Stock Code: 8155

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD

Individual Financial Statements and INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Fiscal Years 2025 and 2024

Company Address: No. 128, Gong 2nd Road, Wulin Liv, Longtan District, Taoyuan City

Phone: (03)499-2500

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors of ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD. (the " Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 the years then ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Account of Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of 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 of the current period. 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.

1. Inventory Valuation

Please refer to Note 4 (7) and Note 5 for the accounting policy of inventory valuation, as well as the estimation and assumption uncertainty of the valuation of inventory, respectively. Information of estimation of the valuation of inventory is disclosed in Note 6 (5) of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matters:

The company is engaged in the manufacturing and sales of printed circuit boards (double-sided and multi-layer boards). Since most of the orders are customized products, if the products produced exceed the customer's order quantity, there may be a loss for market price decline of such inventory, due to the net realizable value of inventory is lower than the cost of inventory. Therefore, the valuation of inventory is one of the key audit matters.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above area included the following:

The accountant's main audit procedures for the above key audit matters included testing the relevant controls of the cost operation cycle, evaluating the policy of the Company relating to allowance to reduce inventory to market, and whether it has been provided in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Standards. In addition, audit procedures included the review of the inventory management report and the evaluation of the net realizable value basis used for the portion of the product produced that exceeds the customer order quantity to verify the rationality of the management's assessment of the net realizable value of inventory.

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 Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The purpose of our audit was 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 auditor’s 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 auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The auditor, in accordance with audit standards, applies professional judgment and professional skepticism. The auditor also performs the following tasks

1. Audit procedures performed vary in nature and timing and include assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and responding appropriately to those risks. Such responses include the consideration of the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that the necessary procedures regarding independence have been followed and communicate any relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period 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

KPMG
Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 6, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

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

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(1)).	$ 1,394,005	23	557,682	14
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(3) and 6(20)).	1,952,090	33	1,306,794	34
1180	Accounts receivable – net related parties (Notes 6(3), 6(20) and 7).	571	-	-	-
1200	Other receivables (Note 6(4)).	27,495	1	55,955	1
1310	Inventories (Note 6(5)).	757,457	13	607,959	16
1410	Prepayments and other current assets (Note 6(6)).	84,643	1	54,084	1
	Total current assets	4,216,261	71	2,582,474	66
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method (note (6)(7))	73,459	1	4,480	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6 (8)).	1,560,645	27	1,246,384	33
1510	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current (notes 6(2) and 6(11)).	7,807	-	-	-
1801	Computer software, net	2,152	-	5,491	-
1900	Other non-current assets (Notes 6(9), 6(15) and 6(16)).	80,437	1	51,575	1
	Total non-current assets	1,724,500	29	1,307,930	34
	Total assets	**$ 5,940,761**	**100**	**3,890,404**	**100**

	Total Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 6(10))	$ 132,006	2	145,893	4
2170	Notes and accounts payable	1,233,045	21	995,868	25
2200	Other payables (Notes 6(12), 6(14) and 6(20))	557,843	9	475,276	12
2230	Current income tax liabilities	12,880	-	24,669	1
2365	Current refund liabilities (Notes 6(13))	31,069	1	38,041	1
	Total current liabilities	1,966,843	33	1,679,747	43
2500	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss-non-current (notes 6(2) and 6(11)).	2,012	-	-	-
2530	Corporate bonds payable (Note 6(11)).	738,432	12	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities and others (Notes 6(14) and 6(16)).	32,060	1	7,707	-
	Total liabilities	2,739,347	46	1,687,454	43
	Equity (Notes 6(17) and 6(18))..				
3100	Share Capital	573,728	10	509,805	13
3200	Capital surplus	1,195,330	20	476,279	12
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	359,812	6	336,124	9
3320	Special reserve	371	-	518	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings	1,072,309	18	884,964	23
		1,432,492	24	1,221,606	32
3400	**Other Benefits:**	(136)	-	(4,740)	-
	Total Equity	3,201,414	54	2,202,950	57
	Total Liabilities and Equity	**$ 5,940,761**	**100**	**3,890,404**	**100**

(Please refer to the Notes attached to the individual financial statements)

Chairman: **Chang Yung-Ching** Manager: Hung Hui-Long Chief Accountant: Shen Kung-Wen

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD

Comprehensive Income Statement

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 and January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4100	**Net sales revenue (Notes 6(20) and 7).**	$4,950,000	100	3,615,755	100
5000	**Operating costs (Notes 6(5), 6(15), 6(21) and 12)**	4,100,916	83	3,035,959	84
	Gross profit (loss)	849,084	17	579,796	16
	Total operating expenses (Notes 6(15), 6(18), 6(21) and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	139,431	3	83,364	2
6200	General and administrative expenses	164,486	3	134,474	4
6300	Research and development expenses	143,615	3	111,977	3
6450	**Expected credit loss (Notes 6(2))**	1,213	-	1,999	-
	Total operating expenses	448,745	9	331,814	9
	Operating profit	400,339	8	247,982	7
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100	Interest income	27,242	1	9,378	-
7020	Other gains and losses	26,919	1	18,515	-
7375	Share of loss of Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(1,424)	-	148	-
7230	Foreign currency exchange losses (Notes 6(19))	2,126	-	1,563	-
7510	Interest expenses (Notes 6(11))	(31,933)	(1)	(12,524)	-
		22,930	1	17,080	-
7900	**Profit before income tax**	423,269	9	265,062	7
7950	**Income tax expense(Notes 6(13))**	46,668	1	28,706	-
	Net profit	376,601	8	236,356	7
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (Notes 6(15))	1,985	-	658	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 6(16))	397	-	132	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,588	-	526	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**	235	-	147	-
8361	Exchange Differences Arising on Translation of Foreign Operations	-	-	-	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	235	-	147	-

(Please refer to the Notes attached to the individual financial statements)

Chairman: Chang Yung-Ching Manager: Hung Hui-Long Chief Accountant: Shen Kung-Wen

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD

Comprehensive Income Statement

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 and January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
8300	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**	1,823	-	673	-
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 378,424**	**8**	**237,029**	**7**
	Earnings per share (Notes 6(19))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$ 6.88**		**4.69**	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$ 6.05**		**4.64**	

(Please refer to the Notes attached to the individual financial statements)

Chairman: Chang Yung-Ching Manager: Hung Hui-Long Chief Accountant: Shen Kung-Wen

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Statement of changes in equity

From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, and January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

			Retained earnings				Other equity interest			
	Ordinary Share capital	Capital surplus	Statutory surplus reserve	Special surplus reserve	Undistributed Earnings	Total	Foreign operating machines Financial statements The Exchange difference of the conversion	Employees are not paid	Total	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 512,030	550,587	315,574	440	821,673	1,137,687	(518)	(64,026)	(64,544)	2,135,760
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	20,550	-	(20,550)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	78	(78)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(152,963)	(152,963)	-	-	-	(152,963)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	236,356	236,356	-	-	-	236,356
Other comprehensive profit and loss	-	-	-	-	526	526	147	-	147	673
Total comprehensive profit or loss	-	-	-	-	236,882	236,882	147	-	147	237,029
Cash dividends are distributed from capital reserve	-	(30,593)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,593)
Share-based payment transactions	(2,225)	(43,715)	-	-	-	-	-	59,657	59,657	13,717
The balance of December 31, 2024	509,805	476,279	336,124	518	884,964	1,221,606	(371)	(4,369)	(4,740)	2,202,950
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	23,688	-	(23,688)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(147)	147	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(167,303)	(167,303)	-	-	-	(167,303)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	376,601	376,601	-	-	-	376,601
Other comprehensive profit and loss for the period	-	-	-	-	1,588	1,588	235	-	235	1,823
Total comprehensive profit or loss for the period	-	-	-	-	378,189	378,189	235	-	235	378,424
arising from the issuance of convertible corporate bonds to recognize equity constituent items-	-	139,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,471
Cash capital increase	50,000	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Cash dividends are distributed from capital reserve	-	(44,614)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,614)
Convertible corporate bond conversion	16,053	161,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,317
Share-based payment transactions	(2,130)	12,930	-	-	-	-	-	4,369	4,369	15,169
The balance of December 31, 2025	**$ 573,728**	**1,195,330**	**359,812**	**371**	**1,072,309**	**1,432,492**	**(136)**	**-**	**(136)**	**3,201,414**

(Please refer to the Notes attached to the Entity Financial Report)

Chairman: **Chang Yung-Ching** Manager: Hung Hui-Long Chief Accountant: Shen Kung-Wen

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD

Cash flow statement

From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 and January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Unit: Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 423,269	265,062
Adjustments:		
Depreciation expenses	227,223	176,092
Amortization	8,120	8,085
Expected credit loss	1,213	1,999
Through Fair value measurement Financial asset and Liabilities Profit benefits	(14,139)	-
Interest expenses	31,933	12,524
Interest income	(27,242)	(9,378)
Dividend income	15,169	13,717
Share of Subsidiary, Associate, and Joint venture Losses (Interest) recognized by the Equity method	1,424	(148)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,138	(1,974)
Others	(3,787)	(590)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	241,052	200,327
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable	(647,080)	(216,611)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	29,476	(47,245)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(149,498)	(234,197)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(30,559)	(16,589)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(1,157)	(1,151)
Total changes in operating assets	(798,818)	(515,793)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
(Decrease) increase in notes and accounts payable	237,177	397,852
Increase in other payables	59,966	114,407
Increase in refund liabilities	(6,972)	(10,506)
Total changes in operating liabilities	290,171	501,753
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(508,647)	(14,040)
Total adjustments	(267,595)	186,287
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	155,674	451,349
Interest received	26,226	9,702
Interest paid	(12,987)	(12,438)
Income taxes paid	(43,837)	(49,311)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	125,076	399,302
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(70,168)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(514,516)	(262,087)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	529	2,932
Decrease in guarantee deposits	-	(3,600)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,781)	(7,880)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(2,306)	(7,128)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(591,242)	(277,763)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	752,924	585,572
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(766,811)	(626,672)
Proceeds from issuing bonds	1,044,537	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(2)	(356)
lease liabilities principal amount Repayment	(16,242)	(2,273)
Cash dividends paid	(211,917)	(183,556)
Issue of shares	500,000	-
Financing activities Net Cash inflow (outflow).	1,302,489	(227,285)
Cash and cash equivalents increased (decreased) in the current period	836,323	(105,746)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	557,682	663,428
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,394,005**	**557,682**

(Please refer to the Notes attached to the Entity Financial Report)

Chairman: Chang Yung-Ching Manager: Hung Hui-Long Chief Accountant: Shen Kung-Wen

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD
Entity Financial Statements Notes
For the Years Ended 2025 and 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

(1) Company history

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established on April 26, 1995, approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, originally named Jiafu Electronics Co., Ltd., and was renamed on June 3, 2004. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture, processing, and sales of printed circuit boards (double-sided and multi-layer)**.**

(2) Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The financial report of this Entity was approved for issue by the board of directors on March 6, 2026.

