u>42,444</u>

(XIV) Capital reserve

Pursuant to the Company Act, capital reserve of the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium and the income from endowments received by the company, other than compensating the deficit, when the Company has no accumulated loss, may be distributed as dividend shares to its original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them or by cash. Additionally, pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, when the said capital reserve is capitalized, the combined amount of any portions capitalized in any year may not exceed 10 percent of paid-in capital. A company shall not use the capital reserve to make good its capital loss, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient to make good such loss.

(XV) Retained earnings

1. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, for any surplus made, after paying tax and making up for accumulated losses in previous years, 10% shall be set aside as legal reserve; if any balance is left, the Board of Directors prepares the proposal of distribution to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.
2. With the net profit after settlement each year by the Company; payable taxes shall be estimated and retained; prior deficits shall be offset; the remuneration to directors and that to employees shall be estimated and retained; and then 10% may be set aside to be the statutory surplus reserve, unless the statutory surplus reserve has reached the paid-in capital size. Secondly, if necessary, the special surplus reserve is to be set aside or reversed as required by law. In cases of further earnings, the balance shall be combined in prior

accumulated undistributed balance. The Board of Directors is to prepare the distribution proposal. When the distribution is done through issuance of new shares, the requirements in Article 240 of the Company Act shall be followed. When it is done in cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to approve it with a majority vote of attending directors in a meeting attended by at least two-thirds of all directors and report it to the shareholders' meeting. When providing the special reserve as required by laws, the insufficient amount provided for "the net deduction from other equity accumulated in previous periods" shall have the equal amount of special reserve provided from the undistributed earnings of the previous period before distributing earnings. For any further shortage, a provision shall be made from the amount accounted to the undistributed earnings of the period from the current net profit after tax plus items other than the current net profit after tax.

3. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's dividend policy is to plan and measure the capital needed for the coming years based on the future capital budgets, and after reserving the capital needed, the remaining earnings may be distributed in the manner of cash dividends. The percentage of the cash dividend payment shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends; the remaining earnings are paid in share dividends. Where the cash dividends to be distributed are less than NT\$0.1 per share, the distribution may be exempted.
4. The legal reserve and the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit (or loss) of the company or distributing new shares or cash to its original shareholders in proportion; provided the distribution of new shares or cash may not exceed 25% of the part of the reserve over the paid-in capital.
5. When distributing the earnings, the distribution may only made from the special surplus reserve provided from the debit balance of the other equity item at the balance sheet date of the current year; later the reversal amount may be accounted to the distributable earnings when reversing the debit balance of the other equity item.  
  
When initially applying the IFRSs, for the special surplus reserves provided pursuant to Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1090150022 dated on March 31, 2021, the Company reverse such based on the shares of the originally provided special surplus reserves when using, disposing or reclassifying the related asset later.
6. The Company, on June 13, 2024, resolved by the Board of Directors to approve the appropriation of losses for 2023.
7. On June 12, 2025, the earning distribution for 2024 proposed by the Board was as below:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Dividend per share</u> <u>(NT\$)</u>
Provided for statutory reserves	\$ 1,339	
Reversal of special reserve	( 2,985)	
Cash dividends	<u>21,222</u>	\$ 0.50
	<u>\$ 19,576</u>	

8. On March 12, 2026, the earning distribution for 2025 proposed by the Board was as below:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>Dividend per share</u> <u>(NT\$)</u>
Provided for statutory reserves	\$ 3,027	
Provided for special reserves	127	
Cash dividends	<u>25,466</u>	\$ 0.60
	<u>\$ 28,620</u>	

(XVI) Operating Revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues from customers' contracts	<u>\$ 636,823</u>	<u>\$ 558,212</u>

The Company's revenues all sourced from the provision of products transferred at some time point.