(3) Application of Newly Issued and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(1) The impact of newly issued and amended standards and interpretations approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The company has applied the following newly amended IFRS (IFRS) accounting standards since January 1, 2025, and has not had a significant impact on the Entity financial statements；

·Amendment to IAS 21 "Lack of Convertibility"

·Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding the application guidance of IFRS 9 Section 4.1 and the relevant disclosure requirements of IFRS 7

(2) The impact of not adopting IFRS accounting standards recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The company has assessed the application of the following newly amended IFRS accounting standards, effective from January 1, 2026, and determined that it will not have a significant impact on the Entity financial statements.

・Amendments to IAS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 17

·Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding the application guidance of IFRS 9 Sections 3.1 and 3.3 and the relevant disclosure requirements of IFRS 7

·Annual improvement of IFRS Accounting standards

·Amendments to IFRS No. 9 and IFRS No. 7 "Contracts Involving Dependence on Natural Electricity"

(3) Newly issued and amended standards and interpretations that have not yet been recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued and amended standards and interpretations that have not yet been endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Those potentially relevant to the company as follows:

Newly Issued or Amended **Standards**	**Major Amendments**	**Effective date issued by IASB**
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two subtotals in the income statement, and a single note on management performance measures. These three amendments and enhancements provide guidance on how to segment information in financial statements, laying the foundation for better and more consistent information for users and impacting all companies. •More structured income statement: Under current standards, companies use different formats to express their operating results, making it difficult for investors to compare the financial performance across companies. The new standard adopts a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined "operating profit" subtotal and stipulating all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories based on company's principal operating activities. •Management Performance Measures (MPM): The new standard introduces a definition of management performance measures and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why each measure provides useful information, how it is calculated, and how the measure reconciles with amounts recognized under IFRS accounting standards. •More segmented information: The new standard includes guidance on how companies can strengthen the grouping of information in their financial statements. This includes guidance on whether the information should be included in the primary financial statements or further segmented in the notes.	January 1, 2027 **Note:** The Financial Supervisory Commission issued a press release on September 25, 114 of the Republic of China, announcing that Taiwan will comply with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 18 in the Accounting Year 117 of the Republic of China. If the company needs to apply it in advance, it can also Option to apply it in advance after being approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The Company is now continuously evaluating the impact of the above standards and interpretations on its financial position and operating results. Relevant impacts will be disclosed upon completion of the evaluation.

The Company expects that the following other newly issued and amended standards that not yet endorsed will not have a significant impact on the Entity financial statements.

•Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 " Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"

•IFRS 19 "subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure" and Amendments to IFRS 19

•Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

• Amendment to International Accounting Standards No. 21 "Converted into Presentation currency of Hyperinflation"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in these Entity financial statements are summarized as follows. Unless otherwise indicated, the following accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these Entity financial statements.

(1) Statement of Compliance

These Entity financial statements has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations for the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and in compliance with the IFRS, International Accounting Standards, and interpretations officially approved and enacted by the Financial Supervisory Commission (referred to as "FSC-approved IFRS").

(2) Basis of Preparation

1. Basis of measurement

Except for significant items in the balance sheet specified below, these Entity financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

(1) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; and

(2) Present value of defined benefit obligations (or Assets), measured at the fair value of retirement fund Assets less the Present value of defined benefit obligations and the effects of the asset ceiling as mentioned in Notes (14).

2. Functional and presentation currency

The Company uses the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates as its functional currency. The Entity's financial reports are Presentation in the functional currency of the Company, New Taiwan Dollars. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollars is denominated in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars.

(3) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies

of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for the following differences which are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss):

1) fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets;
2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition, are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the exchange rate on the reporting date; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, joint control or significant influence is lost, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss. A partial disposal (or downgrade of ownership) of a subsidiary containing a foreign operation result in the proportional reattribution of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences to non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of through an associate or jointly controlled entity, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is either planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

(4) Classification criteria for assets and liabilities as Current and Non-current

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current:

1. It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
2. It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The asset is cash and cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current:

1. It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
2. It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not impact its classification.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(6) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized at the time they are incurred. All other financial assets and financial liabilities originals are recognized when the Company becomes a Financial instruments Contract Provision party. Financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, including trade receivables without a significant financing component, and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue. Trade receivables without a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

1. Financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as either measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The company only reclassifies financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Reclassifications are made from the first day of the next reporting period.

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;

- 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.

Such assets are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss when derecognized. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Those financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets include those intended to be sold immediately or in the near term which may be included within receivables. For the initial recognition of financial assets, the company, to eliminate or significantly reduce any accounting mismatch, may irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the conditions of being measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income to be measured at fair value through profit or loss instead.

These assets are subsequently measured at their fair value. The net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Impairment of financial assets

The company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. This includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, and other financial guarantees.

The following financial instruments are subject to the impaired financial asset provisions:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

- Other debt securities and cash deposits not deemed to have significantly increased credit risks after initial recognition.

The loss allowance for trade receivables is determined to measure at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. This is known as an impairment loss.

Expected credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial instrument.

A twelve-month expected credit loss is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses

that represent the negative impacts associated with default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the lifetime of the financial instrument.

In determining whether the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, the company considers reasonable and supportable information (which can be obtained without undue cost or effort) including qualitative and quantitative information, and analysis based on the entity's historical experience, credit assessments, and forward-looking information.

If the credit risk rating of a financial instrument is equivalent to the 'investment grade' defined globally (standard & Poor's investment grade BBB-, Moody's investment grade Baa3 or Taiwan Ratings investment grade TWA, or higher), the company regards the credit risk of that debt security as low. Time deposits held by the company are considered to have low credit risk since the counterparties and obligors are financial institutions with an investment grade or higher.

If contractual payments are overdue by more than thirty days, the company assumes that the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased.

If contractual payments are overdue by more than one hundred twenty days, or it is unlikely that the borrower will fulfill its credit obligations to pay the full amount to the company, the company considers that the financial asset has defaulted.

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. Credit losses are measured by the present value of all cash shortfalls, i.e., the difference between the cash flows contractual to be received and those expected to be received by the company. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

On each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any credit impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit impairment includes observable data regarding the following:

· Significant financial difficulty of the borrower;

· A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;

· Economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties leading the company to grant a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider;

· It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial

reorganization; or

· The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

When the company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in whole or in part, it directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. For corporate accounts, the company individually analyzes the timing and amount of the write-off based on whether recovery is reasonably expected. The company does not expect the written-off amounts to be significantly reversed. However, written-off financial assets still can be enforced, following the company's procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

(4) Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity or neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

When the company enters into a transaction to transfer financial assets, if it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, it continues to recognize the transferred asset on the balance sheet.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of debt or equity

The company classifies instruments it issues as financial liabilities or equity instruments based on the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

(2) Equity instrument

Equity instrument refers to any Contract that recognizes The company's residual interest after deducting all its Liabilities from its Assets. The company issuance Equity instrument is recognized based on the Acquisition price minus the direct issuance Cost.

(3) Compound financial instrument

The company Compound financial instrument are Convertible corporate bonds (denominated in New Taiwan Dollars) owned by holders Option can be Transfer as Share capital, and the amount of Issued shares will not vary with changes in their Fair value.

Compound financial instrument Liability component, the amount of Initial recognition is based on a similar Liabilities excluding Interest Transfer Fair value measurement. The Initial recognition amount of the components of equity shall be Measurement by the difference between the overall Compound financial instrument Fair value and the Liability component Fair value. Any directly attributable Transaction Cost Allocation to Liabilities and equity Component in proportion to the original Liabilities and equity Carrying amount.

After Initial recognition, the Compound financial instrument Liability component is to Effective yield approach A mortised cost Measurement. The components of equity of Compound financial instruments will not be re-Measured after Initial recognition.

Interest related to Financial liabilities is recognized as Profit or loss. Financial liabilities are re-Classified as Interest at the time of Transfer, and Profit or loss is not recognized in Transfer.

(4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either amortized cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss. If a financial liability is held for trading, is a derivative instrument, or is designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, it is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with related net gains and losses, including any interest expense, recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or losses upon derecognition are also recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, canceled, or expired. When the terms of a financial liability are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, it derecognizes the original financial liability and recognizes the modified liability at its fair value.

When derecognizing financial liabilities, the difference between the carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet only when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract when they meet specific criteria and the host contract is not a financial asset. Derivative instruments are initially measured at fair value; subsequent measurements at fair value and gains or losses on re-measurement are recognized directly in profit or loss.

(7) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or processing costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost of manufactured goods and work in progress includes a proportionate share of production overhead allocated based on normal capacity; however, if the actual capacity closely approximates normal capacity, it is allocated based on actual capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(8) Investment Subsidiary

When preparing Entity financial reports, the Company adopts Equity method Valuation control investee. Under Equity method, the current Profit or loss and Other comprehensive income of Entity financial reports are the same as the Allocation of Profit or loss and Other comprehensive income attributable to Parent Owners in the financial reports prepared on a Consolidation basis, and the ownership interest Entity financial reports are Equity attributable to owners of parent the same as those in the financial reports prepared on a Consolidation basis.

If the Company's change in the Subsidiary ownership interest does not result in loss of control, it shall be treated as a Interest Transaction between the Company and the Owners.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

1) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment are recognized in the income statement.

2) Subsequent cost

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditures will flow to the company.

3) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by deducting the residual value from the cost of the asset and is recognized in the income statement over the estimated useful life of each component, on a straight-line basis.

Land is not subject to depreciation.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

(1) Buildings – 52 years

(2) Buildings and associated equipment – 5 years

(3) Machinery and equipment – 3 to 12 years

(4) Other equipment – 3 to 17 years

The major components of buildings, structures, and equipment include the main building of the factory, fire protection systems, and electroplating equipment, each depreciated over their respective useful lives.

The company reviews the depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values each reporting date and adjusts them as necessary.

(10) Lease

The company assesses at the inception of the contract whether the contract is or contains a lease. If the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, it is or contains a lease.

(1) As a lessee

The company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs and estimated costs for dismantling and removing the underlying asset and restoring the site or underlying asset, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the

commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the lease term. Additionally, the company regularly assesses whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and accounts for any impairment loss incurred, adjusting the right-of-use asset in conjunction with the remeasurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid at commencement date. The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined; otherwise, the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

(1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments; and

(2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

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

(4) The Exercise price or penalty payable when reasonably determining that the Purchased Option or Leases Termination Option will be exercised

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

(1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate;

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

(3) There is a change in the assessment of the Underlying asset Purchased options;

(4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option;

(5) Modifications to lease agreements, scope, or other terms.

When the lease liability is remeasured other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, and in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The company discloses right-of-use assets not meeting the definition of investment property (presented under other non-current assets) and lease liabilities (presented separately under other current liabilities and non-current liabilities) on the balance sheet.