1. Contract liabilities:

The contract liabilities from the customers' contract revenues recognized for the current period are as below:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities - advances on sales	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 2,315</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>

2. Beginning contract liabilities Revenues recognized for the current period

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance of contract liabilities		
Revenues recognized for the current period		
Advances of sales	<u>\$ 2,315</u>	<u>\$ 291</u>

(XVII) Interest revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest from bank deposit	\$ 2,546	\$ 749
Revenues of interests from financial assets at amortized costs	614	2,698
Other interest incomes	267	299
	<u>\$ 3,427</u>	<u>\$ 3,746</u>

(XVIII) Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidy revenues	\$ 630	\$ 7,446
Compensation revenues	46	448
Dividend income	11	22
Other income	529	444
	<u>\$ 1,216</u>	<u>\$ 8,360</u>

(XIX) Other gains or losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(\$ 60)	\$ -
Net foreign exchange (loss) gain	( 2,471)	7,130
	<u>(\$ 2,531)</u>	<u>\$ 7,130</u>

(XX) Financial costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interests of the lease liabilities	\$ 212	\$ 241

(XXI) Expenses of employee benefits, expenses of depreciation and amortization

By nature By Function	2025		
	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses			
Wage expenses	\$ 34,533	\$ 62,136	\$ 96,669
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,804	5,982	9,786
Pension expenses	1,312	2,999	4,311
Other personnel expenses	871	1,689	2,560
Depreciation expense	8,866	2,741	11,607
Amortization expenses	-	799	799

By nature \ By Function	2024		
	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses			
Wage expenses	\$ 32,692	\$ 62,163	\$ 94,855
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,709	6,012	9,721
Pension expenses	1,394	3,043	4,437
Other personnel expenses	927	1,798	2,725
Depreciation expense	7,335	3,068	10,403
Amortization expenses	-	799	799

1. On June 12, 2025, the Company's special shareholders meeting resolved to approve the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. Pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation, after the accumulated losses are deducted from the profit of the year, shall there be any remaining, the Company shall provide 5-8% as the employee remuneration, and no more than 2% as the director and supervisor remuneration. In the aforementioned remuneration to employees, no less than 1% of the remuneration to employees shall be distributed as the remuneration to the entry-level employees. The employee remuneration may be distributed in cash or shares; the receivers may include the employees of controlling or subordinate companies meeting certain conditions that established by the Board under the authorization.
2. The estimated amount of the employee remunerations for 2025 and 2024 were NT\$3,029 and NT\$1,060; the estimated amount of the director and supervisor remunerations were NT\$757 and NT\$265. The said amounts were accounted under the wage expenses.

In 2025, the estimates were made at approximately 7% and 2% based on the profit as of the current period.

The difference of \$4 between the remuneration to employees of \$1,060 and remunerations to directors and supervisors of \$261 for 2024 resolved by the Board of Directors, and the remuneration to employees of \$1,060 and remunerations to directors and supervisors of \$265 recognized in the financial statements for 2024, which mainly arose from the difference of estimates, has been adjusted in the profit or loss in 2025. The remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors for 2024 have not been actually distributed.

The information on the employee remunerations and director and supervisor remunerations approved by the Board is available on the MOPS.

(XXII) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses

(1) Compositions of the income tax expenses:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income tax of the current period:		
Income tax generated from the income of the current period:	\$ 12,325	\$ 2,408
Under (over)-estimates of the income tax in previous years	<u>74</u>	<u>(658)</u>
Total income tax of the current period	<u>12,399</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Origin and reversal of the temporary difference	(\$ 2,286)	\$ 219
Total deferred income tax	<u>(2,286)</u>	<u>219</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 10,113</u>	<u>\$ 1,969</u>

(2) Amount of income tax related to other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Difference from translation of the foreign operations	(\$ 32)	\$ 872
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>235</u>	<u>194</u>
	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 1,066</u>

2. Relationship between the income tax expenses and accounting profits

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income tax on net profit (loss) before tax calculated at statutory tax rate	\$ 7,888	\$ 2,917
Effects of income tax from the excluded items pursuant to the tax laws	2,138	(61)
Effects of income tax from investment tax credits	-	(245)
Not to be credited for the withheld tax of offshore income	13	16
Under (over)-estimates of the income tax in previous years	<u>74</u>	<u>(658)</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 10,113</u>	<u>\$ 1,969</u>



authority up to 2023.