For leases of low-value assets concerning other equipment, the company elects not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, instead recognizing lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an expense.

For rent concessions that meet all of the following conditions, the company has elected to use the practical expedient approach and not to assess whether they are lease modifications:

(1) Rent concessions granted as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(2) Changes in lease payments resulting in a revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as or less than the consideration before the change;

(3) Any reduction in lease payments only affects payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022; and

(4) There are no substantive changes to the other terms and conditions of the lease.

Under the practical expedient approach, any changes in lease payments resulting from rent concessions are recognized in profit and loss upon the occurrence of the triggering event or circumstances that initiate the rent concession.

(2) As a lessor

For transactions where the company acts as a lessor, the lease is classified at the lease inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease depending on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset have been transferred. In its evaluation, the company considers specific indicators including whether the lease term covers a major part of the economic life of the underlying asset.

(11) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Expenditures related to research activities are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Development costs are capitalized only when they can be measured reliably, the technological and commercial feasibility of the product or process is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, and the company has the intention and sufficient resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized as an expense when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, capitalized development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The company measures other intangible assets with a finite useful life at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

2. Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are

expensed as incurred.

3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated from the date the intangible assets are available for use, based on the cost of the asset less its residual value, and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The principal intangible assets of the company - costs of computer software, are amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 1 to 2 years from the date the intangible assets are available for use, with the amortization expense recognized in profit or loss.

The company reviews the amortization methods, useful lives, and residual values of its intangible assets each reporting date, and adjusts them as necessary.

(12) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

On each reporting date, the company assesses whether there are any indications that non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

For impairment testing purposes, assets that generate largely independent cash inflows from other individual assets or groups of assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which identifiable cash inflows are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

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

(13) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to customers. The company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a product to a customer. Control of a product is transferred when the product has been delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the distribution channel and price of the product, and there are no unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the product has been shipped to a specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the product per the sales contract, acceptance clauses have expired, or the company has objective evidence that all acceptance conditions have been satisfied.

1. Sale of goods

The company recognizes revenue when control of the products is transferred to customers. Control over the products is considered transferred when the products have been delivered to the customer, who has full discretion over the products' sales channels and pricing, and there are no outstanding obligations that might affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products are shipped to a specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, acceptance clauses have ceased to apply, or the company has objective evidence that all acceptance conditions have been satisfied.

The company provides commercial discounts to customers. The company recognizes revenue based on the net amount of the contractual price less the estimated commercial discounts, where the amount of the commercial discounts is estimated based on accumulated past experience with respect to the expected value, and revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. As of the reporting date, the expected amount to be paid to customers due to commercial discounts is recognized as a refund liability.

The company recognizes accounts receivable when goods are delivered, as the company has the unconditional right to payment at that point.

2. Financing components

The company expects that the timeframe between transferring goods to customers under all customer contracts and the time when payment is made by the customers does not exceed one year, therefore, the company does not adjust the transaction price for the time value of money.

(14) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

The obligation for the defined contribution pension plans is recognized as an expense over the period during which services are rendered by the employees.

2. Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the company's net obligation is calculated by discounting the estimated future benefits earned by employees in the current and prior periods to their present value, and then deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The defined benefit obligations are annually calculated by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. When the results of calculations are favorable to the company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. When calculating the present value of economic benefits, any minimum funding requirements are

considered.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, including actuarial gains and losses, returns on plan assets (excluding interest), and any changes in the asset ceiling (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated in Retained earnings. The company determines net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) using the net defined benefit liability (asset) and the discount rate at the beginning of the annual reporting period. Net interest expenses and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

When there are changes or reductions in the plan, the resulting service cost or benefit or loss related to prior periods is immediately recognized in profit or loss. The company recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of defined benefit plans when the settlement occurs.

3. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are recognized as expenses at the time of service provision.

The expected payment amounts under short-term cash bonuses or profit-sharing plans are recognized as liabilities if the company has a current statutory or constructive obligation to make the payment due to services provided by employees in the past, and if the obligation can be reliably estimated.

(15) Share-based payment

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the fair value of the grant on the grant date is recognized as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in Equity. The recognized expense is adjusted based on the expected number of awards that meet service conditions and non-market vesting conditions; the final amount recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the service conditions and non-market vesting conditions on the vesting date.

Non-vesting conditions related to share-based payment awards are included in the measurement of the fair value at grant date, and adjustments are not made for any discrepancy between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the cash-settled share appreciation rights that are to be paid to employees is recognized as an expense and increases the corresponding liability over the period in which the employees unconditionally become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights, with any changes recognized in profit or loss.

The grant date of the company's share-based payment is the date when the board of directors approves the subscription price and the number of shares employees are entitled to

subscribe to.

(16) Income taxes

Tax includes current and deferred tax. Apart from transactions or events related to business combinations, items recognized directly in Equity or in other comprehensive income (loss), current and deferred taxes are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The company applies the accounting treatment of International Accounting Standard 37 for interest and penalties related to income tax (including uncertainties in tax treatment) that do not meet the definition of income tax.

Current income tax includes the estimated tax payable or refundable based on taxable income (loss) for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or refundable for prior years. The amount reflects the best estimate of payments to be made or received, measured at the statutory or substantiated tax rates applicable on the reporting date, after reflecting related tax uncertainties (if any).

Deferred income tax is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred income tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising in the following situations:

1. Initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, (1) does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (loss) and (2) does not create taxable or deductible temporary differences;
2. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures where the group has control over the timing of the reversal of the differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
3. Taxable temporary differences arising upon the initial recognition of goodwill.

For unused tax losses and unused tax credits that are carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. These are reassessed at each reporting date, and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered or increased when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Deferred income tax is measured using the tax rates expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The company only offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities when both of the following conditions are met:

1. There is the legal right to offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities; and
2. The deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are with one of the taxpayers who are subject to income tax levied by the same taxation authority:

(1) The same taxpayer; or

(2) Different taxpayers, however, each taxpayer intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or realize assets and settle liabilities simultaneously in each future period when significant amounts of deferred income tax assets are expected to be recovered and deferred income tax liabilities are expected to be settled.

Unappropriated earnings subject to additional profit-seeking enterprise income tax are recognized as Current tax expense after the profit distribution proposal is approved in the shareholders' meeting of the following year.

(17) Earnings per share

The company presents basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary Equity holders of the company. The basic earnings per share of the company is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary Equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary Equity holders of the company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares. The potential dilutive ordinary shares of the company include stock-based compensation yet to be resolved by the board and restricted stock issued to employees.

(18) Segment information

The Company has Disclosures Segment information in the Consolidation financial report, so Entity financial report is not Disclosures Segment information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions in the preparation of these Entity financial statements, which affect the adoption of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continually reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized during the period of change and in future periods affected.

The accounting policies of the company do not involve significant judgments which have significant impacts on the amounts recognized in the Entity financial statements.

The uncertainties associated with the following assumptions and estimates pose a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, details as follows:

(1) Inventory Valuation

Since inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value and inventory costs are written down to net realizable value, the company assesses the net realizable value of inventories as of the reporting date due to excess production over order quantities. For

details on the estimation of Inventory Valuation, please refer to Notes 6(5).

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Cash on hand	$ 50	50
Checking accounts and demand deposits	558,237	202,632
Time deposits	835,718	355,000
	$ 1,394,005	**557,682**

The company financial Assets' exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis disclosures are detailed in Notes 6(22).

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss through profit or loss

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss- non-current:		
Convertible bonds - redemption rights	**$ 7,807**	**-**
Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Convertible bonds - recall rights	**$ 2,012**	**-**

On December 31, 2025, the company's financial assets were not Provisioned as pledge Warranty.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Accounts receivable - measured at amortized cost	$ 1,959,861	1,312,781
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts	(7,200)	(5,987)
	$ 1,952,661	**1,306,794**
Net accounts receivable	**$ 1,952,090**	**1,306,794**
Accounts receivable - related parties	**$ 571**	**-**

The company assesses that a part of accounts receivable is held through the business model achieving the purpose by selling financial Assets. Therefore, these receivables are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The company adopts a simplified approach to estimate the expected credit losses for all notes and accounts receivable, which is to measure them based on the lifetime expected credit losses. For this measurement purpose, these notes and accounts receivable are grouped based

on common credit risk characteristics that represent the clients' ability to pay all amounts due according to contractual terms, incorporating forward-looking information including historical credit loss experience and reasonable forecasts of future economic conditions. The analysis of the expected credit losses for the company's notes and accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
Credit rating	Carrying number of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted average ECL rate	Lifetime ECLs
Domestic listed companies	$ 1,300,546	0%	-
Domestic Publicly Offered Companies and Others	5,407	3%	162
Foreign Listed Companies (Country Credit Rating >=A+)	636,313	1%	6,239
Other Foreign Companies (Country Credit Rating >=BBB-)	17,595	5%	799
	$ 1,959,861		**7,200**

	December 31, 2024		
Credit rating	Carrying number of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted average ECL rate	Lifetime ECLs
Domestic listed companies	$ 775,758	0%	-
Domestic Publicly Offered Companies and Others	836	3%	25
Foreign Listed Companies (Country Credit Rating >=A+)	521,181	1%	5,212
Other Foreign Companies (Country Credit Rating >=BBB-)	15,006	5%	750
	$ 1,312,781		**5,987**

Age analysis of overdue but not impaired notes receivable and accounts receivable of the company is as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Less than 30 days overdue	$ 32,665	19,669
More than 31~60 days overdue	-	115
	$ 32,665	**19,784**

The movement schedule of allowance for impairment on notes and accounts receivable of the company is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$ 5,987	3,988
Impairment losses recognized (reversed)	1,213	1,999
Balance at December 31	**$ 7,200**	**5,987**

Based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of the credit ratings of target clients, the company believes that the overdue portion of receivables not provisioned for credit losses is still recoverable.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the notes and accounts receivable of the company were neither discounted nor offered as collateral.

For a detailed analysis of the exchange rate risks and sensitivity regarding notes and accounts receivable for the company in 2025 and 2024, please refer to Notes 6(21).

(4) Other receivables

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Compensation receivables	$ 3,315	39,418
Interest receivable	2,355	1,339
Revenue receivable	16,201	14,355
others	5,624	843
	$ 27,495	**55,955**

Other receivables held by the company were measured according to the expected credit loss during the period of existence, and there was no credit impairment in December 31, 2025 and 2024.

December 31, 2025 and 2024, the company’s other receivables were not provided as collateral.

For a detailed analysis of the exchange rate risk and sensitivity of the company’s other receivables for the years 2025 and 2024, please see Notes 6(22).

(5) Inventories

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Raw materials	$ 127,137	154,302
Work in progress	413,886	301,437
Finished goods	216,434	152,220
	$ 757,457	**607,959**

The Company's Operating costs recognized as 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Inventory reclassification for sale	$	4,049,589	2,841,704
Inventory obsolescence and impairment losses (Reversal benefits).		(51,097)	31,120
Loss on inventory disposal (net of reimbursement)		172,841	175,187
Gain on disposal		(89,121)	(60,381)
Unallocated direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs		18,704	48,360
Inventory surplus		-	(31)
	$	**4,100,916**	**3,035,959**

December 31, 2025 and 2024, the inventories of the companies were not pledged as collateral.

(6) Prepayments and Other current assets

		2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Prepaid insurance premiums	$	7,137	5,635
Prepaid consumables fees		41,768	12,695
Excess business tax paid (or Net Input VAT)		22,127	19,942
Others		13,652	16,176
	$	**84,643**	**54,084**

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

The Company Reporting date Investments accounted for using equity method as follows:

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Subsidiary	**$ 73,459**	**4,480**

1. Subsidiary

On September 26, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to Enactment NT$340,984 thousand (US$11,200 thousand) to Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd Jointly Invested in the establishment of Allied Circuit Meiko Vietnam Co., Ltd. (ACM Vietnam), a Subsidiary in Vietnam, with a shareholding ratio of 70%

As of December 31, 2025, ACM Vietnam's paid-in Capital was NT$100,240 thousand (US$3,200 thousand), and the Company had Contribution of NT$70,168 thousand (US$2,240 thousand) and completed the establishment registration process.

2. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's Investments accounted for using equity method

did not Provision pledge Warranty

(8) Property, plant and equipment

1. The cost, depreciation, and impairment loss changes of the Property, plant and equipment for the company in the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and Structures	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment and Equipment under Inspection	Total
Cost:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 257,814	446,206	1,932,546	400,644	3,037,210
Additions	-	12,051	277,871	229,901	519,823
Disposals	-	(330)	(57,874)	(4,165)	(62,369)
Transfer in (out).	-	-	50,532	(44,580)	5,952
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 257,814**	**457,927**	**2,203,075**	**581,800**	**3,500,616**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 257,814	441,728	1,827,146	364,176	2,890,864
Additions	-	5,022	214,999	70,391	290,412
Disposals	-	(544)	(144,994)	(3,256)	(148,794)
Transfer in (out).	-	-	35,395	(30,667)	4,728
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 257,814**	**446,206**	**1,932,546**	**400,644**	**3,037,210**
Depreciation and Impairment Losses:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	261,411	1,242,246	287,169	1,790,826
Depreciation for the year	-	13,926	166,129	29,792	209,847
Disposal	-	(330)	(56,275)	(4,097)	(60,702)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ -**	**275,007**	**1,352,100**	**312,864**	**1,939,971**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	249,030	1,249,333	267,142	1,765,505
Depreciation for the year	-	12,925	137,052	23,180	173,157
Disposal	-	(544)	(144,139)	(3,153)	(147,836)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**261,411**	**1,242,246**	**287,169**	**1,790,826**
Carrying Amount:					
As of December 31, 2025	**$ 257,814**	**182,920**	**850,975**	**268,936**	**1,560,645**
As of January 1, 2024	**$ 257,814**	**192,698**	**577,813**	**97,034**	**1,125,359**
As of December 31, 2024	**$ 257,814**	**184,795**	**690,300**	**113,475**	**1,246,384**

2. December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Property, plant and equipment of the company have not been provided for collateral.

(9) Right-of-use Assets

The costs and depreciation of leased transportation equipment and others by the company are detailed as follows:

	Houses and Buildings	Transportation equipment and Others	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	7,197	7,197
Additions :	59,936	1,195	61,131
Disposals :	-	(2,274)	(2,274)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 59,936**	**6,118**	**66,054**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	9,090	9,090
Additions :	-	3,503	3,503
Disposals :	-	(5,396)	(5,396)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**7,197**	**7,197**
Accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets:			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	4,014	4,014
Depreciations for the current year	14,984	2,392	17,376
Disposals : :	-	(2,274)	(2,274)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 14,984**	**4,132**	**19,116**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	6,475	6,475
Depreciation for the year	-	2,935	2,935
Disposal	-	(5,396)	(5,396)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**4,014**	**4,014**
Carrying amount:			
December 31, 2025	**$ 44,952**	**1,986**	**46,938**
January 1, 2024	**$ -**	**2,615**	**2,615**
December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**3,183**	**3,183**

(10) Short-term borrowings

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	**$ 132,006**	**145,893**
Unused credit line for short-term borrowings	**$ 1,216,511**	**845,882**
Range of interest rates	**4.48%~5.00%**	**5.19%~6.03%**

The company's Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were all credit borrowings.

For information on the exposure to interest rate, exchange rate, and Current liquidity risks of the company, please refer to Notes 6(22).

(11) Bonds payable

1. The company issued the first domestic Unsecured convertible bonds on January 10, 2025, the information is as follows:

(1) The details of Bonds payable are as follows:

	2025.12.31
The total amount of convertible corporate bonds issued	$ 1,000,000
Bonds payable discount has not yet been Amortisation balance	(66,368)
Accumulate the Transferred Amount	(195,200)
The balance of Bonds payable at the end of the period	**$ 738,432**
Embedded derivatives - redemption rights (Account for Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss through profit or loss).	**$ 7,807**
Embedded derivatives - resale rights (Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss).	**$ 2,012**
components of equity - Transfer rights (Capital surplus).	**$ 112,246**
Embedded derivatives – Profit or loss on Fair value Remeasurement (net other gains and losses).	**$ 14,139**
Interest expense	**$ (18,989)**

(2) The company separated the Conversion option from the Liabilities and recognized them as Interests and Liabilities respectively as follows:

	For the first time
At the time of issuance Transfer compound interest Present value of the corporate bond principal amount	$ 902,700
Issuance of embedded derivative financial assets - redemption rights	(1,900)
Issuance of embedded derivative Financial liabilities - resale rights	9,000
Elements Interest Group at the time of release	140,200
The total amount of Bonds payable at the time of issuance	**$ 1,050,000**
Issuance Cost Unsecured bonds	**$ 5,463**

The effective interest rate for the first Unsecured convertible bonds is 2.1749%

(3) The main issuance Provisions of the first Transferable Corporate Bonds are as follows:

A. Period: five years (January 10, 2025 to January 10, 2030).

B. Coupon rate: 0%

C. Redemption method: The Company may redeem the bond under the following circumstances:

a. From the day after the issuance of three months (2025.4.11) to the 40th day before

the expiration of the issuance period (2029.12.1), if the Company's Ordinary share Closing market prices exceeds the prevailing Transfer price by 30% for 30 consecutive business days, the Company may, within five business days after the record date of bond recovery, redeem the outstanding Convertible corporate bonds at bond principal amount rate at Cash.

b. From the day after the issuance of three months (2025.4.11) to the 40th day before the expiration of the issuance period (2029.12.1), if the outstanding balance of the Convertible corporate bonds is less than 10% of the total principal amount originally issued, the Company may, within five business days after the record date of the bond recovery, redeem the outstanding Convertible corporate bonds at bond principal amount rate at Cash.

D. Lenders' request for repurchase:

Lender may request the Company to redeem the Convertible corporate bonds held by the Company at Cash within 40 days (2027.12.1) before the issuance of the corporate bond Transfer s for three years (2028.1.10) at bond principal amount

E. Transfer method:

a. bond holders may, from the day following the issuance of the Convertible corporate bonds for three months (2025.4.11) to Expiry date (2030.1.10), Ordinary share except for the period from the period of suspension of the transfer of the Company's gratuitous allotment of shares, the date of the closing of the transfer of Cash dividends, or the period of 15 business days before the closing date of the Issue of shares subscription of shares, the period from the record date of the distribution of rights, the record date of the capital reduction to the day before the Commencement Trade date of the capital reduction and the replacement of shares, and the Transfer of the suspension of the principal amount of the stock change to the day before the Commencement Trade date of the issuance of new shares Ordinary share Transfer Transfer Agency Share Settlement Transaction. The restrictions on the suspension period of book transfer in accordance with the law in the preceding paragraph shall not be Transfer, excluding the period of suspension of book transfer at the Shareholder Standing Meeting and the Shareholder Extraordinary Meeting

b. Transfer price: The Transfer price at the time of issuance was NT$126.8 per Transfer, and the Transfer price per share adjustment was NT$121.6 from July 2, 2025 due to the Company's Issue of shares and allotment Cash Dividends.

(4) As of December 31, 2025, the principal amount Conversion of convertible bonds for the Company Ordinary share was NT$195,200 thousand, the Transfer for the Ordinary share was NT$16,053,000, and the Capital surplus generated for the first Premium on

Issued Stocks totaled NT$188,489 thousand (including Share option Transfer Premium on Issued Stocks of NT$27,225,000 and Bonds payable discount Amortisation of NT$16,639,000).

(12) Other payables and other Current liabilities

The other payables and other Current liabilities of the company are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Payroll payables and year-end bonuses payable	$ 216,347	163,728
Outsourcing fees payable	42,412	81,724
consumable fees payable	33,581	18,140
Accounts payable for repairs	36,002	35,083
Accounts payable for equipment	64,676	59,369
Others	164,825	117,232
	$ 557,843	**475,276**

(13) Refund liabilities—Current

The details of the company's refund liabilities are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Sales Discounts	**$ 31,069**	**38,041**

The sales allowances of the company primarily consist of amounts expected to be paid to customers due to commercial discounts or product quality factors under sales contracts.

(14) Lease liabilities

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

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Current	**$ 21,079**	**2,010**
Non-current	**$ 27,030**	**1,210**

Maturity analysis, please refer to Notes 6(22) for financial instruments.

The amount of leases recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	**$ 2,090**	**78**
Expenses relating to leases of short-term leases	**$ 1,011**	**97**

The number of leases recognized in the cash flow statement is as follows:

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	**$ 19,343**	**2,448**

The lease term for transport equipment leased by the Company ranges from one to three years, and the lease term for lands used as parking lots ranges from one to two years.

Furthermore, the lease term for other equipment leased by the Company ranges from one to two years. These leases are classified as either short-term or low-value item leases, and the Company have elected to apply the exemption from recognizing related right-of-use Assets and lease liabilities.

(15) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plans

The adjustments between the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets for the company are as follows:

		2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$	29,028	29,216
Fair value of plan assets		(37,969)	(35,015)
Net defined benefit liabilities		**$ (8,941)**	**(5,799)**

The company's defined benefit plan contributions are deposited into a special labor retirement reserve account at Bank of Taiwan. Retirement payments for employees covered by the Labor Standards Act are calculated based on the employee's years of service and the average salary of the six months preceding retirement.

(1) Composition of plan assets

The retirement fund under the Labor Standards Act, managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds (referred to hereafter as the Labor Funds Bureau), is governed by the “Regulations Governing the Custody and Utilization of Labor Retirement Funds”. The funds are required to generate a minimum annual return that is not less than the earnings calculated at the local bank's two-year Time deposits rate.