(XXIII) Earnings per share

	Amount (NT\$ thousand)	<u>2025</u> Number of weighted average outstanding shares (Thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	<u>42,444</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	29,327	42,444	
Effects of potential common shares with diluting effect			
Employee remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>108</u>	
Net profit of the current period belonging to the holders of common shares plus effects of potential common shares	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	<u>42,552</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>

	Amount (NT\$ thousand)	<u>2025</u> Number of weighted average outstanding shares (Thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	<u>42,444</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	29,327	42,444	
Effects of potential common shares with diluting effect			
Employee remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>108</u>	
Net profit of the current period belonging to the holders of common shares plus effects of potential common shares	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	<u>42,552</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>

VII. Related Party Transaction

(I) Parent company and the ultimate controller

Before the Board of Directors election at the shareholders' meeting on June 20, 2023, the Company was controlled by Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. (registered and established

in the Republic of China, hereinafter referred to as “Pacific Worldwide Investment”), which held 16% of the Company’s shares. Additionally, directors of Pacific Worldwide also held shares of the Company, thus it was determined that Pacific Worldwide Investment had substantial control. After the shareholders’ meeting on June 20, 2023, the number of board seats of the Company increased from seven to nine. Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. and its natural person directors, along with Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. (which holds 15% of the Company’s shares), collectively secured five board seats in the Company. Additionally, the natural person directors of Pacific Worldwide Investment also hold shares of the Company, hence it was determined that Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. still maintains substantial control.

(II) Names and relationships of related parties

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading	Subsidiary
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Subsidiary
Pacific Trading Group Co.,Ltd	Subsidiary

(III) Material transactions with the related parties

1. Processing by providing materials

In 2025 and 2024, the Company sold raw materials and semi-finished products to the subsidiary Mao Bao Vietnam Inc. for NT\$267 and NT\$751, respectively, for processing, then subsequently repurchased them for use in the products produced by the Company. The revenues from the sales of such raw materials and semi-finished products were not included in the Company’s operating revenues. The net processing expenses incurred for the materials withdrawal and processing in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$0 and NT\$5,227, respectively. The settlement of this transaction took 30 days.

2. Purchase

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Purchase of products		
- Subsidiary	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 475</u>

The products are purchased from related parties with the general business terms and conditions.

### 3. Accounts payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payable:		
- Subsidiary	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,720</u>

Payables to related parties are mainly from the processing of materials, purchase, and property transactions.

### 4. Sales

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Product sales		
- Subsidiary	<u>\$ 100,133</u>	<u>\$ 53,973</u>

The transaction price of product sales are generated from the negotiation of both parties, and the payment term is monthly settlement for 180 days.

### 5. Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Payables of related party		
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading	\$ 53,715	\$ 14,093
- Subsidiary	<u>51</u>	<u>114</u>
	<u>\$ 53,766</u>	<u>\$ 14,207</u>

### 6. Property transaction

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,245</u>

### 7. Loaning of funds to a related party

Lending to a related party

A. Ending Balance (including principal and interest)

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	<u>\$ 18,864</u>	<u>\$ 32,794</u>

B. Interest revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	\$ <u>267</u>	\$ <u>299</u>

The lending conditions to subsidiaries are repayment in a lump sum or by installment based on the profit. For 2025 and 2024, the interest was accrued at the annual interest rate of 1%.