As of the reporting date, the balance in the company's Labor Retirement Reserve Account at Taiwan Bank is NT$37,696 thousand. Information on the utilization of the labor retirement fund assets, including fund yield and asset allocation, can be found on the Labor Funds Bureau’s website.

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

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Defined benefit obligations on January 1	$	29,216	27,165
Current service costs and interest		564	491
Remeasurements of net benefit liabilities			
─Actuarial losses due to changes in financial assumptions		375	1,961
Pension payments		(1,127)	(401)
Defined benefit obligations on December 31		**$ 29,028**	**29,216**

(3) Movements of the fair value of defined benefit plan assets

The changes in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets of the company for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
January 1 Fair value of plan assets	$	35,015	31,156
Interest income		609	506
Remeasurements of net benefit liabilities - Plan asset return (excluding current interest)		2,360	2,619
Employer contributions		1,112	1,135
Pension payments		(1,127)	(401)
December 31 Fair value of plan assets	**$**	**37,969**	**35,015**

(4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The details of expenses recognized by the company for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025	2024
Current service cost	$	66	59
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)		(111)	(74)
	$	**(45)**	**(15)**
Operating costs	**$**	**(45)**	**(15)**

(5) Re-measurement amounts of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in other comprehensive income

The cumulative re-measurement amounts of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in other comprehensive income by the company are as follows:

		2025	2024
Accumulated balance as of January 1	$	5,104	5,762
Recognized in the current period		(1,985)	(658)
Accumulated balance as of December 31	**$**	**3,119**	**5,104**

(6) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used by the Company on the reporting date to determine the Present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Discount rate	1.625%	1.750%
Future salary increase rate	3.000%	3.000%

The company anticipates that within one year after the reporting date of 2025, the contributions to the defined benefit plan will be NT$1,025 thousand.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 9.91years.

(7) Sensitivity analysis

December 31, 2025 and 2024 The impact of changes in the main actuarial assumptions used on the Present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2025		
Discount rate	$ (677)	702
Future salary increases	678	(657)
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	(689)	714
Future salary increases	691	(670)

The sensitivity analysis mentioned above is based on the effects of changing a single assumption while keeping other assumptions constant. In practice, changes in many assumptions might be interconnected. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used for calculating the net defined pension liability (asset) on the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used for the sensitivity analysis this period are the same as those used in the previous period.

2. Defined contribution plans

Our company's defined contribution plan is in accordance with the Labor Pension Act, which stipulates a contribution rate of 6% of an employee's monthly salary, deposited into the employee's individual pension account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Under this plan, after our company has made the fixed contribution to the Bureau of Labor Insurance, it has no legal or assumed obligation to pay any additional amounts.

Our company's pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years 2025 and 2024 were NT$30,040 thousand and NT$25,324 thousand, respectively, and have been contributed to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(16) Income tax

1. The company's profit-seeking enterprise Income Taxes Tax rate in 2025 and 2024 is 20%

2. Income tax expense

The details of the income tax expenses (benefits) for the company for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Income tax expenses	$ 32,048	35,493
Deferred tax expense		
Recognition and reversal of temporary differences	14,620	(6,787)

Income tax expenses	**$ 46,668**	**28,706**

Details of income tax benefits (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) by the company are as follows:

	2025	2024
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	**$ 397**	**132**

The reconciliation of Income tax expense to Profit before income tax for the Company for the years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	$ 422,844	265,062
Income tax expense calculated based on the tax rate of the company's domicile	84,569	53,012
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	(1,091)	(22)
Investment credit utilization	(24,383)	(16,780)
Prior period under(over)estimation and others	(12,427)	(7,504)
Income tax expense	**$ 46,668**	**28,706**

3. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

The items not recognized as deferred tax assets by the company are as follows:

	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	**$ 2,469**	**3,672**

The company evaluates the likelihood of generating taxable income in the future and believes that some income tax credits are not highly probable to be realized, hence, they have not been recognized as deferred tax Assets.

(2) Recognized Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The changes in deferred tax Assets and liabilities for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Defined benefit plan
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 1,160
Debit/(Credit) profit or loss	232
Debit/(Credit) Other comprehensive income (loss)	397
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 1,789**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 798
Debit/(Credit) profit or loss	230
Debit/(Credit) Other comprehensive income (loss)	132
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 1,160**

	Inventory impairment losses	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 23,914	7,944	31,858
Credit/(Debit) profit or loss	(10,219)	(4,169)	(14,388)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 13,695**	**3,775**	**17,470**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 17,690	7,151	24,841
Credit/(Debit) profit or loss	6,224	793	7,017
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 23,914**	**7,944**	**31,858**

4. Income Tax Assessment

The company's income tax return has been approved by the tax authorities up to the fiscal year 2023.

(17) Capital and Other Equity Interests

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the company's authorized Share Capital totals NT$1,360,000 thousand, with a par value of NT$10 per share, comprising 136,000 thousand shares in total. The number of shares issued comprises common stock of 57,373 thousand shares and 50,981 thousand shares, respectively, with the share capital fully paid for all issued shares.

1. Ordinary shares

The adjustment table of the company's shares outstanding for the years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Units: Thousand shares

	Common Stock	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	50,981	51,203
Issue of shares	5,000	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	1,605	-
Cancellation of Restricted Stock for Employees	(213)	(222)
Balance at December 31	**57,373**	**50,981**

On November 7, 2024, the Board of directors resolved to issue Ordinary shares through a Issue of shares issued, with a total number of shares issued of 5,000 thousand shares, a principal amount of NT$10 per share, and an issue price of NT$100 per share, with March 3, 2025 as the record date for the capital increase, and the relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed.

In 2025 and 2024, due to unmet conditions, NT$2,130 thousand yuan and NT$2,225 thousand yuan were respectively canceled, all registration changes were duly processed by December 31, 2025.

In 2025, the Company issued 1,605 thousand new shares at principal amount to the exercise of the Transfer Right by the holders of Transferable Corporate Bonds, with a total

amount of NT$16,053 thousand, and as of the date of the financial report, the change registration has not been completed

2. Capital surplus

According to the Company Law, capital surplus must first cover any deficits, and can then be utilized to issue new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their existing shares based on realized capital surplus. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes excess proceeds from shares issued above par value and income from received donations. According to the regulations on the handling of issuing and offering securities, the capital surplus that can be allocated for capital enhancement must not exceed ten percent of the paid-in capital amount annually.

The details of the company's capital surplus balance are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Premium on Issued Stocks	$ 1,059,084	434,067
Proceeds from issuing bonds Share option	112,246	-
Donated Assets	24,000	24,000
Issuance of Restricted Employee Shares	-	18,212
	$ 1,195,330	**476,279**

On April 15, 2025, and April 11, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute cash dividends from capital surplus in the amounts of NT$44,614 thousand (NT$0.8 per share) and NT$30,593 thousand (NT$0.6 per share), respectively.

The Capital surplus-Premium on Issued Stocks generated by the Company due to Conversion of convertible bonds as a Ordinary share in 2025 was NT$188,489 thousand (including NT$27,225 thousand Share option Transfer Premium on Issued Stocks and NT$16,639 thousand Bonds payable discounted Amortizations).

3. Retained earnings

According to the company’s articles of association, if there is a profit in the annual final accounts, taxes should be paid first, accumulated losses should be compensated, and then 10% of the remaining amount should be allocated as (1)Legal reverse, and special reserves should be appropriated or reversed according to the regulations of the law or competent authority, and the balance shall be the distributable earnings for the current year. The distributable earnings for the current year, together with the beginning of the period accumulated Unappropriated earnings, are proposed by the board of directors for earnings distribution when issuing new shares. It should be resolved by the shareholders' meeting after distribution. In accordance with the Company Law, the board of directors is authorized to convene with a majority of two-thirds of the directors attending, and the resolution of a

majority of the attending directors, to distribute dividends and bonuses or the entire or part of the legal reserve and Capital surplus specified in Article 241 of the Company Law in cash, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The company’s dividend policy is to coordinate with current and future development plans, consider the investment environment, capital needs, domestic and international competition, and capital budgeting, etc., while taking into account shareholders' interests and balancing long-term financial planning. Each year, no less than 50% of the above-mentioned distributable earnings for the current year can be distributed as shareholder dividends. However, when the cumulative distributable earnings are less than 50% of the paid-in Share Capital, distribution may not be made; When distributing shareholder dividends, it may be done in cash or by issuing new shares, where the cash dividend is not less than 10% of the total dividend amount.

(1) Legal reserve

When there is no loss, the shareholders' meeting may decide to issue new shares or cash from the legal reserve, provided that this reserve exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital amount.

(2) Special reserve

According to the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, when distributing distributable earnings, the company calculates the net amount of the current year's other equity reductions and the difference from the special reserve appropriated, and adds these amounts to the current period's net profit after taxes and other items not included in the current period's net profit to provide additional appropriations for the special reserve. The amount of other equity reductions accumulated from previous periods shall not be distributed and shall be appropriated for special reserve. When there is a reversal of other equity reductions, the part that has been reversed may be resolved by the shareholders' meeting to be transferred back to undistributed earnings for distribution. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of this special reserve was NT$371 thousand and NT$518 thousand, respectively.

(3) Earnings distribution

On April 15, 2025, and April 11, 2024, respectively, the board of directors resolved the cash dividend amount for the earnings distribution plans of 2024 and 2023. Furthermore, on May 26, 2025, and May 27, 2024, respectively, at the annual shareholders' meeting, the resolutions for the other earnings distribution items for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Share Distribution Rate (NT$)	Amount	Share Distribution Rate (NT$)	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 3.00	**167,303**	$ 3.00	**152,963**

(18) Share-based payment

On November 7, 2024, the Company passed a Board of directors resolution Issue of shares issue 5,000 thousand new shares, of which 500 thousand shares were reserved for priority subscription by employees who meet the Company's specific conditions, and the Share amount that employees gave up or undersubscribed for was authorized by the Directors to negotiate with a specific person to subscribe at the issue price

After investigating the wishes of employees, the company granted 480 thousand shares, and as of February 24, 2025, Grant date the Grant date Fair value was NT$122.5, the subscription price was NT$100, and the Overheads generated by the Share-based payments was NT$10,800 thousand.

The Company was resolved by the Shareholder Committee on June 27, 2022 to Issuance of Restricted Stock for Employees 1,500 thousand shares, and the grant was limited to full-time employees of the Company who meet certain conditions, and was declared effective to the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory on July 26, 2022, and was fully issued by the Board of directors resolution on August 5, 2022, with a daily Fair value of NT$158,250 thousand.