(IV) Information on the compensations of the major management

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 5,999	\$ 4,385
Benefit after retirement	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,078</u>	<u>\$ 4,464</u>

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the Company's assets provided as collaterals are as follows:

<u>Asset item</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>		<u>Purpose of guarantee</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Land	\$ 98,180	\$ 98,180	Limit of bank borrowings
Houses and buildings	<u>46,736</u>	<u>49,299</u>	"
	<u>\$ 144,916</u>	<u>\$ 147,479</u>	

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

None.

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date

For the earning distribution for 2025 proposed by the Board on March 24, 2026, please refer to Note 6(15).

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The target of the Company's capital management is to protect the Company for the

continuous operations, maintain the best capital structure to lower the capital costs, and provide returns to shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend amount paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	\$ 134	\$ 134
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$ 325,786	\$ 284,982
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	\$ 109,174	\$ 106,378
Lease liabilities	\$ 10,390	\$ 11,798

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost - current, notes receivable, accounts receivable (related parties included), other receivables (related parties included) and refundable deposit; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include the accounts payable and other payables.

2. Risk management policy

- (1) The daily operation of the Company is affected by various financial risks, including market risks (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (2) The risk management are executed by the Finance Department pursuant to the policies approved by the Board. The Finance Department works with the operating units closely, to be in charge of the identification, evaluation, and avoidance of financial risks. The Board has the written principles for the overall risk management in place, as well as provides written principles for certain extent and matters, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, utilization of derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and investments of remaining liquidity.

3. Natures and degrees of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- A. The Company operates cross-countries, so it is exposed to the exchange rate risk generated from transactions denominated in the currencies other than the Company's functional currencies, mainly USD and CNY. The related exchange rate risk comes from the future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities, and the net investment in foreign operations.
- B. The management has established policies to regulate the exchange rate risk relative to the functional currencies.
- C. The business engaged in by the Company involves several non-functional currencies (the Company's function currency is TWD), so the Company is subject to exchange rate fluctuation. The information on assets and liabilities of foreign currencies with great influence from exchange rate fluctuation is as below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Foreign currencies</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
	<u>(thousand)</u>		<u>(NT\$)</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	\$ 3,434	31.43	\$ 107,931
CNY: TWD	12,163	4.50	54,685
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	1,165	31.43	35,486
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	35	31.43	1,100
CNY: TWD	307	4.50	1,380
		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Foreign currencies</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
	<u>(thousand)</u>		<u>(NT\$)</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	\$ 2,977	32.79	\$ 97,601
CNY: TWD	8,221	4.48	36,814
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	1,696	32.79	55,618
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: TWD	109	32.79	3,574

D. The Company's monetary items were significantly impacted by exchange rate fluctuations. The aggregate amount of all exchange gains and losses (realized and unrealized) recognized for the year 2025 and 2024 were a loss of \$2,471 and a gain of \$7,130, respectively.

E. The market risk significantly affected by exchange rate fluctuations of the Company are analyzed as below.

		<u>2025</u>		
		<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
		<u>Extent of</u>	<u>Affecting</u>	<u>Affecting other</u>
		<u>change</u>	<u>profit and loss</u>	<u>comprehensive income</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	4%	\$	4,317	\$ -
CNY: TWD	1%		547	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	4%		-	1,419
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	4%		44	-
CNY: TWD	1%		14	-
		<u>2024</u>		
		<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
		<u>Extent of</u>	<u>Affecting</u>	<u>Affecting other</u>
		<u>change</u>	<u>profit and loss</u>	<u>comprehensive income</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	1%	\$	976	\$ -
CNY: TWD	1%		368	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	1%		-	556
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: TWD	1%		36	-

### Price risk

- A. The Company's equity instruments exposed to the price risk are the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss. To manage the price risk of the investments in the equity instruments, the Company will diversify the portfolio within the limit set by the Company.
- B. The Company mainly invests in the equity instruments issued by the domestic companies; prices of such equity instruments are subject to the uncertainty of the future prices for the underlying investments. If the price of such equity instrument increases or decreases by 10%, and all other factors remaining the same, the gain or loss of the investment in equity measured at FVOCI classified under other comprehensive income in 2025 and 2024 were both increased or decreased by NT\$13