The employees allocated the above-mentioned new shares of restricted employee rights shall receive the shares free of charge. After the employees are allocated their restricted employee rights shares, upon expiration of each vested period, the ratio of each indicator is calculated according to the preset individual performance indicators and the overall performance indicators of the company, and then multiplied by the maximum share ratio achievable on each expiration date of the vested periods, to calculate the number of shares vested each year: 40% on the completion of one year, 30% on completion of two years and 30% on completion of three years. Employees who are still employed on the expiration date of each vested period and have not violated laws, labor contracts, work regulations, codes of ethical conduct for employees, disciplinary standards and other relevant rules and conditions, and whose performance in the year prior to each vested period's expiration is grade A (inclusive) or above, the employee performance index ratio is calculated as 100%; otherwise, it is 0%. Furthermore, the company will use the net profit (loss) amount after tax of the Entity financial statements audited and attested by accountants in the year prior to the expiration date of each vested period as an overall company performance index. If the net profit (loss) exceeds

NT$350 million, the highest attainable proportion of that year is 100%; if it is between NT$300 million and less than NT$350 million, the highest attainable proportion is 80%; if it is between NT$200 million and less than NT$300 million, the highest attainable proportion is 50%; and if less than NT$200 million, the attainable proportion is 0%.

If employees subscribe to the new shares and fail to meet the set individual and overall company performance indicators, the company shall reclaim the unvested shares of restricted employee rights at no cost and proceed with cancellation. If an employee voluntarily resigns, is dismissed, laid off, retires, dies, or does not return to work after a leave of absence within the vested period, unless otherwise stipulated in the issuance method, any shares that have not met the vested conditions shall be reclaimed by the company at no cost and cancelled.

The following is information relating to the company's restricted employee rights shares:

Unit: Thousand shares

	2025	2024
Outstanding shares as of January 1	426	861
Number of shares cancelled during the period	(213)	(222)
Number of shares vested during the period	(213)	(213)
Outstanding shares as of December 31	**-**	**426**

December 31, 2025 and 2024, Employee unearned compensation balances were respectively NT$0 thousand and NT$4,369 thousand.

The company in 2025 and 2024 incurred expenses from restricted stock units amounting to NT$4,369 thousand and NT$13,717 thousand respectively.

In the 2025 and 2024, due to unmet vested conditions, the company resolved through board meetings to reclaim and cancel restricted employee rights shares amounting to NT$2,130 thousand, and NT$2,225 thousand, respectively.

(19) Earnings per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the company is as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to ordinary Equity holders of the parent	**$ 376,601**	**236,356**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousand shares)	**54,755**	**50,430**
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	**$ 6.88**	**4.69**
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to Ordinary equity holders of the Company	$ 376,601	236,356
Impact of Dilutive effect of Potential ordinary share:		
Interest expense and Other gains and losses of the Convertible Corporate Bonds	4,647	-
Net profit attributable to ordinary Equity holders of the parent (adjusted for dilutive potential ordinary shares)	**381,248**	**236,356**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousand shares)	54,755	50,430
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
Effect of employee stock compensation	260	188
Restricted stock units for employees	184	365
Convertible Corporate Bonds	7,852	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (adjusted for dilutive potential ordinary shares) (thousand shares)	**63,051**	**50,983**
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	**$ 6.05**	**4.64**

(20) Revenue from customer contracts

1. Disaggregation of revenue

	2025	2024
Main Market Regions:		
Taiwan	$ 2,643,218	2,173,854
Asia	2,306,782	1,441,901
	$ 4,950,000	**3,615,755**
Main Products:		
Printed Circuit Boards	$ 4,805,796	3,516,831
Samples and Others	144,204	98,924
	$ 4,950,000	**3,615,755**

2. Contract balance

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31	2024.1.1
Accounts Receivable	$ 1,959,861	1,312,781	1,096,170
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts	(7,200)	(5,987)	(3,988)
	$ 1,952,661	**1,306,794**	**1,092,182**
Contract liabilities—advances received (recorded under other Current liabilities)	**$ 4,395**	**5,086**	**6,940**

Disclosure of notes receivable and accounts receivable and their impairment please see Notes 6(3).

At January 1, 2025 and 2024, the initial balance of contract liabilities recognized as revenue amounted to NT$2,216 thousand and NT$4,528 thousand, respectively, for the years 2025 and 2024.

(21) Remuneration of employees and directors

The company resolved to amend the Articles of Association at the shareholders' meeting on May 26, 2025. According to the provisions of the articles of association after the Revised of the Revised Shareholder, if the company makes a profit every year, it shall be based on the current period before deducting employee remuneration and Directors remuneration, Funding not less than 2% of the employee remuneration (including not less than 3/1,000 of the remuneration for grassroots employees) and not more than 2% as Directors remuneration based on the current period Profit before tax before deducting employee remuneration and remuneration. However, if the company still has accumulated losses, it shall reserve the amount to make up for it in advance. The employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph may be distributed in stock or Cash, and the recipients may include employees of the control and subordinate companies who meet certain conditions. The articles of association before the Revised stipulate that if there is a profit in the year, it should be based on the current period Profit before tax before deducting employee remuneration and Director’s remuneration, Funding 2%~10% as employee remuneration and not more than 2% as Director’s remuneration. However, if the company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the amount to make up for it in advance. The recipients of the employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to shares or Cash, including employees of control and subordinate companies that meet certain conditions.

For the fiscal year 2025 and 2024, the estimated amounts for employee remuneration were NT$39,821 thousand (including remuneration for basic employees) and NT$19,549

thousand, respectively, and for director remuneration were NT$5,387 thousand and NT$2,875 thousand, respectively, based on the amount of the Company's Profit before tax before deducting employee and Directors' remuneration for each period of the period, multiplied by the Company's Management on the basis of the distribution of employee and Directors' remuneration within the Scope of the Company's articles of association, and reported as Operating costs or Operating expenses for that period. If there is a difference between the actual distribution amount in the following year and the estimated amount, it will be treated as a change in Accounting estimate, and the difference will be recognized as Profit or loss for the next year. If the Board of directors resolution adopts stock to pay employee compensation, the calculation basis for the number of shares of stock compensation shall be calculated based on the Ordinary share Closing market prices of the day before the Board of directors resolution

The amount of employee remuneration of the Company in 2024 and 2023 years of the Republic of China was NT$19,549 thousand and NT$17,220 thousand, respectively, and the amount of Directors' remuneration was NT$2,875 thousand and NT$2,532 thousand, respectively, which was no different from the actual distribution

(22) Financial instruments

1. Credit risk

(1) The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

(2) Concentration of credit risk

Given the vast customer base of the Company, the credit risk of accounts receivable is not significantly concentrated with any single customer. To reduce credit risk, the Company also continuously assess the financial condition of their customers, though they usually do not require collateral.

(3) Credit risk of accounts receivable

For information on the exposure to credit risk of notes and accounts receivable, please see Notes 6(3). For the exposure to credit risk of other receivables, please see Notes 6(4).

2. Liquidity risk

The table below shows the maturity dates of financial liabilities, excluding estimated interest effects, except for lease liabilities.

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Within 1 year	1~2 years	Over 2 years
December 31, 2025					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Unsecured bank loans	$ 132,006	(132,006)	(132,006)	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	1,233,045	(1,233,045)	(1,233,045)	-	-
Lease liabilities (Including Current and Non-current)	48,109	(50,729)	(22,911)	(22,400)	(5,418)
Other accounts payable	523,876	(523,876)	(523,876)	-	-
Bonds payable	738,432	(804,800)	-	-	(804,800)
Security deposits (account for Deferred tax liabilities and Others).	1,078	(1,078)	(1,078)	-	-
	$ 2,676,546	**(2,745,534)**	**(1,912,916)**	**(22,400)**	**(810,218)**
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Unsecured bank loans	$ 145,893	(145,893)	(145,893)	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	995,868	(995,868)	(995,868)	-	-
Lease liabilities (including Current and Non-current)	3,220	(3,345)	(2,093)	(881)	(371)
Other payables	458,726	(458,726)	(458,726)	-	-
Deposits received (account for Deferred tax liabilities and Others).	1,080	(1,080)	(1,080)	-	-
	$ 1,604,787	**(1,604,912)**	**(1,603,660)**	**(881)**	**(371)**

The company does not expect that the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis will significantly advance, or the actual amounts will be significantly different.

3. Currency risk

(1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to significant foreign currency risks in financial Assets and liabilities as follows:

Foreign currency unit: Thousand

	2025.12.31			2024.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
Financial Assets						
Monetary Items						
U.S. Dollar	$ 64,257	USD/TWD = 31.43	2,019,598	37,152	USD/TWD = 32.785	1,218,028
Financial Liabilities						
U.S. Dollar	$ 44,339	USD/TWD = 31.43	1,393,575	34,794	USD/TWD = 32.785	1,140,721

(2) Sensitivity analysis

The Currency risk of the company Monetary items mainly comes from Cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivable, other receivables, Loan, Accounts payable and other payables denominated in foreign currency, which generate foreign currency exchange Profit or loss at the time of conversion. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, when the New Taiwan Dollar depreciated or appreciated by 5% relative to foreign currency, the Analysis used the same basis for the two periods, and all others factors remained unchanged, the Profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 would increase or decrease by NT$30,548 thousand and NT$3,673 thousand, respectively.

(3) Exchange gains and losses of monetary items

Due to the variety of trading currencies, the company discloses the exchange gains and losses of monetary items in a manner. The Foreign currency exchange losses (including realized and unrealized) for 2025 and 2024 are respectively NT$2,126 thousand and NT$1,563 thousand New Taiwan Dollars.

4. Interest rate analysis

The details of the financial Assets and financial liabilities exposed to interest rate risk of the company are as follows:

	Book Amount	
	2025.12.31	**2024.12.31**
Fixed Rate Instruments:		
Financial Assets	**$ 835,718**	**355,000**
Variable Rate Instruments:		
Financial Assets	$ 558,158	202,509
Financial Liabilities	(132,006)	(145,893)
	$ 426,152	**56,616**

Sensitivity analysis is determined based on the interest rate exposure of derivative and non-derivative instruments as of the reporting date. For floating-rate liabilities, the analysis assumes that the amount of liabilities circulating on the reporting date remains in circulation throughout the year. The variance rate used to report interest rates to key management personnel within the company is an increase or decrease of one basis point, which also represents the management's assessment of the reasonable range of possible interest rate fluctuations.

If the interest rate increases or decreases by one basis point, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Profit before income tax of the company for 2025 and 2024 is mainly derived from demand deposits and variable-rate borrowings.

	2025	2024
Interest rate increase by 0.01	$ 1,065	142
Interest rate decrease by 0.01	(1,065)	(142)

5. Types of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Information

The company Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and Liabilities are Fair value measurement on the basis of repeatability, and the Carrying amount and Fair value of various types of Financial asset and Financial liability (including Fair value-level information, but not reasonable approximations of Fair value based on Fair value measurement Financial instruments Carrying amount and lease liabilities, do not require Disclosures Fair value information in accordance with regulations) are listed as follows:

	2025.12.31				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset measured at Fair value measurement through Profit or loss - Non-current:					
Convertible bonds - Embedded derivative	$ 7,807	-	-	7,807	7,807
According to the Amortised cost Measurement Financial asset:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,394,005	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	1,952,090	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable - Related parties	571	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	27,495	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid (Other non-current assets).	3,604	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,377,765				
Total	**$ 3,385,572**				
Financial liabilities measured at Fair value measurement through Profit or loss - Non-current:					
Convertible bonds - embedded derivatives	$ 2,012	-	-	2,012	2,012
According to the Amortised cost Measurement Financial liability:					
Bank loan	132,006	-	-	-	-
Notes payable and accounts	1,233,045	-	-	-	-
lease liabilities	48,109	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	738,432	-	-	-	-
Other payables	523,876	-	-	-	-
Security deposits (account for Deferred tax liabilities and Others).	1,078	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,676,546				
Total	**$ 2,678,558**				

	2024.12.31				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
According to the Amortised cost Measurement Financial asset:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 557,682	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	1,306,794	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	55,955	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid (Other non-current assets).	3,604	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,924,035**				
According to the Amortised cost Measurement Financial liability:					
Bank loan	$ 145,893	-	-	-	-
Notes payable and accounts	995,868	-	-	-	-
lease liabilities	3,220	-	-	-	-
Other payables	458,726	-	-	-	-
Security deposits (account for Deferred tax liabilities and Others).	1,080				
Total	**$ 1,604,787**				

(2) Fair value Valuation technique not according to Fair value measurement Financial instruments

The company methods and assumptions used in Amortised cost Measurement Financial asset and Liabilities non-Fair value measurement tools are as follows:

If there is Offer price information of the transaction or market maker, the latest transaction price and Offer price data will be used as the basis for evaluating the Fair value. If there is no Market value for reference, the Valuation method will be used to estimate. The estimates and assumptions used to use the Valuation method are Fair value estimates of Cash flows Discounting value.

(3) Press the Fair value Valuation technique of the Fair value measurement financial instruments

A. Derivative financial instruments

It is based on Valuation widely accepted Valuation models Users the market, such as Discounting, Option, and binary tree pricing models.

(4) Schedule of changes in the third level

	Measured at Fair value measurement through Profit or loss	
	Derivative Financial assets - Transfer corporate bonds	Derivative Financial liabilities - Transfer corporate bonds
The balance of January 1, 2025	$ -	-
Issued	1,900	(9,000)
Total Interest or Losses Recognized in Profit or loss	7,632	6,507
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Transfer	(1,725)	481
The balance on December 31, 2025	**$ 7,807**	**(2,012)**

(5) Quantitative information of Material unobservable inputs (Level 3) Fair value measurement

The company Fair value measurement classified as Tier 3 is mainly through the financial asset-Transfer corporate bond redemption right and financial liability-Transfer corporate bond redemption right under the Profit or loss mortgage Fair value.

The company most Fair value classified as Level 3 have only a single Material unobservable inputs, and there are no Active market Equity instrument Investment have a plural Material unobservable input. There are no Active market Equity instrument Investment Material unobservable inputs are independent of each other, so there is no interrelatedness.

The list of quantitative information Material unobservable inputs is as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Material unobservable inputs	Material unobservable inputs in relation to fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and Liabilities through profit or loss - Transfer of redemption/resale rights of corporate bonds	Binary tree convertible bond Valuation model	·Volatility (56.19% at 2025.12.31).	·The higher the volatility, the higher the Fair value

(6) Fair value measurement of the third level Fair value Sensitivity analysis of reasonable assumptions Proxy possible

The company's Fair value measurement of financial instruments is reasonable, but the use of different Valuation models or Valuation parameters may result in different

Valuation Results. For Financial instruments Classification Level 3, if the Valuation parameters change, the impact on Current profit and loss for the period is as follows:

	Inputs	Up or down Variations	Fair value changes are reflected in Current profit and loss Favorable changes	Adverse changes
December 31, 2025				
Financial assets /Liabilities measured at Fair value measurement through Profit or loss - Transfer Corporate Bond Redemption Rights/Resale Rights	Volatility	5%	322	(1,207)

The company favorable and adverse changes refer to fluctuations in Fair value, and Fair value are calculated on Valuation technique basis based on different degrees of unobservable Contribution parameters. If the fair value of financial instruments is affected by more than one inputs, the above table only reflects the impact of changes in a single input and does not take into account the correlation and variability between inputs.

(23) Financial Risk Management

1. Overview

The Company are exposed to the following risks due to the use of financial instruments:

(1) Credit risk

(2) Liquidity risk

(3) Market risk

This Note provides information on the above risks faced by the Company, the objectives, policies, and procedures for measuring and managing these risks. For further quantified disclosure, please refer to Notes 6(22) regarding financial risks.

2. Structure of risk management

The objective of the financial risk management setup of the Company is to identify and analyze the various types of financial risks faced, including currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, and to mitigate their adverse impact on the financial performance and business results of the Company. The risk management policy is implemented through setting appropriate risk limits and controls, regular monitoring, and review of risk and adherence to the risk limits. If necessary, the Company mitigate exposure by using financial instruments to reduce the impact of such risks. The use of financial instruments and financial risk management are governed by policies approved by the board of directors of the Company. The Company do not engage in trading financial instruments for speculative purposes. Internal auditors of the Company continuously monitor and review the exposure to relevant financial risks and adherence to policies and procedures, reporting

the review results to the board.

3. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparties to financial instruments will fail to meet their contractual obligations, causing financial losses to the Company. The most likely sources of credit risk for the Company are the accounts receivable from customers and investments.

(1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company have established credit policies whereby each customer must be analyzed individually for credit rating before granting standard payment and shipping terms and conditions. The Company' review includes external ratings (when available) and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are set per individual customer and are reviewed periodically. Customers not meeting the Company' standard credit rating criteria can only trade with the Company on a prepayment basis.

The Company have set up allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect estimated losses on receivables. The main components of the allowance include specific loss components related to individual significant exposures, and collective loss components established for incurred but not yet identified losses on similar asset groups.

(2) Investments

The credit risk on bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the finance department of the Company. Since the counterparties and contractual parties of the Company are banks with good credit standing, there is no significant credit risk.

4. Liquidity risk

The Company manage liquidity risk by managing and maintaining adequate amounts of cash and cash equivalents to support their operations and mitigate the effects of cash flow fluctuations. The management of the Company monitors the use of bank financing facilities and ensures compliance with loan contract terms.

Bank loans are an important source of liquidity for the Company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unused long-term and short-term bank financing facilities of the Company amounted to NT$1,216,511 thousand and NT$845,882 thousand, respectively.

5. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of affecting the company's earnings or the value of financial instruments it holds due to changes in market prices, such as currency and interest rate fluctuations. The objective of market risk management is to control the exposure to market risk within an acceptable range and to optimize investment returns.

The main financial risks borne by the Company' operational activities are currency

exchange rate fluctuation risk and interest rate fluctuation risk.

(1) Currency risk

The primary income and expenses of the Company are denominated in foreign currencies; therefore, some assets and liabilities have a natural hedging effect. When short-term imbalances occur, the Company engage in derivative financial instruments to manage the currency risk they bear, with financial hedging as the purpose. Thus, the losses and gains due to exchange rate fluctuations are largely offset by the gains and losses of the hedged items, keeping the net exposure within an acceptable range.

(2) Interest rate risk

The Company continuously evaluate changes in market interest rates and maintain close and positive relationships with financial institutions to secure the most favorable interest rates in a timely manner, using a mix of short, medium, and long-term financing facilities to reduce interest expenses.

(24) Capital Management

Based on the industrial characteristics and future development of the company, and considering changes in the external environment, the Company plan for future operational funding, capital expenditures, research and development expenses, debt repayment, and dividend payments to ensure continued operations, reward shareholders, and consider the interests of other stakeholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend policies, issue new shares, or repurchase shares.

The Company manage capital by regularly reviewing the debt-to-equity ratio. The capital of the Company as shown on the balance sheet is the "Total Equity," which is also the total assets minus total liabilities.

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Total liabilities	$ 2,739,347	1,687,454
Total Equity	3,201,414	2,202,950
Debt to Equity Ratio	85.6%	76.6%

The capital management strategy of the company for the year 2025 is consistent with that of 2024.

(21) Investments and financing activities in non-cash transactions

The investments and financing activities in non-cash transactions of the company during 2025 and 2024 involved acquiring right-of-use Assets through leasing, please refer to Notes 6(9).

The adjustments of liabilities from financing activities are as follows:

	2025.1.1	Cash Flow		Non-cash Changes	2025.12.31
		Increase	Decrease	Additions/Disposals	
Short-term borrowings	$ 145,893	752,924	(766,811)	-	132,006
Bonds payable		- 1,044,537	-	(306,105)	738,432
Lease liabilities	3,220	-	(16,242)	61,131	48,109
Security deposits	1,080	-	(2)	-	1,078
	$ 150,193	**1,797,461**	**(783,055)**	**(244,974)**	**919,625**

	2024.1.1	Cash Flow		Non-cash Changes	2024.12.31
		Increase	Decrease	Additions/Disposals	
Short-term borrowings	$ 186,993	585,572	(626,672)	-	145,893
Lease liabilities	1,990	-	(2,273)	3,503	3,220
Security deposits	1,436	-	(356)	-	1,080
	$ 190,419	**585,572**	**(629,301)**	**3,503**	**150,193**

(7) Related-Party Transactions

(1) Name and relationship with related parties

During the period covered by this Entity financial report, the Company's Subsidiary and Others Transaction with the Company are as follows Related parties:

Related Party Name	Relationship with the Company
Kunshan allied circuit trading co., ltd. (Kunshan trading)	Subsidiary of the Company
Compal Electronics Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	A subsidiary company of the Company 100% owned by legal person Directors
Compal (Vietnam) Co., Ltd	The grandson company of the Directors of this public Jurisdiction Person
Allied Circuit Meiko Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company

(2) Significant related-party transactions

1. Sale of goods to related parties

The significant sales amounts to related parties by the entity are as follows:

	2025	2024
Others Related parties	**$ 3,631**	**-**

The prices at which the company sells to related parties are not significantly different

from regular sales prices. The credit period for general customers ranges from 60 to 150 days after the month's end, while for sales to related parties, it is 90 days after the month's end. The receivables from related parties are not secured, and after assessment, there is no need to provide for an allowance for doubtful accounts.

2. Funds receivable from Related parties

The company's amounts receivable from Related parties are as follows:

Column Item	Related parties categories	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Trade receivable	Others Related parties	**$ 571**	**-**

(3) Key management personnel transactions

Key management personnel compensation includes:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 32,915	32,526
Post-employment benefits	805	823
	$ 33,720	**33,349**

(8) Pledged assets: None.