### (2) Credit risk

- A. The Company's credit risk are the risk of financial loss sustained by the Company due to the failure of performing contractual obligations by customers or counterparties of financial instruments, and mainly are the accounts payable unable to be repaid by transaction counterparties as required by payment terms, and the contractual cash flow measured at amortized costs.
- B. The Company establishes the management for credit risk from the perspective of the Company. Pursuant to the credit granting policy defined internally, before any operating entity within the Company establishes the payment and delivery terms and conditions with a new customer, such customer shall be managed and the credit risk must be analyzed. The internal risk control is to evaluate the credit quality of a customer by considering its financial position, past experience and other factors. The individual risk limit is set by the Board based on the internal or external rating, and the utilization of credit limit is regularly monitored.
- C. The Company refers to the actual payments with the transaction counterparties in the past as the basis to determine if the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since the initial recognition.  
When the contractual payment is overdue from the agreed payment term for more than 120 days, it is deemed that the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since the initial recognition.
- D. The Company refers to the past experience and the actual payments with the

transaction counterparties, to decide that a contractual payment overdue for more than 365 days from the agreed payment terms are deemed default.

E. The Company applies the simplified approach for the customers' accounts receivable by customer types, to prepare the matrix as the basis for estimating the ECL.

F. The indicators adopted by the Company to determine the credit impairment for debt instruments are as follows:

(A) The issuers have significant financial difficulties, and the probability of entering bankruptcy or other financial restructure increases significantly;

(B) The issuers' financial difficulties result in the disappearance of the active market for the financial asset;

(C) The issuers delay or fail to repay the interests or principals;

(D) Adverse changes of national or regional economic conditions resulting in default of the issuers.

G. The Company includes forward-looking considerations in the economy observation report of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research to adjust the loss rate established based on the certain historic period and current information, and to estimate the loss allowance of the notes and accounts receivable. The matrices prepared on December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.00%	0.03%~2.87%	1.01%	
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$53,766	\$ 70,720	\$ 3,877	\$ 128,363
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51	\$ 39	\$ 90
	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.00%	0.03%~2.03%	0.03%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$14,207	\$ 69,139	\$ 2,689	\$ 86,035
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44	\$ 27	\$ 71

H. The statement of changes in the loss allowance of the notes and accounts receivable with simplified approach is as below:

	<u>2025</u>	
	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$ 27	\$ 44
Provision of loss allowance	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>

  

	<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$ 39	\$ 45
Reversal of impairment loss	<u>( 12)</u>	<u>( 1)</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>

(3) Liquidity risk

- A. The forecast of cash flow is conducted by the Company, and aggregated by the Finance Department. The Finance Department monitors the forecast of required liquidity of the Company, to ensure sufficient funds to support the operating demands, and always maintaining the sufficient un-drawn borrowing commitment limit so that the Company will not breach the related borrowing limits or terms.
- B. Where the remaining cash held by the Company exceeds the required working capital for the purpose of management, the Finance Department will invest the remaining funds in the time deposits with interests, money market deposit, and marketable securities. The instruments selected have proper maturity or sufficient liquidity to support the aforesaid forecasts with enough level for deployment. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the money market positions held by the Company were NT\$177,285 and NT\$165,136, respectively, and they are expected to generate cash flow instantly to manage the liquidity risk.
- C. The undrawn borrowing limit of the Company, NT\$110,000 are all expired within a year.
- D. The following table are the Company's non-derivative liabilities and grouped by the related expiry dates; the non-derivative liabilities are analyzed by the remaining period between the balance sheet date to the contract expiry dates. The contractual cash flows disclosed in the following table are the undiscounted amounts.

Non-derivative liabilities:

Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Within a year	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,620

More than 1 years	9,315	10,935
-------------------	-------	--------

Other than the aforesaid, the Company's non-derivative liabilities are expired within the next year.