(9) Commitments and contingencies

(1) The company's unrecognized contractual commitments are as follows:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Acquisition of Equipment	**$ 206,137**	**77,277**

(2) The company Letters of credit that has not been used due to the purchase of Current raw materials or equipment that has been issued:

	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Unused Letters of Credit have been issued	**$ 22,933**	**-**

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None

(11) Significant Subsequent Events: None

(12) Others

(1) Employee benefits, depreciation, and Amortization breakdown by function is as follows:

Function Type / Nature Type	2025			2024		
	Belongs to Cost of Goods Sold	Belongs to Operating Expenses	Total	Belongs to Cost of Goods Sold	Belongs to Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefits Expenses						
Payroll expenses	648,555	203,736	852,291	534,034	173,387	707,421
Labor and Health Insurance Expenses	57,158	15,227	72,385	47,166	13,589	60,755
Retirement Benefits Expenses	22,952	7,043	29,995	18,855	6,454	25,309
Other Employee Benefits Expenses	53,858	7,926	61,784	44,547	7,221	51,768
Depreciation expenses	217,536	9,687	227,223	166,536	9,556	176,092
Amortization expenses	2,697	5,423	8,120	2,478	5,607	8,085

(2) The company's additional information on the number of employees and Employee benefits Overheads in 2025 and 113 is as follows:

	114 years	113 years
Number of employees	1,002	893
Number of Directors who do not serve as concurrent employees	8	8
Employee benefits Overheads average	$ 1,012	946
Average employee salary Overheads	$ 847	791
The average employee salary Overheads adjustment	7%	
Supervisor's remuneration	$ -	-

(3) The Company's remuneration and returns policy (including Directors, Managers and Employees) is as follows:

1. Benefit to employees and managers the returns are divided into two parts: fixed salary and variable salary. Variable salary is the year-end bonus, Performance bonus, and employee compensation. Variable salary is based on factors such as the overall environment and peer level, the company's profits, employee and manager Performance appraisals, job responsibilities, and Contribution to the company's operations, and the returns that reflects the work Performance of each employee is highly correlated with the business Performance company's returns because the setting of the variable is related to the Earnings status of the current year.
2. The above Performance evaluation indicators and variable salary returns are not to guide managers to engage in behaviors that exceed the company's Risk in pursuit of short-term returns, in order to achieve a balance between the company's sustainable business and Risk

control. The salary policy and returns of managers are submitted to the Board of directors' resolution after the Salary returns Committee formulates recommendations

3. The Company Directors Line of business returns in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the degree of its participation in the Company's operations and the value of its Contribution, in addition to referring to the Company's business Performance Benefit, its payment standards, structure, and system will also be approved with reference to the standards of relevant peers and Publicly quoted entity, and shall be submitted to the Salary returns Committee for discussion Board of directors determination.

4. The Benefit of the Company's salary returns has been carefully evaluated by Intragroup, and the Compensation of managers and Directors is reviewed and resolved by the Salary returns Committee and the Board of directors, and there will be no Material Risk in the future.

(13) Other Disclosure Items

1. Information on significant transactions

In 2025, the Company shall Disclosures the relevant information on the Material Transaction matters that the Company shall in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Reporting Standard for securities issuers as follows:

1) Loans to others: None.

2) Endorsements and guarantees for others: None.

3) Status of held securities at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associated enterprises, and joint ventures): None.

4)Transactions with related parties reaching sales or purchases of NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

5) Amounts receivable from related parties exceeding NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

2. Information on investees:

The company's re-Investment enterprise information in 2025 is as follows (excluding mainland investee companies):

Number of shares: 1,000 shares

Investor	Investment	Where	main battalion	Original Investment Amount		Hold at the end of the period			Highest shareholding during the periodnor Contribution status		Investee	This issue recognizes it	Note
Name	Company name	region	Industry Item	The end of the current period	The end of the first period	Number of shares	ratio	Carrying amount	Number of shares	ratio	Current profit and loss	Investment profit and loss	
Company	ACM Vietnam	Vietnam	printed circuit boards (double-sided and multilayer) manufacture and Sale	70,403 (USD2,240)	-	-	70%	69,410	-	70%	(1,417)	(992)	Notes 1

Note 1: A Subsidiary with Controlling Power

Note 2: The amount of NTD in this table is based on the Exchange rate or average Exchange rate on the Balance sheet

3. Information on Investment in Mainland China:

1. Information related to businesses invested in the mainland region:

Invested in Mainland Company Name	Main Business Item	Paid-In Capital	Investment Method	Accumulated Investment from Taiwan at Beginning of the Period	Investment Amount Exported or Recouped During the Period		Accumulated Investment from Taiwan at End of the Period	Investee Company Income/Loss of the Period	Direct or Indirect Investment by Our Company Shareholding Percentage	Maximum Shareholding or Contribution During the Period Scenario Ratio	Investment Income Recognized During the Period Profit/Loss	Investment Carrying Value at Period End	Total Repatriated Investment Income to Date
					Exported	Recouped							
KUNSHAN ALLIED CIRCUIT TRADING CO., LTD. (Kunshan Trading)	Sales and technical consulting services for printed circuit boards (double-sided and multilayer)	6,286 (USD200)	Note 1	6,286 (USD200)	-	-	6,286 (USD200)	(432)	100%	100%	(432)	4,049	-

Note 1: The company has made direct investments in mainland Chinese firms.
Note 2: Investment gains and losses are recognized based on the audited financial statements of the invested company.

2. Reinvestment limit for investments in mainland China:

Cumulative Investment Amount from Taiwan to Mainland China at the End of the Period	Investment Amount Approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Review Committee	Investment Limit in Mainland China According to the Regulations of the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Review Committee
6,286 (USD 200 thousand)	6,286 (USD 200 thousand)	1,920,848

Note: The US dollar Exchange rate in this table is converted based on the Exchange rate of 31.43 on the Balance sheet date

3. Significant transactions: None.

(14) Segment information

Please refer to the 2025 Annual Consolidated Financial Report

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Abstract	Money
Petty cash and Cash on hand		$ 50
Checking accounts and demand deposits	Taiwan dollar deposit	260,855
	Foreign currency deposits (JPY12,602 thousand, US$9,366 thousand and RMB106 thousand).	297,382
		558,237
Fixed deposits	Taiwan dollar deposit (115.1.16~115.4.29 Maturity, interest rate 1.39%~1.73%)	765,000
	Foreign currency deposits (US$2,250 thousand, 115.1.2 Maturity, interest rate 3.85%)	70,718
		835,718
		$ 1,394,005

Note: Balance sheet day Foreign currency redemption Exchange rate as follows:

USD：31.430

JPY：0.2008

RMB：4.4960

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Trade receivable statement

December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Customer Name	Abstract	Money
Trade receivable:		
Company O	It is not Related parties	$ 398,789
Company S	Operating revenue	373,710
Company B	〃	265,468
Company E	〃	218,217
Company L	〃	182,007
Company R	〃	109,828
Others (Note).	〃	411,271
Subtotal		1,959,290
Less: Allowance Doubtful debts		(7,200)
Total		**$ 1,952,090**

Note: The balance of each Item does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account and is not listed separately

Current inventories list

Item	Money	
	Book value (Note).	Net realisable value
Raw Supplies	$ 127,137	131,128
Current work in progress	413,886	413,886
Finished goods	216,434	259,876
Total	**$ 757,457**	**804,890**

Note: Net Current inventories after deducting Allowance for inventory valuation losses Losses.

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Investments accounted for using equity method change statement

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Equity at beginning of period		This issue has been added		This period decreased		Subsidiary, Associate and Joint Venture Losses recognized using the Equity method	Conversion of financial reports of foreign operating Agencies	Equity at end of period			Provision Warranty or Pledge	
	number of shares	Money	number of shares	Money	number of shares	Money	Share of benefits	Exchange difference	number of shares	shareholding ratio	Money	Net equity value	status
He was knowledgeable and wise	-	$ 4,480	-	-	-	-	(432)	1	-	100.00%	4,049	4,049	None
ACM Vietnam	-	-	-	70,168	-	-	(992)	234	-	70.00%	69,410	99,157	〃
		$ 4,480		**70,168**		**-**	**(1,424)**	**235**			**73,459**		

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Details of changes in real estate, plant and equipment

January 1 , 2025 to December 31, 2025

Please refer to Note 6 (8) for details

Right-of-use assets change schedule

Please refer to Note 6 (9) for details

Notes payable and accounts statement

December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Abstract	Money
Accounts payable:		
Company W	Expenditure of non-Related parties	$ 471,175
Company X	〃	133,505
Company Y	〃	91,588
Company Z	〃	69,868
Others (Note).	〃	466,909
Total		**$ 1,233,045**

Note: The balance of each Item does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account and is not listed separately

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

lease liabilities statement

December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item (Subject).	Lease term	Discount rate	Equity at end of period
Transport equipment	1~3 years	1.20%~5.00%	$ 2,042
Houses and Buildings	1~3 years	5%	46,067
			$ 48,109

Other payables and Other current liabilities

Please refer to Note 6 (12) for details

Operating revenue statement

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Quantity (square feet).	Money
Sales revenue:		
Printed circuit boards	1,158,757	$ 4,845,443
Less: Sales returns		26,009
Sales discounts and allowances		13,638
		4,805,796
Other operating revenue:		
Sample Revenue and Others		144,204
Operating revenue net		**$ 4,950,000**

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Operating costs statement

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Money
Direct Raw Supplies	
Raw Supplies at the beginning of the period	$ 167,293
Addition: Raw Supplies purchased in this period	2,686,528
Less: Raw Supplies at the end of the period	(137,651)
The original Supplies used Transfer Overheads subjects and Others	(204,034)
Raw Supplies Consumption	2,512,136
Direct labor	652,816
Production overheads	1,127,062
Manufacturing Cost Total	4,292,014
Plus: Current work in progress at the beginning of the period	380,573
Less: Current work in progress at the end of the period	(442,094)
Current work in progress Transfer Overheads subjects and Others	(137,885)
Finished goods Cost	4,092,608
Add: Finished goods at the beginning of the period	179,967
Finished goods purchased in this issue	67,040
Less: Finished goods at the end of the period	(246,187)
Finished goods Transfer Overheads subjects and Others	(43,839)
Finished goods Cost of sales	4,049,589
Current inventories sluggishness and price declines are Interests	(51,097)
Current inventories scrapped Losses	172,841
Gain on disposal	(89,121)
Unallocated direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs	18,704
Operating costs	**$ 4,100,916**

ALLIED CIRCUIT CO., LTD.

Operating expenses statement

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	Research and Development Cost
Salaries and wages	$ 20,326	88,200	95,210
Labor and Health Insurance	1,245	5,815	8,167
Export expenses	19,271	-	-
Transportation costs	7,061	-	-
Current work in progress	-	-	9,573
Service fee	-	11,459	-
Other (note)	91,528	59,012	30,665
Total	**$ 139,431**	**164,486**	**143,615**

Note: The balance of each Item does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account and is not listed separately