(III) Information on fair value

1. The definition of each level for the valuation technique adopted to measure the fair values of the financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Active markets are ones where asset and liability transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on the ongoing basis.

Level 2: The direct or indirect observable inputs of assets or liabilities, but the quotations included in Level 1 are excluded.

Level 3: The unobservable inputs of assets or liabilities. The Company's investments in equity instruments without an active market are classified as such.

2. The carrying amount of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized costs accounted (time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months, notes receivable, accounts receivable (related parties included), other receivables (related parties included), refundable deposit, accounts payable (related parties included) and other payable are the reasonable approximate value of the fair value financial assets not measured at fair value.

3. For the financial assets measured at fair values, the Company classified them by the natures, characteristics, and risks of assets and liabilities, and the level of fair value. The related information is as below:

December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Asset</b>				
<u>Repetitive fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 134
December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Asset</b>				

Repetitive fair value

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>
-------------------	-------------	-------------	---------------	---------------

4. During 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

5. The following table demonstrates the changes in Level 3 during 2025 and 2024.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Non-derivative equity instruments</u>	<u>Non-derivative equity instruments</u>
January 1 (i.e., December 31)	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>

6. During 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer from and to Level 3.

7. The evaluation process for the fair value categorized at Level 3 is that the Financial Department takes the charge of individually verifying the fair value of financial instruments, to have the evaluation results closer to the market conditions via the information from independent sources, and confirm that the information source is independent, reliable, and consistent to other resources, and representing the executable prices, while calibrating the evaluation model regularly, conducting retrospective test, updating the inputs required for the evaluation model, and other necessary adjustment to the fair values, to ensure the evaluation results are reasonable.

8. For the quantified information of material unobservable inputs used in the valuation model adopted for the measurement items of Level 3 fair value, and the sensitivity of changes in the material unobservable inputs, the descriptions are as below:

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation techniques	Material unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair values
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non TWSE or TPEX listed shares	\$ 134	Comparable TWSE or TPEX listed company method	Multiplies of P/B ratio	1.76	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
			Market illiquidity discount	30%	The higher the market illiquidity discount is, the lower the fair value is

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation techniques	Material unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair values
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non TWSE or TPEX listed shares	\$ 134	Comparable TWSE or TPEX listed company method	Multiplies of P/B ratio	2.04	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
			Market illiquidity discount	30%	The higher the market illiquidity discount is, the lower the fair value is

9. The Company prudentially evaluate and select the evaluation models and evaluation parameters; provided that the evaluation results may be different if the different evaluation models and evaluation parameters are adopted. For the financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, if the valuation parameters change, the impacts on the profit and loss or other comprehensive income of the current period are as below:

		<u>December 31, 2025</u>					
				<u>Recognized under profit and loss</u>		<u>Recognized under other comprehensive incomes</u>	
		<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>
Financial assets	Equity instruments	Market illiquidity discount	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	(\$ 1)

December 31, 2024

	<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Recognized under profit and loss</u>		<u>Recognized under other comprehensive incomes</u>	
			<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Market illiquidity discount	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	(\$ 1)

### XIII. Other Disclosures

#### (I) Information on material transactions

1. Loaning of funds to others: please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsement and guarantee provided: none.
3. Material securities held at the end of the period (excluding the investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint equity): None.
4. Amount of transactions with related parties for NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
5. The receivables from related parties for NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
6. Business relationships and material transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries: please refer to Table 3.

#### (II) Information on investee enterprises

Relevant information such as names and locations of investee enterprises (investee enterprises in China are excluded): please refer to Table 3.

#### (III) Information on investment in China

1. Basic information: please refer to Table 4.
2. The material transactions between the direct or indirect enterprises via a third place with the investee companies in China: please refer to Table 5.

### XIV. Information on Departments

Not applicable.

